

June 30, 2015

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: *Southwest Power Pool, Inc., Docket No. AD10-02-__*
Informational Filing of 2015 Simultaneous Import Limit Study for SPP
Region

Southwest Power Pool, Inc. (“SPP”) hereby submits for informational purposes the 2015 simultaneous import limit (“SIL”) study for the SPP geographic market to assist SPP members in responding to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission” or “FERC”) regarding their Market Power Indicative screens and Delivered Price Test (“DPT”) analyses to be submitted under the Commission’s Order Nos. 697, *et al.*¹

I. BACKGROUND

A. SIL Study Requirement

In Order No. 697, the Commission modified the standards for obtaining and retaining market-based rates for public utilities. In doing so, the Commission required each transmission providing utility seeking to obtain or retain market-based rate authority to provide a SIL study for its home control area.² The Commission found that the SIL study offers a means to measure the effect of transmission limitations on how much generation can be imported into a relevant geographic market and would serve as a basis for evaluating a seller’s potential market power “for both the indicative screens and the DPT analysis.”³

¹ See *Market Based Rates for Wholesale Sales of Electric Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services by Public Utilities*, Order No. 697, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,252, *clarified*, 121 FERC ¶ 61,260 (2007, *order on reh’g*, Order No. 697-A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,268 (2008) (“Order No. 697”).

² Order No. 697 at P 347.

³ Order No. 697-A at P 136.

Regional Transmission Organizations (“RTO”) and Independent System Operators (“ISO”) are not required to perform SIL studies under Order No. 697.⁴ However, “[t]o the extent that an RTO/ISO conducts transmission studies and makes that information available, a [transmission-providing] seller may rely on the information obtained from its RTO/ISO to conduct its SIL study.”⁵

B. SPP

SPP is a Commission-approved Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”).⁶ SPP is an Arkansas non-profit corporation with its principal place of business in Little Rock, Arkansas. SPP has 90 Members, including 16 investor-owned utilities, 12 municipal systems, 17 generation and transmission cooperatives, 8 state agencies, 13 independent power producers, 12 power marketers, 11 independent transmission companies, and 1 federal agency. As an RTO, SPP administers open access Transmission Service over approximately 48,930 miles of transmission lines covering portions of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, across the facilities of SPP’s Transmission Owners,⁷ and administers the Integrated Marketplace, a centralized day ahead and real-time energy and operating reserve market with locational marginal pricing and market-based congestion management.⁸

At the request of SPP’s Transmission Owners, SPP conducted a SIL analysis for SPP’s market on an aggregate basis, consistent with Order No. 697A. SPP’s SIL study is based on the seasonal peak demand for the study period of December 2012 to November 2013. The results of the study are shown under Attachment 1 of this filing. SPP Transmission Owners may use the new SIL values for any updated market power analysis going forward. As detailed below, SPP’s SIL study is fully supported and consistent with SPP’s operating processes and procedures and the requirements of Order Nos. 697 *et al.*

⁴ Order No. 697 at P 379.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 109 FERC ¶ 61,009 (2004), *order on reh’g*, 110 FERC ¶ 61,137 (2005).

⁷ *See Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 89 FERC ¶ 61,084 (1999); *Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 86 FERC ¶ 61,090 (1999); *Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 82 FERC ¶ 61,267 (1998), *order on reh’g*, 85 FERC ¶ 61,031 (1998).

⁸ *Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 146 FERC ¶ 61,130 (2014) (order approving the start-up and operation of the Integrated Marketplace effective March 1, 2014).

II. SPP SIL STUDY

The SPP SIL study models the single SPP balancing authority area and each first-tier balancing authority area to replicate the ability of SPP to simultaneously import from surrounding areas. The SIL values contained in SPP’s SIL study were calculated by independently scaling down all the generation in the single SPP balancing authority area and scaling up all the generation in each first-tier balancing authority area. The SIL is a single calculation at the concurrent interface limits rather than the sum of the non-simultaneous import capabilities from each balancing authority area.

Table 1 below provides the list of the first-tier balancing authorities that were used in the study.

