

Securing Transmission Needs



Securing Transmission Needs

- Entities purchasing power will need to procure transmission service from the Transmission Provider
- For end-use customers purchasing power from a supplier, the supplier typically acts as agent to arrange transmission service
- Supplier passes through transmission costs - depends on the specific contract negotiated

Key Players in Securing Transmission Needs

- Transmission Provider
- Transmission Owner
- Transmission Customer



Key Players in Securing Transmission Needs

- Transmission Provider specifies the transmission and ancillary services it provides, as well as the rates for these services, in its Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT)
- Transmission Providers include Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs) as well as utilities that are transmission owners and not in RTOs

Key Players in Securing Transmission Needs

- Transmission Owners include utilities in RTOs as well as utilities not in RTOs
- Transmission Customer – power suppliers, end-use customers

FERC Order No. 888 (1996)

- Investor-owned and privately-held utilities
 - Must all offer non-discriminatory access to their transmission systems for wholesale transactions
 - Must offer such access pursuant to Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT)
 - Must offer ancillary services necessary for transmission

Pro Forma OATT

- Choice of service type
 - Point-to-point transmission service
 - ◆ Fixed capacity right between two points
 - ◆ Billed based on reserved capacity
 - Network Integration Transmission Service (NITS)
 - ◆ Integration of designated generation resources and loads
 - ◆ Billed based on monthly coincident peak load demand

Pro Forma OATT

- NITS usually chosen for retail access
- NITS allows the customer to serve its network load in a manner comparable to that in which Transmission Owners utilize the transmission system to serve their native load

Ancillary Services

- Allows for reliable operation of transmission system
- Ancillary Services
 - Scheduling and dispatch service
 - Reactive power and voltage control from generation sources
 - Regulation and frequency response
 - Energy imbalance
 - Spinning operating reserves
 - Supplemental operating reserves

FERC

Pro Forma Tariff Pricing



**No specific pricing
method prescribed**



**Tariff must conform with
FERC's transmission policy**



Postage-stamp pricing

Postage-Stamp Pricing



$$\text{Reserved Capacity (or Network Load)} \times \frac{\text{Rev. Req. - Non-firm Rev.}}{\text{Peak Firm Transm. Sys. Load}}$$

Price is not sensitive
to distance or location

License-Plate Variation

- Postage-stamp rate varies by location of delivery point
- Generally proposed as interim step to regional postage-stamp rate



Transmission Provider's Typical Role

- Administers the OATT
- Calculates and posts Available Flowgate Capacity (AFC)/Available Transmission Capacity (ATC)
- Processes transmission requests
- Coordinates system impact and facilities studies
- Verifies ancillary services are arranged

Transmission Provider's Typical Role

- Allows transmission customers to schedule service
- Manages congestion



Securing Transmission Needs

- Regardless of who is the transmission customer (a Supplier acting as agent for the end-use customer or the end-use customer itself), the process for procuring transmission service is the same

Securing Transmission Needs

- Procedures for requesting transmission service are spelled out in the Transmission Provider's OATT
- If source of power located outside Transmission Provider's system, also need to arrange for Point-to-Point transmission service to border of Transmission Provider's system

Securing Transmission Needs Typical Procedures

- For a new customer, must execute required service agreements (firm, non-firm, or network)
- Transmission Provider will conduct credit check – may require some form of security or deposit
- Customer submits request on the Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) prior to start of service

Securing Transmission Needs Typical Procedures

- In addition to OASIS submission, NITS and long-term point-to-point requests (> 1 year) require written application
- Request evaluated

Securing Transmission Needs System Impact Study

- If sufficient capacity does not exist to accommodate request for transmission service (either Point-to-Point or NITS), a System Impact Study will be performed

Securing Transmission Needs System Impact Study

- System Impact Study will determine whether request can be accommodated through direct assignment of facilities, network upgrades, or generation redispatch
- Transmission customer pays for study

Securing Transmission Needs Facilities Study

- If additions or upgrades are needed to supply service request, Facilities Study will be completed
- Transmission customer pays for study

