

Information about Network Tasman and New Loads

This document is for individuals, businesses or organisations that need to connect a **new load** to Network Tasman's distribution network.

What is a new load?

'New load' refers to any proposed:

- New connection to the network
- New subdivisions/developments to be connected to the network
- Increase in capacity required at an existing connection
- Reactivation of Residential Group 1 connections that have been de-energised and inactive for a period greater than 18 months.
- Reactivation of Non-Residential Group 1, any Group 2 or Group 3 connections that have been de-energised and inactive for a period greater than six months.

After reading this document you will know:

- The process you need to follow to connect a new load to the network
- Network Tasman's policies for connecting new loads to its network
- Who to contact for more information and clarification

About Network Tasman

Network Tasman owns and operates the electricity distribution network in the wider Nelson and Tasman areas, excluding Nelson Electricity's supply area in Nelson city. Network Tasman's mission is to operate a low cost, open access electricity distribution network that reliably and efficiently distributes power to more than 38,000 residential and commercial consumer connections. Network Tasman is owned by a consumer trust – the Network Tasman Trust.

In order to carry out its objectives Network Tasman must ensure that public safety is protected at all times and that it maintains a safe and reliable electricity distribution network. It also has a responsibility to reflect the economic costs of its delivery service.

When individuals, businesses or organisations want to add new load to the network Network Tasman evaluates that request against certain considerations, such as its need to ensure that it makes decisions that are economically prudent and for the benefit of all consumers on its network.

Network Tasman endeavours to make new capacity available wherever possible provided it can be supplied on a reasonable economic basis. There may be some instances where connection of new loads to the network would be imprudent e.g. because it is completely uneconomic or impractical in technical terms.

If adding a new load requires additional expenditure in order to maintain safety and supply or to reflect the cost of the service provided, then a financial contribution will sometimes be required from the individual, business or organisation seeking to add a new load to the network.

What do I do if I want to connect a new load to the Network Tasman network?

New Loads requiring new supply capacity or a new connection must complete and submit a written Network Connection Application to Network Tasman for approval. The application form is on Network Tasman's website at [Network Connection Application](#).

It is important to note that there is no legal requirement for Network Tasman to add new load to its network.

What will Network Tasman consider when evaluating whether to add new load to its network?

When considering adding new load to its network Network Tasman will:

- Apply a fair and equitable policy
- Follow good industry practice
- Apply efficient pricing principles that reflect the economic costs of our delivery service
- Constrain the growth of existing cross subsidies between the Economic Zones (mostly urban) and Uneconomic Zones (mostly rural) of its network.

Why are there costs associated with connecting some new loads and not others?

Network Tasman has classified areas of its network as economic and uneconomic. (See map)

An economic zone is an area of the network where there is sufficient load and customer density per kilometre for standard line charges to recover all economic costs associated with providing and maintaining the network assets in those areas.

The economic zones are defined as those network connections *within* the following specified distances (measured down the feeders) from the Network Tasman zone substations or Grid Exit Points (GXPs) listed below:

Within seven kilometres of:

- Founders Zone Substation
- Annesbrook Zone Substation
- Songer Street Zone Substation
- Richmond Zone Substation
- Lower Queen Street Zone Substation
- Hope Zone Substation

- Brightwater Zone Substation
- Motueka GXP

Within four kilometres of:

- Mapua Zone Substation
- Takaka Zone Substation
- Swamp Road Zone Substation
- Kikiwa GXP
- Murchison GXP

An uneconomic zone refers to all areas of the network *outside* the Economic Zones (as defined above), usually where loads are serviced by radial feeders.

Typically, in the uneconomic zones, Network Tasman’s standard line charges do not recover all costs attributable to the delivery services supplied and consequently replacement and renewal of the network is reliant on cross subsidies from the Economic Zones.

Network Tasman remains responsible for the incremental costs associated with its connection assets and network extensions. In most cases it will fund costs associated with new loads connecting within the economic zones of its network.

In the uneconomic zones, however, there is a contribution required towards current and future network augmentation in order for new loads to be connected.

How do I know if I am in an economic zone or an uneconomic zone?

Please refer to the definitions above and consult your project manager/architect or Network Tasman for advice if you are in any doubt.

