





WIRFS

## WIRES University Overview of ISO/RTOs

Mike Ross Senior Vice President Government Affairs and Public Relations Southwest Power Pool

### OUR MISSION Helping our members work together to keep the lights on ... today and in the future.

#### Northeast Blackout of 1965

5:28 P.M., NOV. 9th THE LIGHTS WENT OUT

> POWER FAILURE BLACKS OUT NEW YORK; THOUSANDS TRAPPED IN THE SUBWAYS; LOOTERS AND VANDALS HIT SOME AREAS

State Troopers Sent Into City As Crime Rises Some Divilans Assist

Police - 65 Blackout Peaceful in Contrast

Some Led Others by Flashlight, Lightning Bolt: ome Knocked on Doors to Help How It Struck

#### Westchester Is Also Darkened After Lightning Hits Line

NOVEMBER 19 . 1965 . 35 ¢

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### Northeast Blackout of 1965

## Electric Reliability Act of 1967 & North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)

- Tuesday, November 9, 1965
- Affected parts of Ontario in Canada and Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont in the United States
- Over 30 million people and 80,000 square miles without electricity for up to 13 hours

#### Northeast Blackout of 2003



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#### NORTHEAST BLACKOUT 2003

Led to the Energy Policy Act of 2005



» SPP

#### **Our Major Services**

Reliability Coordination Market Operation Transmission Planning Transmission Service/Tariff Administration

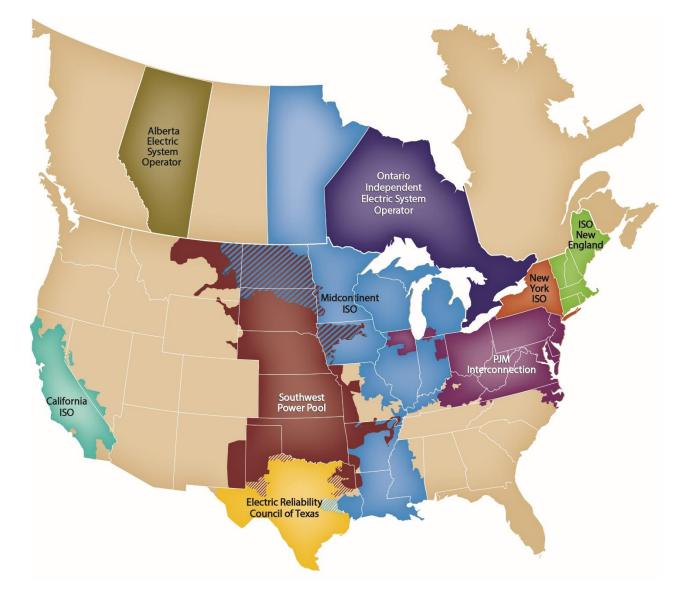
Balancing Authority
Facilitation
Standards Setting
Compliance Enforcement
Training

**OUR APPROACH**: Regional, Independent, Cost-Effective and Focused on Reliability

## Some Activities Outside of SPP's Responsibility

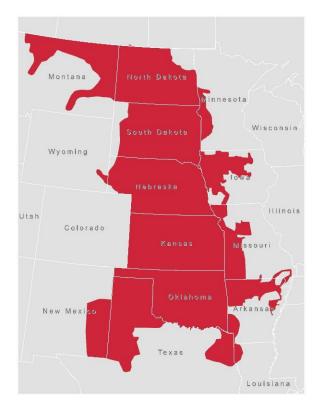
- Transmission Siting
- Generation Planning/Siting
- Transmission/Generation Construction
- Transmission/Generation Permitting
- Credit/Allowance Trading Oversight