First-Tier Balancing Authority Areas for SPP Region
Entergy Services, Inc. [ESI]
Associated Electric Cooperative Inc. [AECI]
Ameren – Missouri [AMMO]
MidAmerican Energy Company [MEC]
Western Area Power Administration [WAPA]
Western Electricity Coordination Council [WECC]
Electric Reliability Council of Texas [ERCOT]
Cleco Power LLC [Cleco]

Other components used by SPP in its SIL study include:

- SPP developed benchmark cases by modeling DC ties as:
 - ▶ Generator designated as being owned by first-tier entity;
 - ▶ Generator connected to SPP via zero impedance ties;
 - ▶ Generator Pmax was positive for maximum import to SPP;
 - ▶ Generator Pmin was negative for maximum export from SPP;
 - ▶ Generator Pgen was set to simulate base case DC tie flow; and
 - ▶ Status of DC tie was “off” during the simulations.
- The contingencies executed during the study were outage of all branches and ties greater than 100 kV in SPP and the first-tier balancing authority areas.

- The monitored elements simulated during the study were the flows on branches and ties greater than 100 kV in SPP and the first-tier balancing authority area.
- The import capability study of the SPP balancing authority area used the PTI's Managing and Utilizing System Transmission ("MUST") simulation tool.

Upon reviewing the data, SPP determined that two methods for determining long-term firm reservations should be considered for the SIL calculations. These methods are described in the 2015 SPP Simultaneous Import Limit Study Report included as Attachment 1. The results of the two methods are provided in the SPP Simultaneous Import Limit Study Report. While SPP is providing the results from both analyses, SPP believes that the results of its primary analysis are more realistic and indicative of system capability that need to be considered for SIL purposes. As a result, SPP has chosen to provide the secondary analysis as a supplement only for comparison purposes.

Table 2 below provides the results of the primary SPP SIL study for each season.

Study Period: December 1, 2012 to November 30, 2013	Winter (MW)	Spring (MW)	Summer (MW)	Fall (MW)
SIL Study 1 (Primary)	546	1,697	190	1,512

III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Documents Included In This Filing

In addition to the transmittal letter, the following documents are included with this filing:

1. Attachment 1: 2015 SPP Simultaneous Import Limit Study Report;
2. Attachment 2: Spreadsheet for Table 1 and Table 2 of SPP SIL Study (**submitted as CEII**);
3. Attachment 3: Reference Base Case Models (**submitted as CEII**);
4. Attachment 4: Seasonal Benchmark Case Models (**submitted as CEII**);
5. Attachment 5: Contingency File (**submitted as CEII**);
6. Attachment 6: Monitor File (**submitted as CEII**);

7. Attachment 7: Sub-System File (**submitted as CEII**); and
8. Attachment 8: First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (FCITC) Results (**submitted as CEII**).⁹

B. Request For Critical Energy Infrastructure Information Treatment

SPP requests that the Commission maintain the files associated with the SIL study identified above as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (“CEII”) and withhold them from public release. Attachments 2-8 contain base case power flow data that provide an electronic model and analysis of SPP’s actual transmission system and adjacent regions. Such information meets the definition of CEII as defined in the Commission’s regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 388.113(c)(1) and is the same as the base case power flow data contained in Part II of FERC Form No. 715, which the Commission has held to be CEII. Attachments 2-8 are also considered CEII because they contain details about critical facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power as well as transactional data extracted from OASIS reservations. In accordance with the Commission’s regulations, these files are provided under separate cover of this electronic filing and are designated with “CEII” and labeled with “Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release.”

C. Service

SPP has electronically served a copy of this filing on all of its Members and Customers. A complete copy of this filing will be posted on the SPP web site, www.spp.org, and is also being served on all affected state commissions. SPP also has served a copy of this filing on all parties on the service list established by the Secretary of the Commission in this proceeding.

D. Communications

Correspondence and communications with respect to this filing should be sent to, and SPP requests the Secretary to include on the official service list for this proceeding, the following:

⁹ The materials contained in Attachments 3-8 are too large to include in the electronic filing. This is because they are raw data files which are used in PTI’s MUST run analysis. Converting to .pdf files would easily produce thousands of pages per file. Separate CDs containing the CEII material are being mailed to the Secretary of the Commission and to Mr. Gregory Basheda, Energy Industry Analyst, Office of Energy Markets Regulation.