Section Two:

This section of the document provides detailed technical information outlining Network Tasman’s policies for new loads, including pricing schedules that apply. It also contains detailed information about financial reporting and the taxation status of elements of New Load projects. It is important that you or your project manager read this information to ensure that you are compliant with the regulatory framework that applies.

Glossary of terms (in alphabetical order):

Augmentation Area	That part of the distribution network system between the zone substation or GXP and the Linkage Point.
Customer	Customer Connection Assets are the customer specific connection assets

Connection Assets	typically located within the customer’s property boundary. Commonly they are referred to as customer mains or service lines and all responsibilities relating to ownership, maintenance and replacement remain with the customer. Customer Connection Assets exclude all Network Extension Assets and Network Connection Point (NCP) fuses.
Customer Capital Contribution (CCC)	<p>The CCC is a cash contribution typically paid by a New Load to Network Tasman when specific Network Augmentation expenditure is required to service the new capacity or security requirements demanded by the New Load.</p> <p>Please note: Network Tasman treats CCCs as capital receipts that are non-assessable for tax purposes. While Network Tasman records CCCs as revenue in financial accounts, for regulatory purposes Network Tasman must deduct the CCCs from the cost of the associated Network Augmentation Assets taken into the RAB.</p>
Customer Vested Assets (CVA)	<p>CVA relates to specific Network Extension Assets put in place and funded by a customer to service their new capacity requirements, the ownership of which is usually vested with Network Tasman. After vesting, Network Tasman assumes all obligations relating to maintenance, faults, operations, compliance, ownership and replacement of the assets.</p> <p>Please note: The receipt of CVA by Network Tasman is non-assessable for tax purposes and no future tax depreciation will accrue. CVA are also excluded from both regulatory income and the regulatory asset base (RAB) and consequently no regulatory depreciation is recoverable.</p>
Electrical ‘Works’	Electrical ‘works’ are as defined in Section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 but generally refers to those network assets on the network side of the customer’s property boundary. They also include Vested Network Extensions which in some circumstances are located inside the customer’s property boundary.
Exceptions	<p>Exceptions consider New Load size and location relative to local network capacity and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any New Load located in the Economic Zone AND requiring NCP fusing of 70 kVA (nominally 100 amps) or greater b) Any New Load located in the Uneconomic Zone AND requiring NCP fusing within the limits of Group 2 kVA sizing or greater. <p>Please note: New Loads that are exceptions may face CCCs determined by individual economic assessment.</p>

ICP Identifier	The unique identifier given to each NCP.
Linkage Point	<p>The Linkage Point in the Economic Zone is any point on the distribution network system where use of the network system is shared with another NCP of Group 1 size or greater. At the Linkage Point, network assets are no longer dedicated to the service of just one NCP.</p> <p>The Linkage Point in the Uneconomic Zone is the low voltage bushings on the distribution transformer.</p> <p>Please note: Determination of the Linkage Point is at Network Tasman’s absolute discretion.</p>
Network Augmentation	Network Augmentation means new ‘works’ to enlarge or strengthen the existing network system in order to increase its ability to distribute electricity so the new capacity demands from New Loads can be serviced.
Network Connection Point (NCP)	<p>The NCP is the demarcation point at which asset ownership and responsibility changes from Network Tasman to the consumer. It is usually signified by the installation of service fuses.</p> <p>Please note: The position, fuse size and phasing for new NCPs will be at the absolute discretion of Network Tasman.</p>
Network Development Levy (NDL)	<p>The NDL is a scheduled Network Tasman charge applied to all New Loads locating in the Uneconomic Zone. It is levied on a load x distance basis (kVA x km). Full details of this charge can be found in the table in Section 20 of this document.</p> <p>The money raised from the NDL provides partial funding for upper Network Augmentation projects within the Uneconomic Zone.</p> <p>Please note: Network Tasman records the NDL as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.</p>
Network Connection Application (NCA) Administration Fee	<p>The NCA Administration Fee is a standard fee payable by New Loads as part of the NCA process. The fee provides for a partial recovery of Network Tasman’s administration costs associated with bringing New Loads onto the network.</p> <p>Please note: Network Tasman records the NCA Administration Fee as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.</p>
Network	Network Extensions are new ‘works’ necessary to achieve connection between the distribution network and the Customer Connection Assets. In

