



KK. Electromagnetic Interference Report

For

Williams Creek Generating Station

Electromagnetic Interference Report

Update: October 5, 2026

The full electromagnetic interference report for the Williams Creek Generation Station 1041 Permit Application is currently being prepared but requires extensive preparation time to complete. The report will be provided to El Paso County for review as soon as it is available and in advance of final review of the proposed WCGS 1041 permit application.

Attached is an overview and preliminary summary of the report being prepared.

Review of the Williams Creek Generating Station for EMF Interference Potential

The proposed Williams Creek Generating Station (WCGS) has been reviewed relative to existing Colorado Springs Utilities generation and transmission facilities as outlined below. Consideration is given to the potential of the new facility to generate electromagnetic fields (EMF) which create interference with adjacent users, property owners, and/or facilities.

SOUTH PLANT AERODERIVATIVE GENERATION AT THE DRAKE SITE

Generation Capacity: 157-MW (gas generation)

Transmission Lines: (4) 115kV with (2) 115kV gen-ties

Surrounding Uses: Industrial, commercial, recreational, urban residential (< ¼-mi)

Known EMF interference: **NONE**

CLEAR SPRINGS RANCH COMPLEX w/ NIXON AND FRONT RANGE POWER PLANTS

Generation Capacity: 775-MW (514-MW gas, 261-MW coal, 10-MW solar)

Transmission Lines: (5) 230kV and (2) 115kV with (6) 230kV gen-ties and (1) 115kV gen-tie

Surrounding Uses: Military, agriculture, rural residential

Known EMF interference: **NONE**

WILLIAMS CREEK GENERATING STATION

Generation Capacity: 400-MW gas (proposed new generation), 235-MW solar (existing)

Transmission Lines: (4) 230kV with (4) 230kV gen-ties

Surrounding Uses: Solar generation, landfill, future reservoir, rural residential (1-mi+)

Expected EMF interference: **NONE**

Based on the above comparative review, it appears the WCGS is unlikely to behave differently than existing facilities and create an EMF source which is detrimental to surrounding users or functions. A more in-depth study would be needed to establish all expected EMF contributions and corresponding strengths, model those results at property boundaries or other points of interest, and more conclusively determine the WCGS is unlikely to contribute to interference.

There are also unique scenarios where EMF field strength alone is not the determining factor in the potential for interference but such issues are already addressed via federal regulation. Under the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules, power transmission lines are classified as "incidental radiators". Under 47 CFR § 15.5, any operator of an incidental radiator must operate on a non-interference basis. If a transmission line causes harmful interference to authorized radio communication services or existing electronic equipment, the utility owner is legally required to eliminate the interference. Colorado Springs Utilities already operates in accordance with this requirement and would immediately take corrective action to mitigate interference in the unlikely event that a source was identified at WCGS.