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose

June 30, 2015

Page 6

Nicole Wagner
Manager, Regulatory Policy
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
201 Worthen Drive
Little Rock, AR 72223-4936
Telephone: (501) 688-1642
Fax: (501) 482-2022
jwagner@spp.org

Tessie Kentner
Attorney
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
201 Worthen Drive
Little Rock, AR 72223-4936
Telephone: (501) 688-1782
Fax: (501) 482-2022
tkentner@spp.org

IV. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, SPP respectfully requests that the Commission accept the SPP SIL Study as an informational filing, consistent with Order Nos. 697, *et al.*

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Tessie Kentner

Tessie Kentner
Attorney
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
201 Worthen Drive
Little Rock, AR 72223-4936
Telephone: (501) 688-1782
Fax: (501) 482-2022
tkentner@spp.org

**Attorney for
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.**

Attachment 1

Public



SPP 2015 Simultaneous Import Limit Study

June 30, 2015

Research, Development, and Special Studies

Revision History

Date or Version Number	Author	Change Description	Comments
6/24/2015	Melanie Hill and Caitlin Shank	Created	

Table of Contents

Revision History	1
1. Background and Introduction	3
2. Market Share Screen	4
2.1 Market Installed Capacity	4
2.2 Long-term Firm Purchases	4
2.3 Long-term Firm Sales	4
2.4 Planned Generation Outages	5
2.5 Operating Reserves.....	5
2.6 SPP Market Transmission Loss Factors	5
2.7 Native Load Requirements	6
2.8 SPP Market Wholesale Load for the Peak Month	6
2.9 Simultaneous Import Capability	7
2.9.1 Study Data and Methodology.....	7
2.9.2 Simultaneous Import Limit (SIL) Calculations.....	9

Table of Figures

Table 1: SPP Market Installed Capacity (MW)	4
Table 2: SIL Study: SPP Long-term Firm Purchases (MW)	4
Table 3: Supplemental SIL Study: SPP Long-term Firm Purchases (MW)	4
Table 4: SPP Long-term Firm Sales	5
Table 5: SPP Market Planned Outages (MW)	5
Table 6: SPP Market Operating Reserves (MW).....	5
Table 7: SPP Market Transmission Loss Factors	6
Table 8: SPP Market Native Load Requirements (MW).....	6
Table 9: SPP Market Wholesale Load for the Peak Month (MW)	6
Table 10: First-Tier Areas (Export Region).....	8
Table 11: SPP Areas (Import Region)	9
Table 12: SIL Study - Submittal Table 1	11
Table 13: Supplemental SIL Study - Submittal Table 1	12

1. Background and Introduction

At the request of SPP's Transmission Owners, SPP conducted analysis consistent with Order No. 697A for SPP's market on an aggregate basis. The results of this study are shown in Table 12. SPP Transmission Owners may use the new Simultaneous Import Limit (SIL) values for any updated market power analysis going forward.

SIL calculations consist of multiple data sets. The data for determining long-term firm reservations is interpreted in different ways depending upon the entity submitting for this type of study. SPP has determined through examination of data that two methods are possible:

1. Long-term firm reservations are calculated using the per season firm transaction data from the SPP-2012-MDWG- Data Submittal Forms workbook. This workbook is developed by the SPP Modeling department in conjunction with the Model Development Working Group (MDWG) and contains multiple data sets submitted by the SP Members. This method accounts for model flows on lines and transformers only, thus making capacity available as required to replace unused reservations; therefore, these unused reservations are not included in the final calculations.
2. Long-term firm reservations are calculated using the per season firm transaction data from the Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS). This method accounts for flows on lines and transformers and disallows additional flow due to unused OASIS Reservations; therefore, these unused reservations are included in the final calculations.

The primary results of this study are based on Method One described above. SPP believes that these results are more realistic and indicative of the system capability that needs to be considered for SIL purposes. For example, OASIS reservations include artifacts of grandfathered agreements that may not represent service obligations based on transmission service studies performed under the SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (Tariff). As a result, SPP has chosen to provide Method Two as a supplement to the primary results for comparison purposes. In subsequent sections of this report, where two tables of like results are shown, the first is the primary (Method One) and the second is the supplemental (Method Two).