<p>Extensions</p>	<p>some circumstances Network Extensions will have to be located within private property boundaries and be secured by easements in favour of Network Tasman. Network Extensions assets include the customer service (NCP) fuse.</p> <p>Network Extensions are normally designed and built by independent line contractors, funded directly by the New Load and are then typically vested with Network Tasman on completion, prior to connection and livening.</p>
<p>Network Tasman Capital Reimbursement Allowance (NTCRA)</p>	<p>The NTCRA is any allowance made Network Tasman to a customer in reimbursement, in whole or in part, against a CCC or CVA. The NCTRA reflects future economic benefits Network Tasman may derive from the New Load or the vested asset.</p> <p>That part of any CVA funded by a Network Tasman Capital Reimbursement is brought into the RAB and can be depreciated.</p> <p>Please note: The Reimbursement is not tax deductible for Network Tasman and is treated as a capital item in tax and regulatory statements. For financial reporting Network Tasman Reimbursement Allowances are netted against CCC revenue.</p>
<p>Regulatory Asset Base (RAB)</p>	<p>The value of Network Tasman’s distribution system fixed assets on which the NZ Commerce Commission allows Network Tasman to recover depreciation and to earn a normal regulated rate of return via its line charges.</p>

Policy:

The following policy framework applies for New Loads.

General policy:

Customer Connection Assets

All New Loads, regardless of locality, will procure and fund all Customer Connection Assets necessary to service their new capacity requirements. The responsibility for ownership, operation and maintenance for connection assets normally remains with the New Load.

Network Extensions

All New Loads, regardless of locality, will fund any new Network Extension or any reinforcement required to their existing Network Extension below the Linkage Point. New Network Extensions are normally vested with Network Tasman on completion.

A Capital Reimbursement Allowance (see below) may be offered where Network Tasman determines it will derive future benefits from the proposed Network Extension once it is vested. Network Tasman's Reapportionment Policy also normally applies to these assets should another New Load(s) propose to use and derive benefit from a Customer Vested Network Extension in the future.

Network Augmentation

As a general rule, Network Tasman will normally fund Network Augmentation of upper network assets (such as high voltage lines and switch gear), high voltage and low voltage lines/cables, including transformers, on the shared network, above the Linkage Point within the Economic Zone.

However where a New Load triggers one of the Exception conditions (see below), it will face an individual economic assessment and as a consequence may be treated differently for attribution of Network Augmentation costs.

New Loads in Uneconomic Zones:

Network Development Levy (NDL)

All New Loads locating in the Uneconomic Zones of the network are required to pay a one-off Network Development Levy that reflects the size and relative remoteness of the load and the cost of providing and upgrading network assets in the outlying areas of the network. (See below for a schedule with details about the NDL).

Customer Capital Contribution

Some New Loads in Uneconomic Zones may face an individually assessed Customer Capital Contribution (CCC) should they trigger one of the Exception conditions as outlined below. Where, due to an Exception, a new load is required to pay an individually assessed CCC then this will be instead of the NDL referred to above if the CCC is greater than the NDL.

Exceptions:

New Loads that are of large size relative to the available local network capacity will be treated as Exceptions to the general policy with respect to Network Augmentation.

Exceptions in the Economic Zone are defined as:

New Loads located in the Economic Zone AND requiring a supply capacity of 70 kVA (100 amps) or greater.

Exceptions in the Uneconomic Zone are defined as:

New Loads located in the Uneconomic Zone that require a supply capacity level within Group 2 kVA size limits or greater.

Exceptions Policy

Where a New Load triggers an Exception condition and it forces additional Network Augmentation expenditure it will be subject to an individual economic analysis to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply.

Customer Capital Contribution Assessment Applied to Exceptions

Where an individual economic analysis is used to determine the Customer Capital Contributions for an Exception the following factors will be taken into account:

- Incremental Network Augmentation Cost: The costs caused by and attributable to the proposed New Load, including any additional costs associated with bringing forward the date for capital expenditure already proposed in Network Tasman's Asset Management Plan.
- Present Value (PV) of Future Net Revenue: An allowance for the PV of the expected future incremental line charge revenue attributable to the New Load, given its type and locality. The calculation will allow for any additional operating and transmission costs and tax.
- NTL Capital Reimbursement Allowance (NTCRA): Any known benefit Network Tasman or other consumers may derive from the Network Augmentation expenditure.