Securing Transmission Needs Facilities Study

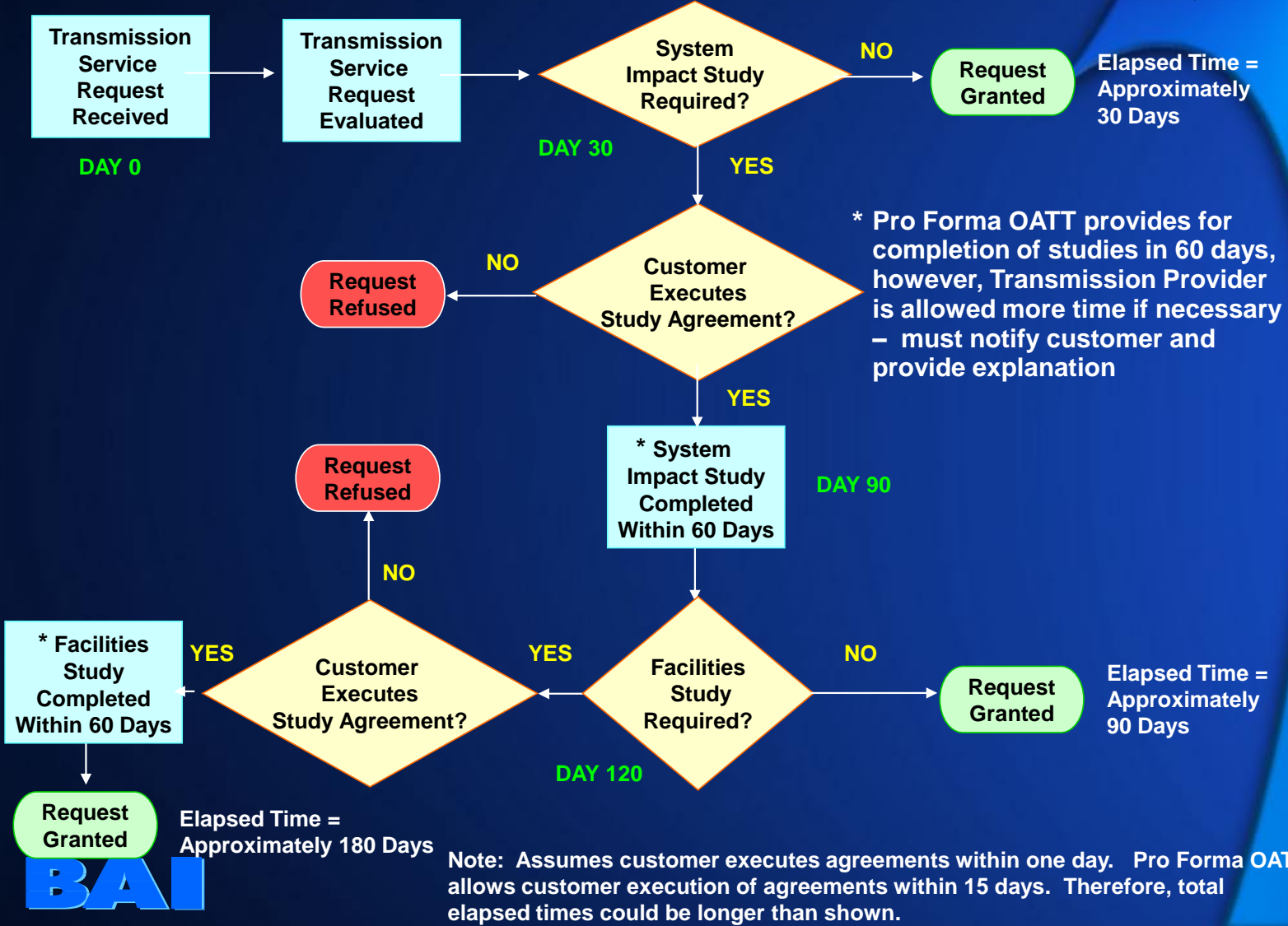
- Good faith estimate of cost of direct assignment facilities to be charged to the customer
- Customer's share of the cost of any network upgrades
- Time required to complete construction and initiate service

FERC's Existing Transmission Pricing Policy

- For upgrades, customer pays the higher of:
 - Transmission rate, or
 - Incremental cost of expansion capped at verifiable redispatch cost



Transmission Service Request Flowchart



Other Issues

- Issues due to creation of RTOs
 - Locational Marginal Pricing (LMP)
 - FTRs and congestion
 - FTR nomination process