#### Independent System Operator (ISO) / Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) Map



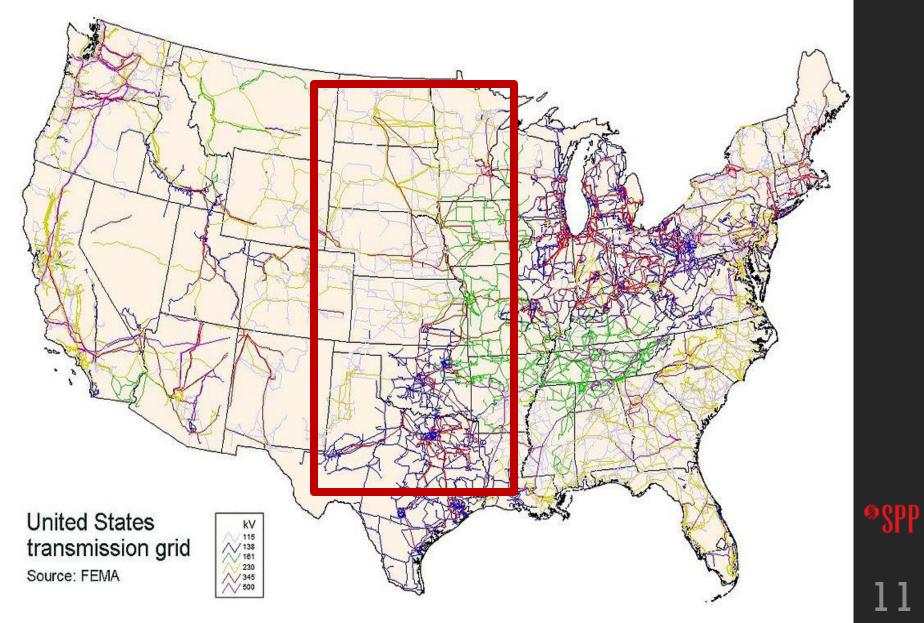
<sup>®</sup>SPP

### The SPP Footprint: Members in 14 States



- Arkansas
- Kansas
- Iowa
- Louisiana
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- South Dakota
- Texas
- Wyoming

## **United States Electric Grid**

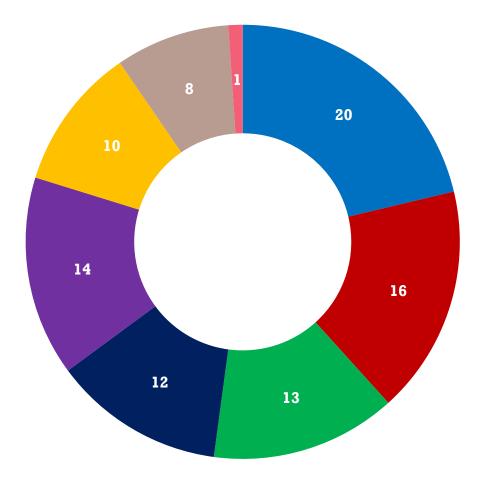


## **Operating Region**



- Miles of service territory: 575,000
- Population served: 18M
- Generating Plants: 703
- Substations: 4,757
- Miles of transmission: 60, 944
  - 69 kV 13,532
  - 115 kV 14,269
  - 138 kV 9,117
  - 161 kV 5,647
  - 230 kV 7,608
  - 345 kV 10,772

#### SPP's 94 Members: Independence Through Diversity



Cooperatives (20)

- Investor-Owned Utilities (16)
- Independent Power Producers/Wholesale Generation (13)
- Power Marketers (12)
- Municipal Systems (14)
- Independent Transmission Companies (10)
- State Agencies (8)
- Federal Agencies (1)

#### **REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

- Incorporated in Arkansas as 501(c)(6) nonprofit corporation
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
  - Regulated public utility
  - Regional Transmission Organization
- North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)
  - Founding member
  - Regional Entity

#### GOVERNANCE

- Independent Board of Directors
- Members Committee
- Regional State Committee
- Working Groups