CCC assessments can be summarised by the following formula:

CCC = Incremental Network Augmentation Cost – PV of future net revenue – NTCRA

New Loads in the Uneconomic Zone that trigger the Exception conditions will pay the greater of the standard Network Development Levy or the individually assessed CCC.

The minimum CCC payable will be 5% of the contestable detailed price (deemed satisfactory to Network Tasman) for augmentation of the Network Tasman network.

Subdivisions – industrial and residential

General:

Reticulation standards effective at the time of the development will apply. No reapportionment will apply to vested electrical 'works' should any other developer use them in the future.

Subdivisions in the Economic Zone:

Large subdivisions – six lots or more.

Network Tasman will contribute to the cost of the high voltage (>400V) cables and the transformer supply and installation for subdivisions that are vested, have six lots or more and have an average lot area of less than 2,000 square metres. Network Tasman's contribution will not include any civil works associated with the supply and installation of the electrical works.

The developer, in all instances, will fund the installation and connection of the low voltage (<400V) circuits, services boxes, streetlights and other works beyond the transformer.

Network Tasman will, in addition, contribute a further \$350 per lot (plus GST if applicable) for residential subdivisions and \$450 per lot (plus GST if applicable) for commercial/industrial subdivisions once the conditions of the Network Tasman Reticulation and Development Contribution Agreement are satisfied.

Small Subdivisions – five lots or fewer:

For subdivisions that are vested and consist of five lots or fewer, the New Load is required to fund and arrange the entire electrical reticulation for the development. Network Tasman will provide the transformer/s (subject to the conditions laid out in the 'transformers' section below) and will provide any necessary 11kV switchgear ex stock.

Exceptions – Economic Zone

Subdivisions within the Economic Zone are subject to the Exception conditions above, which, if triggered, will require an individual economic assessment to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply. Note that in the Economic Zone all industrial subdivisions (two lots or greater) and all residential subdivisions of more than 16 lots will trigger the Exception condition above and thus may be subject to an individual economic assessment under the Exceptions Policy.

Subdivisions in the Uneconomic Zones

Network Development Levy:

All subdivisions in the Uneconomic Zones are subject to a Network Development Levy.

Exceptions – Uneconomic Zone:

Subdivisions within the Uneconomic Zone remain subject to the Exceptions conditions above, which, if triggered, will require an individual economic assessment to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply. Note that in the Uneconomic Zone *all* industrial subdivisions and residential subdivisions of four lots or more will trigger the Exception conditions and may be subject to an individual economic assessment under the Exceptions Policy.

Developer Responsibility:

The developer is required to fund and arrange all the electrical reticulation for the development. Network Tasman will provide the transformer/s (subject to Section 9 below) and any necessary 11kV switchgear ex-stock.

Provision of substations/transformers

Upgrade of transformers that are shared:

Where a New Load can be supplied from an existing transformer site, at or above the Linkage Point, Network Tasman will meet 95% of the agreed detailed cost of upgrading that transformer should it be necessary. The design of any upgrade shall be at Network Tasman's discretion.

Upgrade of transformers that are dedicated:

Where the transformer site is dedicated, the New Load will meet the installation or alteration costs. Network Tasman will provide the new transformer ex-stock.

Installation of an additional transformer at a new site:

Regardless of easement requirements for New Loads, if the New Load can be supplied from an existing transformer site within regulatory voltage standards using cable identified in the Network Tasman Design and Construction Standards, then Network Tasman will require the New Load to either:

- Reticulate back and connect to the existing transformer site OR
- Where the customer requests a different transformer site, meet all necessary costs to install another transformer and make a one-off contribution towards the purchase and future maintenance cost of the additional transformer.

Easements

Any easements deemed necessary by Network Tasman must be legally registered before any Network Tasman CRA will be paid or any Network Extension or Augmentation can be connected and livened. The New Load will arrange and fund the costs of providing an easement and the easement must provide terms and conditions that satisfy Network Tasman's normal requirements.

Reapportionment

Reapportionment will apply to customer-funded Network Extensions and Augmentations in accordance with Network Tasman's standard terms and conditions.

Please note: this is covered by a separate policy document.