2. Market Share Screen

2.1 Market Installed Capacity

Total installed seasonal capacity for the SPP RTO was provided for the four seasonal periods from the SPP operations models. The commercial model capacity was obtained from the MDWG seasonal peak planning models. Winter was represented by data as of February 1, 2013; Spring as of May 1, 2013; Summer as of August 1, 2013; and Fall as of November 1, 2013.

Table 1: SPP Market Installed Capacity (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Commercial Model (MW)	77,089	76,719	77,856	76,003
Installed Capacity (MW)	73,242	75,849	85,148	75,303

2.2 Long-term Firm Purchases

Long-term firm purchases were calculated using the SPP-2012-MDWG- Data Submittal Forms workbook. This data reflects the consumed portion of the confirmed Monthly Firm Point-to-Point and Network Transmission Service Reservations in the seasonal model.

The SPP Long-term Firm Purchase totals used in this study are as follows:

Table 2: SIL Study: SPP Long-term Firm Purchases (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Purchases	2,736	2,640	3,592	2,530

Table 3: Supplemental SIL Study: SPP Long-term Firm Purchases (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Purchases	4,488	4,336	4,486	4,517

2.3 Long-term Firm Sales

There are two data items included in Long-Term Firm Purchases. First, long-term firm purchases were calculated using the per season firm transaction data from the OASIS. Second, long-term firm sales are the sum of yearly Firm Point-to-Point and Network Drive-Out TSRs based on the maximum MW amount of confirmed Monthly Firm Point-to-Point and Network TSRs for the maximum for the season.

The SPP Long-term Firm Sales totals used in both studies are as follows:

Table 4: SPP Long-term Firm Sales

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Sales	5,658	5,658	5,308	5,317

2.4 Planned Generation Outages

Planned generation outage totals for each season were obtained by querying the SPP Control Room Outage Window (CROW) Outage Scheduler. The planned outages are defined as the total number of MW-hours of planned outages divided by the total number of hours in the season.

The SPP Market Planned Outage totals for each of the seasons are as follows:

Table 5: SPP Market Planned Outages (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Planned Outages	6,002	10,455	953	8,129

2.5 Operating Reserves

Operating reserves represent the MW equivalent of each month's regulation, spinning reserve, and contingency reserve requirements. For the winter and spring seasons, the data used was from the Load and Capability Process that calculates the reserve obligation daily. For the summer and fall seasons, the data used was from the SPP Reserve Sharing Group (RSG) annual contingency reserve obligations.

Table 6: SPP Market Operating Reserves (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Operating Reserves	1,027	1,301	1,074	1,074

2.6 SPP Market Transmission Loss Factors

Seasonal values of the SPP market transmission loss factors were taken from the Operations IDC power flow cases from each season.

Table 7: SPP Market Transmission Loss Factors

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Transmission Losses (%)	2.43%	3.00%	2.51%	2.12%

2.7 Native Load Requirements

Native load requirement is defined as the average of daily market peak load for each of the four seasons. Native load requirement data was reported on an integrated hourly and instantaneous maximum basis. The data is reported with losses and are actual load values archived from the SPP Energy Management System (EMS).

Table 8: SPP Market Native Load Requirements (MW)

Timeframe	Winter 2012	Spring 2013	Summer 2013	Fall 2013
Integrated Hourly	28,757	27,503	38,104	29,608
Instantaneous Max	29,227	28,191	38,527	30,087
Hourly Load+ Losses	29,456	28,329	39,060	30,236
Instantaneous Load + Losses	29,938	29,037	39,494	30,725

2.8 SPP Market Wholesale Load for the Peak Month

Market wholesale load was provided for the peak month of the study period, August 2013. The single hour peak load, monthly average daily peak load, and wholesale load (the difference between the two figures) were reported on an integrated hourly and instantaneous maximum basis. This data is reported with and without losses.