#### Reliability Coordination: air traffic controllers of the bulk power grid

Monitor grid 24 x 365

Anticipate problems

Take preemptive action

Coordinate regional response

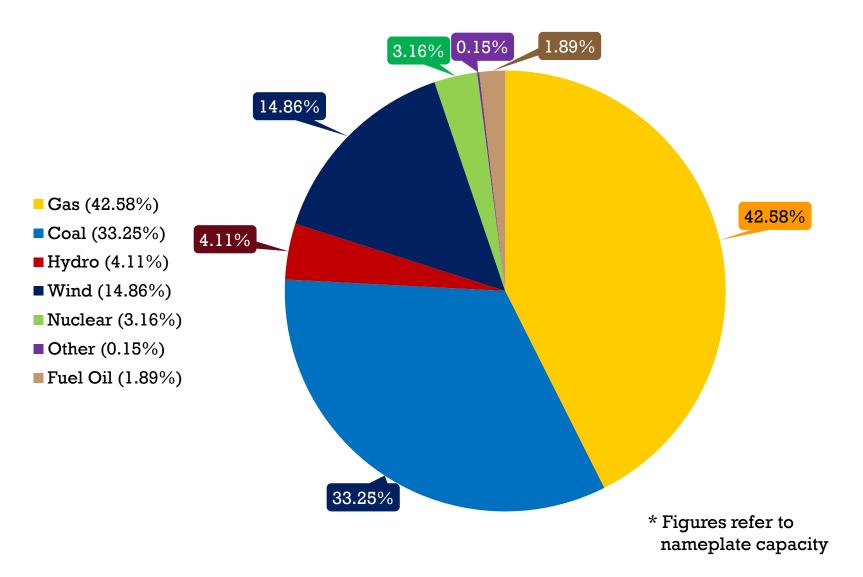
Independent

Comply with more than 5,500 pages of reliability standards and criteria

• SPP

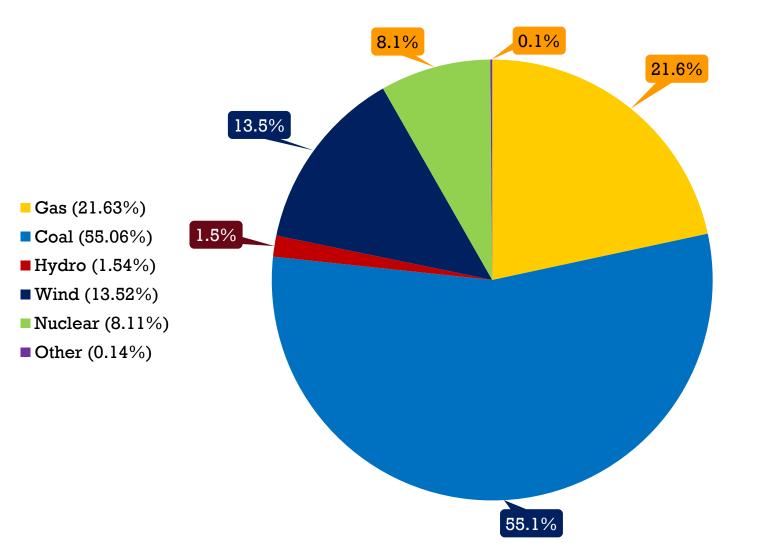
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#### 2015 Energy Capacity\* by Fuel Type



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#### 2015 Energy Consumption by Fuel Type



SPP

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#### What Kind of Markets Does SPP Operate?

- Transmission Service: Participants buy and sell use of regional transmission lines that are owned by different parties.
- Integrated Marketplace: Participants buy and sell wholesale electricity in day-ahead and real-time.
  - Day-Ahead Market commits the most costeffective and reliable mix of generation for the region.
  - Real-Time Balancing Market economically dispatches generation to balance real-time generation and load, while ensuring system reliability.

### Integrated Marketplace Savings

- Market continues to provide savings even with extremely low natural gas prices
- First year net savings calculated to be \$380 million
- 2015 annual net savings calculated to be \$422 million
- At the end of September, 2016 the savings amount was over \$1 Billion from the Integrated Marketplace