Spare capacity

Where Network Augmentation or a Network Extension is determined to provide future spare network capacity that is beneficial to Network Tasman, costs may be apportioned on a pro rata between Network Tasman and the New Load based on the ratio of the useful spare capacity to the total new capacity provided.

Please note: Network Tasman will make the final determination on the apportionment.

The future benefits to Network Tasman are allowed for in the NTCRA calculation referred to above where the New Load triggers an Exception condition and faces an individual Customer Capital Contribution assessment.

Capacity reassessment

Where the fused capacity for a new NCP is found to exceed actual requirements and the installation could be accommodated with a smaller NCP fused capacity then Network Tasman will, at its discretion, refund on a pro rata basis the respective CCC or NDL, provided the relevant NCP fuse size reduction is completed within six months from the start date of original capacity increase requested by the New Load. Capacity changes for seasonal loads will not be eligible for refunds.

However where Network Tasman has undertaken Network Augmentation specifically to service the New Load any refund will depend on Network Tasman ability to re-use the Network Augmentation elsewhere to service other customers.

Re-energisation of ICPS

Where an existing ICP is de-energised and inactive, Network Tasman will allow re-energisation of the ICP on customer application without any further Customer Capital Contribution or Network Development Levy provided no more than six months have lapsed since the date the ICP became inactive.*

After the six month* period has lapsed, Network Tasman may, at its discretion:

- remove the service mains from its network and remove redundant network assets including any transformer dedicated to that consumer; and/or
- make the spare capacity from the inactive ICP available to other customers.

In either case, after six months* has elapsed, if a New Load seeks capacity at the original ICP site again, it will be treated as an application for a new supply whereupon a new CCA or NDL will apply.

*[Group 1 Residential Customers have an 18-month grace period]

Independent contractors and contestability

Network Tasman does not own or operate its own electrical contracting business. Instead, there are a number of independent line contracting companies currently approved to undertake work on Network Tasman's distribution system (see the 'Need Power' section on the Network Tasman website at www.networktasman.co.nz). Any of the approved contractors can quote for design and construction of Network Extensions and CCAs provided they are able to meet the conditions set out for the proposed work, i.e. the magnitude,

shutdown times, live line work, requisite skills and competencies for the type of work etc. Network Tasman will have the final decision on the suitability of the contractor and the work standards required. Network Tasman will not be responsible for time delays, cost escalations, force majeure etc.

Specification

For avoidance of doubt all Customer Connection Assets, Network Extensions and Network Augmentation must fully comply with:

- NZ Electrical Standards
- Network Tasman's Distribution Code
- All relevant local authority requirements
- All relevant Legislation, Regulations, Codes of Practice and Electrical Guidelines

Network Tasman will determine and approve the technical design for all network assets above the NCP.

The customer can choose all Customer Connection Assets within their property boundaries below the NCP as these assets remain the property and responsibility of the landowner. Where new Network Extension assets are vested with Network Tasman, Network Tasman will determine the specification of those assets by reference to current Network Tasman standards, local authority engineering codes and legislation. Network Tasman will also take responsibility for the long-term operation, maintenance and replacement of all vested assets.

Service fuses

Any new fusing required will be at the cost of New Loads because NCP fuses are a component part of Network Extension assets. NCP fusing is vested with and thereafter controlled by Network Tasman.

Network Tasman will, at its discretion, fund the renewal of existing NCP service fuses to an HRC standard when required and where opportunities become available, i.e. through fault conditions, revenue protection investigations or voltage complaint investigations.

NCA administration fees (Ex-GST)

The following Fees are payable prior to the release of a completed and approved Network Connection Application:

New Connections:

- Load Group 0 = \$125
- Load Group 1 = \$250 (includes distributed generation)
- Load Group 2 = \$325
- Load Group 3 = \$400

Capacity Upgrades

Applications to upgrade an existing supply fuse will incur a cost of \$10 per kVA up to a maximum of the NCA Administration Fee for that customer Load Group.

Distributed Generation

- Applications for distributed generation requiring import/export metering on existing ICPs will require a processing fee of \$100 where the initial application information includes an inverter that has been tested and issued an accredited Declaration of Conformity with AS 4777.2, is designed and installed in accordance with AS 4777.1, and has protection settings that meet NTL's connection and operation standards as described in the NTL Distribution Code, DC6.8.1.
- If the application does not include the above information then the fee is \$200.
- Either fee will be waived if the DG Application is received within 2 months of a New Connection Application.