Table 9: SPP Market Wholesale Load for the Peak Month (MW)

Peak Month (August 2013)	Integrated Hourly	Instantaneous Max	Integrated Hourly	Instantaneous Max
Single Hour Peak	46,676	48,844	47,848	50,070
Monthly Average	39,504	39,921	40,496	40,923
Wholesale Load	7,172	8,924	7,352	9,148

2.9 Simultaneous Import Capability

2.9.1 Study Data and Methodology

Power Flow Models

The following four SPP MDWG seasonal benchmark power flow cases were used for the SIL analysis:

- Winter 2012 Season (Dec 2012 – Feb 2013)
- Spring 2013 Season (Mar 2013 – May 2013)
- Summer 2013 Season (Jun 2013 – Aug 2013)
- Fall 2013 Season (Sept 2013 – Oct 2013)

The models of the above seasons in .raw format are attached as part of this submission and are identified as:

- 2012MDWGB2FINAL-12W_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13G_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13S_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13F_DCeqv_LRC.raw

The reference base case models previously identified were modified as shown below and used as benchmark cases for the study.

DC ties were modeled as generators as per the following:

- Generator designated as being owned by first tier entity
- Generator was connected to SPP via zero impedance ties
- Generator Pmax was positive for maximum import to SPP
- Generator Pmin was negative for maximum export from SPP
- Generator Pgen was set to simulate base case dc tie flow
- Status of DC Tie was “off” during the simulations

The resulting models in .raw format are attached as part of this submission and are identified as:

- 2012MDWGB2FINAL-12W_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13G_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13S_DCeqv_LRC.raw
- 2013MDWG_FINAL-13F_DCeqv_LRC.raw

Import Region

All fully integrated SPP members during the study period were included in the study sink (import region, Table 11). Generation in the import region was simultaneously scaled down.

Export Region

First Tier Balancing Authorities directly inter-connected with SPP were study sources (export region). The First Tier Balancing Authorities are shown in Table 10, below. Uncommitted generation in the First-Tier areas was scaled up simultaneously.

Software

PTI PSS®MUST (version 11.0) was used to calculate the SIL values for each season.

Subsystem File

SPP created a subsystem file to specify export (First-Tier) and import (SPP) areas.

Table 10: First-Tier Areas (Export Region)

Area #	Company Name	Area Name
330	Associated Electric Company Inc.	AECI
351	Entergy Electric System	EES
356	Ameren Missouri	AMMO
502	Central Louisiana Electric Company	CLEC
635	MidAmerican Energy Company	MEC
652	Western Area Power Administration	WAPA
998	Electric Reliability Council of Texas	ERCOT
999	Western Electricity Coordinating Council	WECC

Table 11: SPP Areas (Import Region)

Area #	Company Name	Area Name
515	Southwestern Power Administration	SWPA
520	American Electric Power System West	AEPW
523	Grand River Dam Authority	GRDA
524	Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OKGE
525	Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	WFEC
526	Southwestern Public Service Company	SPS
527	Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	OMPA
531	Midwest Energy	MIDW
534	Sunflower Electric Cooperative	SUNC
536	Westar Energy, Incorporated	WERE
540	Greater Missouri Operations Company	GMO
541	Kansas City Power and Light Company	KCPL
542	Board of Public Utilities	KACY
544	Empire District Electric Company	EMDE
545	Independence Power & Light Department	INDN
546	City Utilities of Springfield	SPRM
640	Nebraska Public Power District	NPPD
645	Omaha Public Power District	OPPD
650	Lincoln Electric System, NE	LES

Monitoring File

The monitored elements file monitors MW flows on branches and ties greater than 100 kV in SPP and the First-Tier entities.

Contingency File

System intact conditions and N-1 single contingencies in SPP and First-Tier areas were simulated for all branches and ties greater than 100 kV. The generator outages are implicit within the contingency group.

Study Methodology

Generation shift scaling methodology was used. Facilities were flagged as potential constraints when loadings were at or above 100% of Rate A under system intact and 100% of Rate B under contingencies. Distribution factor cutoff was set at 3%.

2.9.2 Simultaneous Import Limit (SIL) Calculations

The specific steps from 135F.E.R.C.¶61,254 (2011) were followed in calculating the SIL for each season as outlined below:

1. Use MUST to calculate First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (FCITC) for each season.
2. Obtain Net Area Interchange (NAI) from the power flow model. (This number includes the sum of long-term firm reservations.)