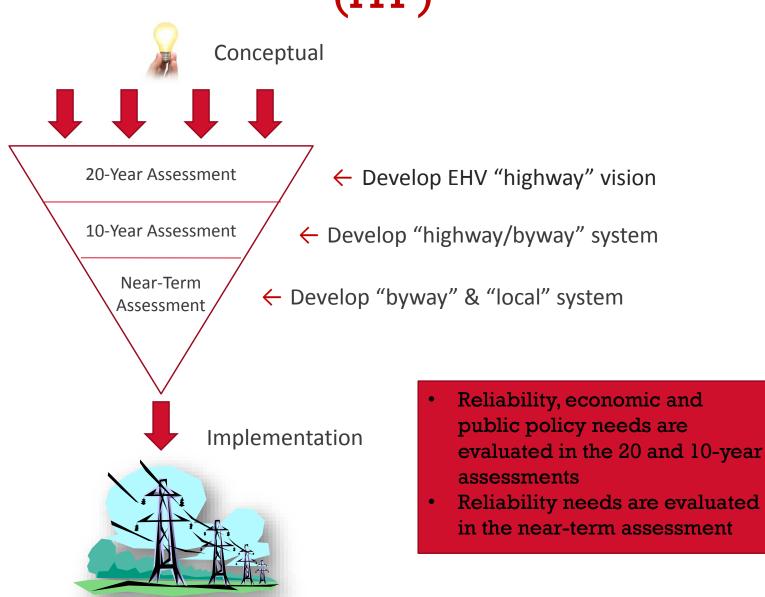
### **Transmission Planning**

- Reliability
- Economics
- Public Policy

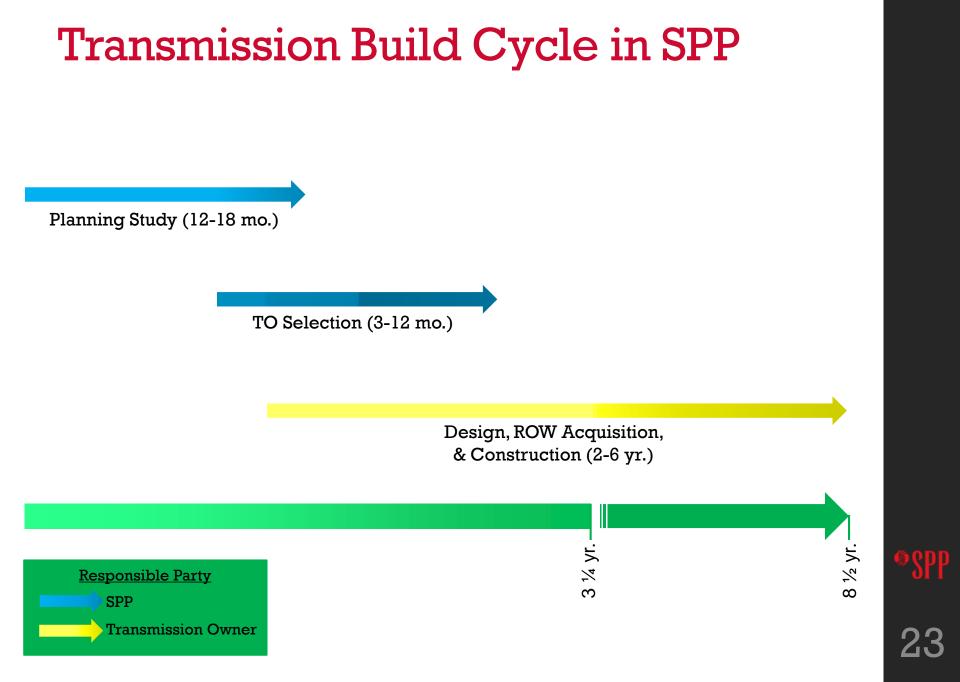




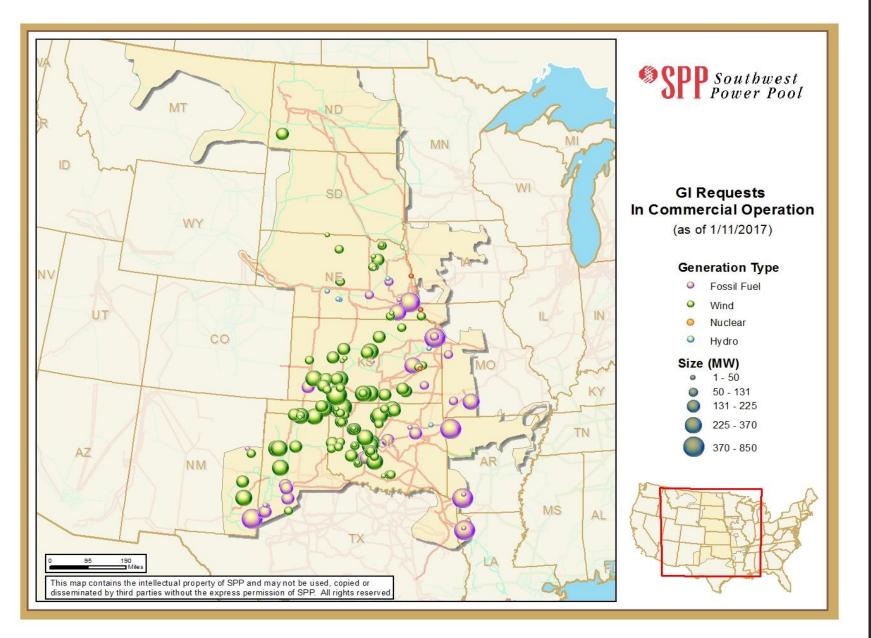