Network Tasman response timeframes

Network Tasman will respond to a written Network Connection Application within three business days of receipt. The response will take one of the following forms:

- approval to connect the New Load, OR
- a request for additional information concerning the New Load, OR
- a notification that the application has been received and that Network Tasman will have to undertake a detailed analysis of both the technical feasibility of servicing the New Load and the cost any Network Augmentation caused by the New Load.

When a detailed analysis is required, Network Tasman will provide a response back to the New Load within 15 working days of receipt of the Network Connection Application.

Where Network Tasman fails to meet the timeframes stated above it will waive any subsequent NCA Administration Fee for the New Load.

Please note: Network Tasman strongly suggests New Loads do not make capital expenditure commitments reliant on new electrical capacity before their NCA for new capacity has been approved and released and all costs associated with connecting the New Load have been advised by Network Tasman.

More information concerning the NDL

- The NDL applies to all New Loads locating in the Uneconomic Zone of the network.
- The NDL will be determined by the electrical distance the New Load is located from the relevant reference point (the nearest GXP or Zone substation).

- The NDL will commence at either 4km or 7km distance (measured down the feeders) from the relevant reference point depending on locality.
- The NDL applies at the 4km distance to New Loads located on the feeders from the Zone Substations at Mapua, Takaka and Swamp Road Zone and from Kikiwa and Murchison GXP's. Elsewhere the NDL applies beyond 7km from the relevant reference point.
- The NDL for any Group 0 New Load locating in the Uneconomic Zones will be 30% of the equivalent Group 1 charge.
- Normal Network Tasman line charges will apply after connection of the New Load.
- Maximum contribution for a Group 1 New Load is capped at \$3,250.
- All prices exclude GST.
- Under standard tariff structures Network Tasman makes low or no returns on network assets in the uneconomic segments of the network. In some uneconomic areas distribution revenue fails to fully recover network operating costs and depreciation.
- Network Tasman is committed to the long-term maintenance and replacement of the existing network in uneconomic areas and this can be accommodated within existing revenue levels and pricing structures. However Network Tasman is reluctant to invest in augmentation and reinforcement of the network in uneconomic areas where this relies on increasing cross-subsidies from the economic segments of the network.
- The network development levy ensures the new loads driving the need for augmentation expenditure in uneconomic areas make a partial but material contribution towards future reinforcement costs and thereby limit the need for additional cross subsidies.
- The network development levy reflects the expected future network reinforcement costs likely to be incurred in the uneconomic areas of the network based on either capacitor bank installation costs or 11kV to 22kV conversion costs. The levy takes into account both the size of the new load and its delivery distance down a radial feeder as important contributors to costs.
- The capping of the levy costs for new Group 1 loads recognises the diversity normally inherent in small loads. On radial feeders in country areas larger loads tend to operate with high levels of coincidence (e.g. irrigators all tend to be used at much the same time) and so the levies for larger new loads are not capped.

Network Tasman Customer Groups - Description

Group One – All Demand Areas

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>
1	60	15
2	40	15
3	30	15

Group Two – All Demand Areas

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>
2	60	20
3	40	20
3	50	30
3	60	40
3	80	50
3	100	70
3	125	90
3	160	110
3	200	130
3	250	150

Group Three-- All Demand Areas

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>		
3	>250	>150	And above	TOU Metering

Network Development Levy for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones (distance from reference point and cost per kVA)