3. If the Study Area (SPP) NAI is positive, SPP is exporting power, and the calculated SIL value is:

$$SIL_1 = FCITC - Study\ Area\ NAI$$

If the Study Area (SPP) NAI is negative, SPP is importing power, and the calculated SIL value is:

$$SIL_1 = FCITC + Study\ Area\ NAI$$

4. Subtract the long-term firm transmission reservations from the calculated SIL_1
$$SIL_2 = SIL_1 - long - term\ firm\ transmission\ reservations$$
5. The final reported SIL_f should be the minimum of the three:
 - a. Study Area adjusted native load
 - i. Adjusted native load = seasonal historical peak load – long-term firm transmission reservations
 - b. First-Tier Area available uncommitted generation
 - c. The final calculated SIL value (SIL_2)

The calculated results are listed in Submittal 1: Summary Table of SIL Components (Table 12).

Table 12: SIL Study - Submittal Table 1

Study Period: December 1, 2012 to November 30, 2013

Study Area: Southwest Power Pool

Row	Description of Component	Winter (MW)	Spring (MW)	Summer (MW)	Fall (MW)
1	Incremental transfer capability values (either the First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (FCITC), Normal Incremental Transfer Capability (NITC) or equivalent values).	2,480	3,629	2,017	3,354
2	Modeled Net Area Interchange (NAI) including the sum of long-term firm reservations from Table 2.	802	707	1,765	688
3	Indicate whether the Study Area NAI is export or import.	Import	Import	Import	Import
4	(row 4 = row 1 +/- row 2).	3,282	4,336	3,782	4,042
5	Sum of the long-term firm transmission reservations from Table 2. ¹	2,736	2,640	3,592	2,530
6	(row 6 = row 4 - row 5).	546	1,697	190	1,512
7	Seasonal historical peak load (identify source if not from FERC Form No. 714).	36,781	36,217	50,281	35,368
8	Study area adjusted native load. (row 8 = row 7 - row 5).	34,045	33,577	46,689	32,838
9	Amount of uncommitted generation modeled in the first-tier area.	37,710	38,936	25,337	36,837
10	SIL values (row 10 = the minimum of the values entered in rows 6, 8 and 9 for each season). Use these SIL values in the Market Share Screens.	546	1,697	190	1,512

¹ Long-term firm reservation was calculated using the per season firm transaction data from the SPP-2012-MDWG- Data Submittal Forms workbook.

Table 13: Supplemental SIL Study - Submittal Table 1

Study Period: December 1, 2012 to November 30, 2013

Study Area: Southwest Power Pool

Row	Description of Component	Winter (MW)	Spring (MW)	Summer (MW)	Fall (MW)
1	Incremental transfer capability values (either the First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (FCITC), Normal Incremental Transfer Capability (NITC) or equivalent values).	2,480	3,629	2,017	3,354
2	Modeled Net Area Interchange (NAI) including the sum of long-term firm reservations from Table 2.	802	707	1,765	688
3	Indicate whether the Study Area NAI is export or import.	Import	Import	Import	Import
4	(row 4 = row 1 +/- row 2).	3,282	4,336	3,782	4,042
5	Sum of the long-term firm transmission reservations from Table 2. ² <i>Note iv</i>	4,488	4,336	4,486	4,517
6	(row 6 = row 4 - row 5).	(1,206)	0	(704)	(475)
7	Seasonal historical peak load (identify source if not from FERC Form No. 714).	36,781	36,217	50,281	35,368
8	Study area adjusted native load. (row 8 = row 7 - row 5).	32,293	31,881	45,795	30,851
9	Amount of uncommitted generation modeled in the first-tier area.	36,781	36,217	50,281	35,368
10	SIL values (row 10 = the minimum of the values entered in rows 6, 8 and 9 for each season). Use these SIL values in the Market Share Screens. ³	(1,206)	0	(704)	(475)

² Long-term firm reservation was calculated using the per season firm transaction data from the Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS).

³ Values in parentheses are negative numbers.

Attachment 2

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 3

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 4

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 5

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 6

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 7

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release

Attachment 8

Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release