#### Integrated Transmission Planning (ITP)





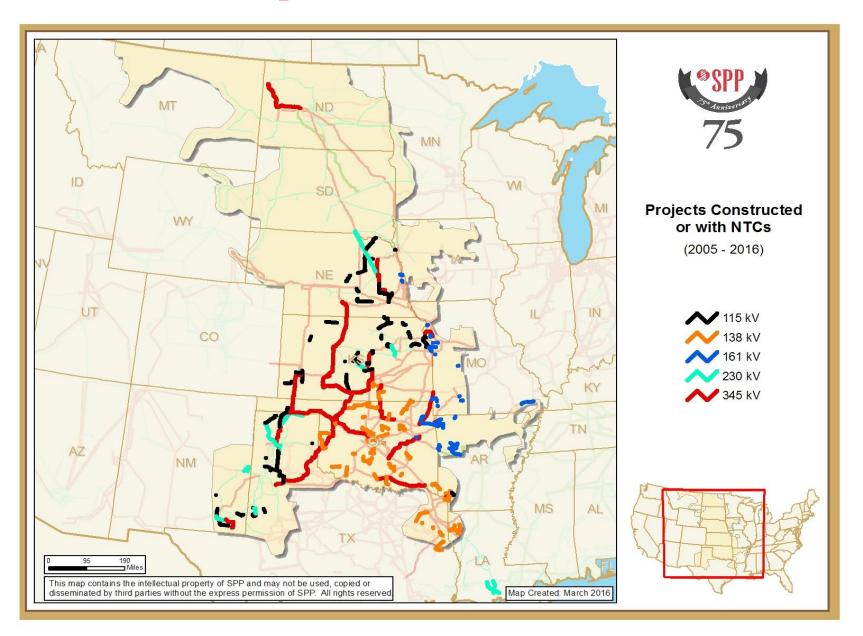


#### Generation Expansion in SPP Over the Last Decade



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#### Transmission Expansion in SPP Over the Last Decade