Distance	Cost per kVA
km	Group 2
4-7 km	\$ 32.52
7-8 km	\$ 50.59
8-9 km	\$ 68.86
9-10 km	\$ 87.14
10-11 km	\$ 105.41
11-12 km	\$ 123.69
12-13 km	\$ 141.96
13-14 km	\$ 160.24
14-15 km	\$ 178.51
15-16 km	\$ 196.79
16-17 km	\$ 215.06
17-18 km	\$ 233.34
18-19 km	\$ 251.61
19-20 km	\$ 269.89
20-21 km	\$ 288.16
21-22 km	\$ 306.44
22-23 km	\$ 324.71
23-24 km	\$ 342.99
24-25 km	\$ 361.26
25-26 km	\$ 379.54
26-27 km	\$ 397.81
27-28 km	\$ 416.09
28-29 km	\$ 434.36
29-30 km	\$ 452.64
30-31 km	\$ 470.91
31-32 km	\$ 489.19
32-33 km	\$ 507.46
33-34 km	\$ 525.74
34-35 km	\$ 544.01
35-36 km	\$ 562.29
36-37 km	\$ 580.56
37-38 km	\$ 598.84
38-39 km	\$ 617.11
39-40 km	\$ 635.39
40-41 km	\$ 653.66
41-42 km	\$ 671.94
42-43 km	\$ 690.21
43-44 km	\$ 708.49
44-45 km	\$ 726.76
45-46 km	\$ 745.04
46-47 km	\$ 763.31
47-48 km	\$ 781.59
48-49 km	\$ 799.86
49-50 km	\$ 818.14
50-51 km	\$ 836.41
51-52 km	\$ 854.69
52-53 km	\$ 872.96
53-54 km	\$ 891.24
54-55 km	\$ 909.51
55-56 km	\$ 927.79
56-57 km	\$ 946.06
57-58 km	\$ 964.34
58-59 km	\$ 982.61
59-60 km	\$ 1,000.89
60-61 km	\$ 1,019.16
61-62 km	\$ 1,037.44
62-63 km	\$ 1,055.71
63-64 km	\$ 1,073.99
64-65 km	\$ 1,092.26

Network Development Levy for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones (Load Size (kVA) and Distance (km))

