

SOUTHWEST POWER PO TRANSMISSION PLANNI

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WHO IS SPP?

501(c)(6) nonprofit corporation

One of 9 regional grid operators

110 member companies in 14 states

"Air traffic control" for high-voltage grid

Balance supply and demand across region

Maintain reliable grid operations

Operate wholesale energy market

Plan future transmission needs



BALANCING ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEMAND

SUPPLY/GENERATION

101,310 MW Nameplate Capacity

62,164 MW Accredited Capacity (as of Summer 2023)

DEMAND/LOAD

- 56,184 MW all-time coincident peak load (8/21/23)
- 47,157 MW Winter peak (12/22/22)

Generation In Study



83,285 MW

148% of Peak Load

CURRENT-DAY

SPP TRANSMISSION PLANNING PROCESS

Stakeholder-Driven Member-Funded

Integrated Transmission Planning

- Annual cycle
- Near-and longterm needs
- Economic & reliability needs
- Public Policy
- Operational

Interregional Projects

 Collaborate with neighboring regions on joint projects

Customer-Initiated Customer-Funded

Generation Interconnection Studies

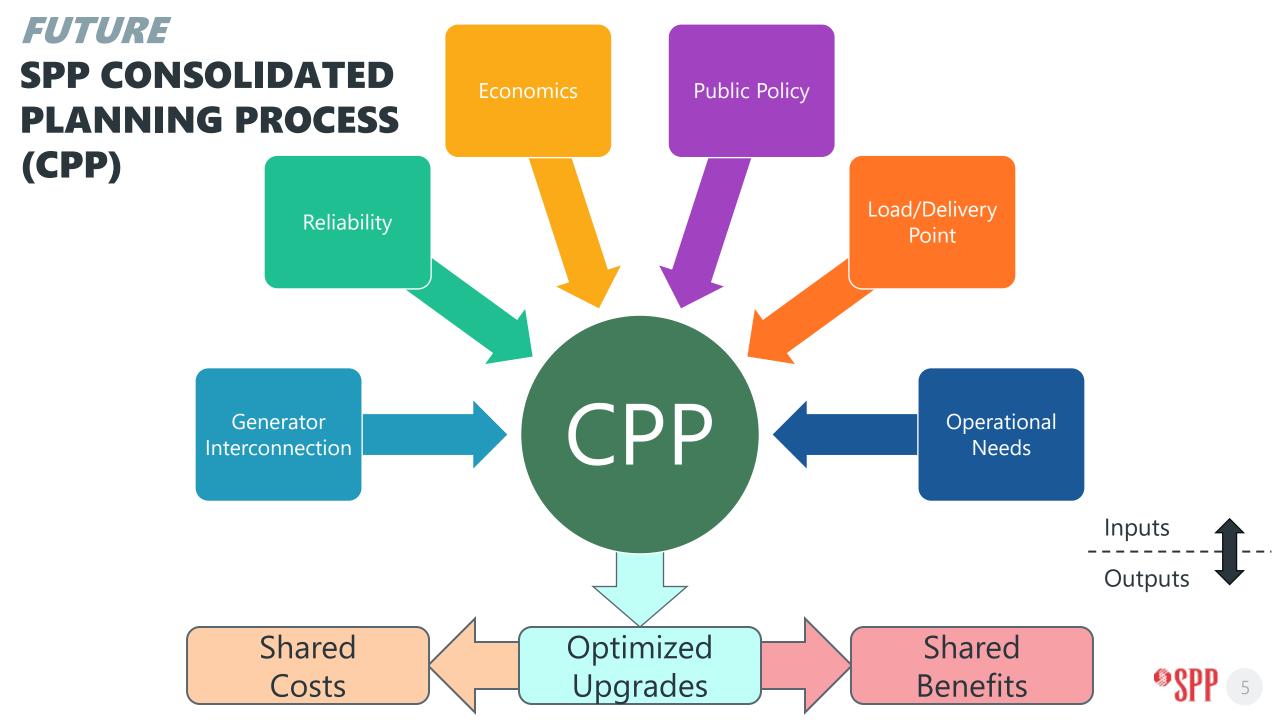
- Determines transmission needed to connect new generation to grid
- Shares costs of studies and new transmission