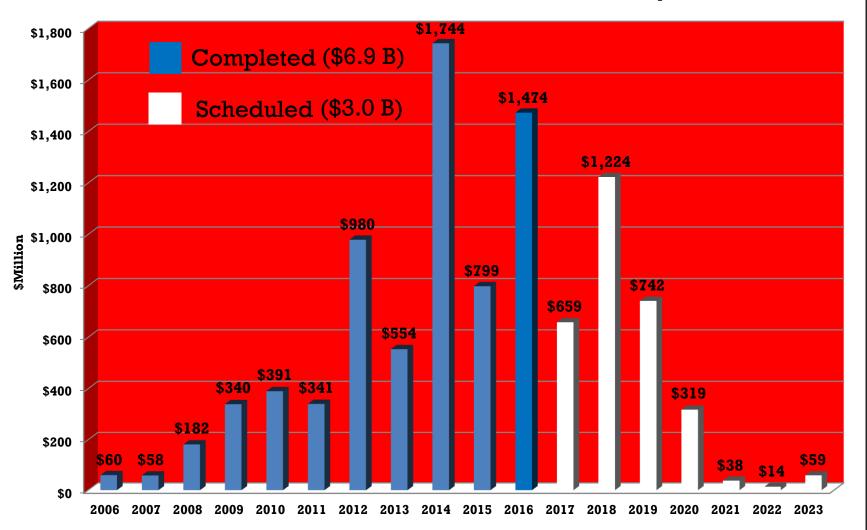


• SPP

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#### **Transmission Investment Directed By SPP**

#### **Annual Transmission Investment Directed By SPP**



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## Who Pays for Transmission Projects?

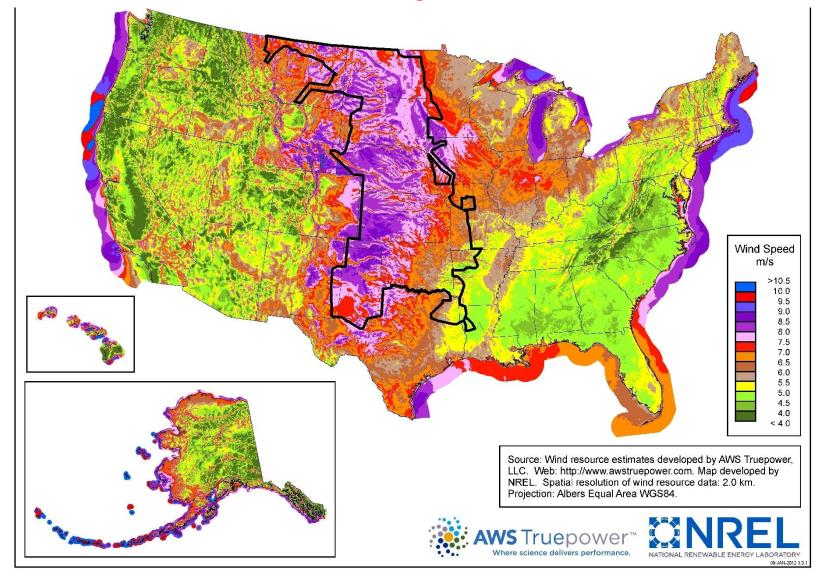
- Sponsored: Project owner builds and receives credit for use of transmission lines
- Directly-assigned: Project owner builds and is responsible for cost recovery and receives credit for use of transmission lines
- Highway/Byway: Most SPP projects paid for under this methodology

Voltage	Region Pays	Local Zone Pays
300 kV and above	100%	0%
above 100 kV and below 300 kV	33%	67%
100 kV and below	0%	100%

#### **Renewables** in SPP



## The highest wind speed in the country is within SPP Balancing Authority



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#### Wind Energy Development

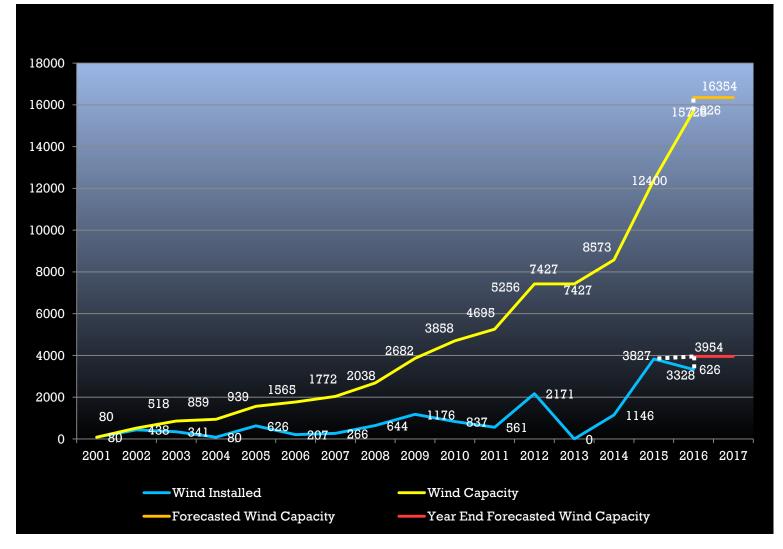
- SPP's "Saudi Arabia" of wind: Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas Panhandle, and New Mexico
  - 60,000-90,000 MW potential
  - More wind energy than SPP uses during peak demand
- 15,782 MW capacity of in-service wind\*
- 34,730 MW wind in all stages of development\*