Distance km	Group 1 15 kVA	Group 2: New or Additional Capacity (kVA)								
		20	30	40	50	70	90	110	130	150
4-7 km	263	650	976	1,301	1,626	2,277	2,927	3,577	4,228	4,878
7-8 km	409	1,012	1,518	2,024	2,529	3,541	4,553	5,565	6,577	7,588
8-9 km	557	1,377	2,066	2,755	3,443	4,821	6,198	7,575	8,952	10,330
9-10 km	705	1,743	2,614	3,486	4,357	6,100	7,843	9,585	11,328	13,071
10-11 km	853	2,108	3,162	4,217	5,271	7,379	9,487	11,596	13,704	15,812
11-12 km	1,000	2,474	3,711	4,948	6,184	8,658	11,132	13,606	16,080	18,553
12-13 km	1,148	2,839	4,259	5,679	7,098	9,938	12,777	15,616	18,455	21,295
13-14 km	1,296	3,205	4,807	6,410	8,012	11,217	14,422	17,626	20,831	24,036
14-15 km	1,444	3,570	5,355	7,141	8,926	12,496	16,066	19,637	23,207	26,777
15-16 km	1,592	3,936	5,904	7,872	9,839	13,775	17,711	21,647	25,583	29,518
16-17 km	1,739	4,301	6,452	8,603	10,753	15,055	19,356	23,657	27,958	32,260
17-18 km	1,887	4,667	7,000	9,334	11,667	16,334	21,001	25,667	30,334	35,001
18-19 km	2,035	5,032	7,548	10,065	12,581	17,613	22,645	27,678	32,710	37,742
19-20 km	2,183	5,398	8,097	10,796	13,494	18,892	24,290	29,688	35,086	40,483
20-21 km	2,331	5,763	8,645	11,527	14,408	20,172	25,935	31,698	37,461	43,225
21-22 km	2,479	6,129	9,193	12,258	15,322	21,451	27,580	33,708	39,837	45,966
22-23 km	2,626	6,494	9,741	12,989	16,236	22,730	29,224	35,719	42,213	48,707
23-24 km	2,774	6,860	10,290	13,720	17,149	24,009	30,869	37,729	44,589	51,448
24-25 km	2,922	7,225	10,838	14,451	18,063	25,289	32,514	39,739	46,964	54,190
25-26 km	3,070	7,591	11,386	15,182	18,977	26,568	34,159	41,749	49,340	56,931
26-27 km	3,218	7,956	11,934	15,913	19,891	27,847	35,803	43,760	51,716	59,672
27-28 km	3,365	8,322	12,483	16,644	20,804	29,126	37,448	45,770	54,092	62,413
28-29 km	3,513	8,687	13,031	17,375	21,718	30,406	39,093	47,780	56,467	65,155
29-30 km	3,661	9,053	13,579	18,106	22,632	31,685	40,738	49,790	58,843	67,896
30-31 km	3,809	9,418	14,127	18,837	23,546	32,964	42,382	51,801	61,219	70,637
31-32 km	3,957	9,784	14,676	19,568	24,459	34,243	44,027	53,811	63,595	73,378
32-33 km	4,104	10,149	15,224	20,299	25,373	35,523	45,672	55,821	65,970	76,120
33-34 km	4,252	10,515	15,772	21,030	26,287	36,802	47,317	57,831	68,346	78,861
34-35 km	4,400	10,880	16,320	21,761	27,201	38,081	48,961	59,842	70,722	81,602
35-36 km	4,548	11,246	16,869	22,492	28,114	39,360	50,606	61,852	73,098	84,343
36-37 km	4,696	11,611	17,417	23,223	29,028	40,640	52,251	63,862	75,473	87,085
37-38 km	4,844	11,977	17,965	23,954	29,942	41,919	53,896	65,872	77,849	89,826
38-39 km	4,991	12,342	18,513	24,685	30,856	43,198	55,540	67,883	80,225	92,567
39-40 km	5,139	12,708	19,062	25,416	31,769	44,477	57,185	69,893	82,601	95,308
40-41 km	5,287	13,073	19,610	26,147	32,683	45,757	58,830	71,903	84,976	98,050
41-42 km	5,435	13,439	20,158	26,878	33,597	47,036	60,475	73,913	87,352	100,791
42-43 km	5,583	13,804	20,706	27,609	34,511	48,315	62,119	75,924	89,728	103,532
43-44 km	5,730	14,170	21,255	28,340	35,424	49,594	63,764	77,934	92,104	106,273
44-45 km	5,878	14,535	21,803	29,071	36,338	50,874	65,409	79,944	94,479	109,015
45-46 km	6,026	14,901	22,351	29,802	37,252	52,153	67,054	81,954	96,855	111,756
46-47 km	6,174	15,266	22,899	30,533	38,166	53,432	68,698	83,965	99,231	114,497
47-48 km	6,322	15,632	23,448	31,264	39,079	54,711	70,343	85,975	101,607	117,238
48-49 km	6,469	15,997	23,996	31,995	39,993	55,991	71,988	87,985	103,982	119,980
49-50 km	6,617	16,363	24,544	32,726	40,907	57,270	73,633	89,995	106,358	122,721
50-51 km	6,765	16,728	25,092	33,457	41,821	58,549	75,277	92,006	108,734	125,462
51-52 km	6,913	17,094	25,641	34,188	42,734	59,828	76,922	94,016	111,110	128,203
52-53 km	7,061	17,459	26,189	34,919	43,648	61,108	78,567	96,026	113,485	130,945
53-54 km	7,209	17,825	26,737	35,650	44,562	62,387	80,212	98,036	115,861	133,686
54-55 km	7,356	18,190	27,285	36,381	45,476	63,666	81,856	100,047	118,237	136,427
55-56 km	7,504	18,556	27,834	37,112	46,389	64,945	83,501	102,057	120,613	139,168
56-57 km	7,652	18,921	28,382	37,843	47,303	66,225	85,146	104,067	122,988	141,910
57-58 km	7,800	19,287	28,930	38,574	48,217	67,504	86,791	106,077	125,364	144,651
58-59 km	7,948	19,652	29,478	39,305	49,131	68,783	88,435	108,088	127,740	147,392
59-60 km	8,095	20,018	30,027	40,036	50,044	70,062	90,080	110,098	130,116	150,133
60-61 km	8,243	20,383	30,575	40,767	50,958	71,342	91,725	112,108	132,491	152,875
61-62 km	8,391	20,749	31,123	41,498	51,872	72,621	93,370	114,118	134,867	155,616
62-63 km	8,539	21,114	31,671	42,229	52,786	73,900	95,014	116,129	137,243	158,357
63-64 km	8,687	21,480	32,220	42,960	53,699	75,179	96,659	118,139	139,619	161,098
64-65 km	8,834	21,845	32,768	43,691	54,613	76,459	98,304	120,149	141,994	163,840