Aggregate Transmission Service

- Determines transmission needed to connect new demand to grid
- Shares costs of studies and new transmission

Sponsored Upgrades

 Provides a path for new transmission facilities not identified in any other planning processes



FUTURE SPP CONSOLIDATED PLANNING PROCESS (CPP)

1. Pre-Application & Open Window

Identifies readily available information, long term assessment, and identify current study customers

Key Focus Areas:

- 1. Increase utilization of the long term (20 year) assessment to predict transmission needs and costs
- 2. Increase information availability to service customers
- Collect firm commitments from service customers before finalizing transmission for construction in annual regional studies
- 4. Maintain a balanced cost allocation approach

3. Commitment

Firm commitment and readiness to move into regional planning process

5. Post Assessment

Execute agreements and consideration of future maintenance needs



2. Initial Assessments

Provides updated estimation of all in costs based on an assessment

4. Regional Assessment

Determine transmission upgrades for construction



FUTURE

CPP NETWORK UPGRADE CONTRIBUTION (NUC) – COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION FLOW

- Initially estimated from Long Term Assessment portfolio
- Refined in CPP annual study during GI Customer Reliability Assessment

Determine GI Customer cost share of EHV/HV GI Customer general contribution to EHV/HV to SPP

 Committed within each annual NUC milestone Payment collection interval: Quarterly or Monthly starting within one month of executed generator interconnection agreement

SPP credits customer revenue against region wide charges for NITS and PTP

SPP distributes Trans. revenue requirements to EHV/HV transmission owners

- Payment distribution intervals: Monthly
- NUC payments over time include interest (e.g., at FERC rate) for fairness among customers with different payment schedules and to compensate for plant-inservice value





CPP GI CUSTOMER FRAMEWORK

Invest, Connect and Manage (ERIS) or Deliver (NRIS)

Invest

(Regional & Subregional Entry Fee)

Connect

(Direct Assigned)

Manage

(ERIS)

Deliver

(NRIS)

Identify
contribution
from GI
customers to
holistic longterm
transmission
expansion
needs of the
system

Proactive facilitation of prospective customer needs

Cost-sharing of transmission needed for load and Gl customers across multiple studies Identify
transmission
needs of specific
interconnection
customers to
connect to the
system

Maintain operational reliability

Invest and connect contributions to transmission expansion facilitate reliable and more efficient system usage

Identify
transmission
needs of specific
interconnection
customers to
deliver to load
within each
deliverability
area

PUBLIC POLICY PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

"Needs driven by public policy arise if the economic simulations identify conditions on the system that keep a utility from meeting its regulatory or statutory mandates and goals as defined by the renewable policy review and/or future specific public policy assumptions identified in the study scope."

--ITP Manual Version 2.16

Determine which Utility by State requires a renewable mandate/goal per the Renewable Policy Review

Determine which renewable units can be applied to each Utility by State based on ownership percentage and state

Determine how much renewable energy can be applied to the Utility by State renewable mandate/goal as determined by the Curtailment Report

Ensure each Utility by State is meeting renewable energy requirement by renewable type as defined in the Renewable Policy Review

PUBLIC POLICY PLANNING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The ITP uses a **similar process** to determine projects that address **economic** and **policy** needs

Public policy projects are ranked based on their **APC benefit** in relation to their **conceptual/study cost***

The highest-ranked project for each need will be selected for a grouping and tested individually within the policy grouping to ensure there is no redundancy of need mitigation within the set of projects*

- Cost effective: Solutions with the lowest cost with respect to the congestion relief they provide on individual flowgates will be selected*
- **Highest net APC benefit**: Solutions with the highest difference between one-year APC benefit and one-year project cost will be selected*
- **Multi-variable**: Top-ranking projects in the other two groupings, as well as qualitative benefits that the other groupings may not capture, will be considered when selecting projects*





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