 Includes Generation Interconnection queue and executed Interconnection Agreements

\* December 2016

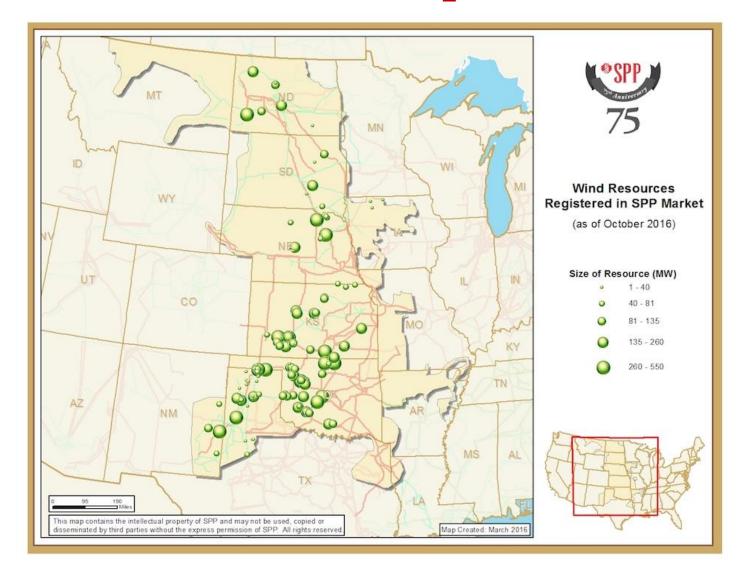


#### Wind Capacity has grown significantly



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## Wind units are concentrated in the middle of the footprint



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#### **Renewables impacts to SPP**

- Peak Wind Penetration level: 49.17% April 2016
- Peak instantaneous Wind generation: 12,336 MW December 2016
- High impact on congestion and loading of the transmission system
- Wind can cause capacity issues by
  - Not showing up during times of high demand, contributing to capacity shortages
  - Showing up too high during times of low demand, contributing to "Min Gen" issues
  - Uncertainty complicating unit commitments
- Short-term, intra-hour changes in wind also require reserves to maintain balance between generation and obligations
- Wind forecast is crucial for SPP to have the right generation online at the right time, while maintaining the reliability and economic efficiency of the regional transmission grid.

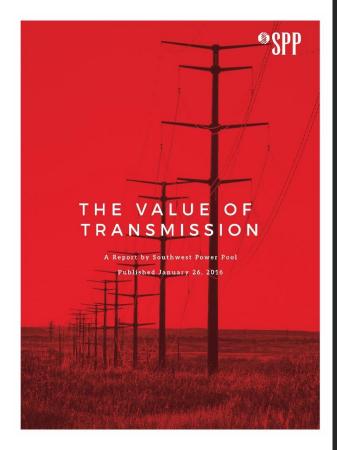


# MDDERNIZING THE VALUE OF TRANSMISSION

www.SPP.org/value-of-transmission

#### SPP's Value of Transmission Study

- Evaluated 348 projects from 2012-14, representing \$3.4B of transmission investment
- Evaluated benefit metrics
  - Adjusted Production Cost (APC) Savings
  - Reliability and Resource Adequacy Benefits
  - Generation Capacity Cost Savings
  - Market Benefits
  - Other industry and SPP-accepted metrics
- APC Savings alone calculated at more than \$660k/day, or \$240M/year.
- Overall NPV of all benefits for considered projects are expected to <u>exceed \$16.6B</u> <u>over 40 years.</u>



For every \$1 of transmission investment made in 2012-2014, SPP expects at least \$3.50 of benefit to be provided to rate-payers

