



**SCREENING STUDY**  
SPP-DPT-2017-009

Published on 02/08/2018

By SPP Engineering, Transmission Services

# REVISION HISTORY

---

DATE OR VERSION NUMBER	AUTHOR	CHANGE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
02/08/2018	SPP	Original	

# CONTENTS

---

Revision History..... i

Executive Summary..... 1

Introduction..... 2

Study Methodology ..... 3

Study Results..... 5

Conclusion ..... 6

Appendix A ..... 7

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

Golden Spread Electric Cooperative (GSEC) has requested a screening study to determine the impacts on Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and third party facilities due to a 72 MW request. Third party includes both first-tier neighboring facilities outside SPP and Transmission Owner facilities within SPP that are not under the SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). Five different potential starting dates of service were provided in the request, ranging from 7/1/2019 to 1/1/2021. The end date of the service requested is 1/1/2041.

The principal objective of this study is to identify system problems and potential system modifications necessary to facilitate the Delivery Point Transfer (DPT) request while maintaining system reliability. SPP studied the DPT request by using two system scenarios. The service included a transfer from Southwestern Public Service Company (SPS) to SPS.

The service does not adversely impact facilities on the SPP system.

## INTRODUCTION

---

GSEC has requested a screening study to determine the impacts on SPP and third party facilities for OASIS requests 85883889, 85883922, 85883924, 85883925, and 85883928 for 72 MW each. Note that these different OASIS requests are for the same service with different start dates and were studied together. The principal objectives of this study are to identify the constraints on the SPP and third party transmission systems that may limit the requested service and to determine the potential least cost solutions required to alleviate the limiting facilities.

This study includes steady-state contingency analysis (Power System Simulator for Engineering (PSS/E) function ACCC). The steady-state analysis considers the impact of the request on transmission line and transformer loadings, and bus voltages for outages of single transmission lines, transformers, and generating units, and selected multiple transmission lines and transformers on the SPP and third party systems.

SPP studied the DPT request by using two system scenarios. The service included a transfer from SPS to SPS. SPP also studied the two scenarios to capture system limitations caused by the requested service. Scenario 0 includes projected usage of transmission service included in the SPP 2016 Series Cases. Scenario 5 includes transmission service not already included in the SPP 2016 Series Cases.

## STUDY METHODOLOGY

---

### *DESCRIPTION*

SPP conducted the facility study analysis to determine the steady-state impact of the requested service on the SPP and first-tier non-SPP control area systems. SPP performed the steady-state analysis that was consistent with current SPP Criteria and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards requirements. SPP conforms to NERC Reliability Standards, which provide strict requirements related to voltage violations and thermal overloads during normal conditions and during a contingency. NERC Standards require all facilities to be within normal operating ratings for normal system conditions and within emergency ratings after a contingency.

Normal operating ratings and emergency operating ratings monitored are Rate A and B in the SPP Model Development Working Group (MDWG) models, respectively. The upper bound and lower bound of the normal voltage range monitored is 105% and 95%. The upper bound and lower bound of the emergency voltage range monitored is 105% and 90%. SPP uses Transmission Owner voltage monitoring criteria if more restrictive.

The contingency set includes all SPP control area branches and ties 69 kV and above; first-tier non-SPP control area branches and ties 115 kV and above; any defined contingencies for these control areas; and generation unit outages for the control areas with SPP reserve share program redispatch. The monitored elements include all SPP control area branches, ties, and buses 69 kV and above, and all first-tier non-SPP control area branches and ties 115 kV and above. SPP performs voltage monitoring for SPP control area buses 69 kV and above.

SPP applied TDF cutoffs (SPP and third party) and voltage threshold (0.02 change) to determine the impacted facilities.

## ***MODEL DEVELOPMENT***

SPP used the following SPP Transmission Expansion Plan 2016 Series (2017 ITP Near-Term) Cases to study the impact of the requested service on the transmission system:

- 2021 Summer Peak (21SP)
- 2021/22 Winter Peak (21WP)
- 2026 Summer Peak (26SP)
- 2026/27 Winter Peak (26WP)

The Summer Peak models apply to June through September, and the Winter Peak models apply to December through March.

The chosen base case models were updated to reflect the current modeling information, including confirmed transactions from previous studies. From the seasonal models, two system scenarios were developed. Scenario 0 includes projected usage of transmission included in the SPP 2016 Series Cases. Scenario 5 includes transmission service not already included in the SPP 2016 Series Cases.

## ***TRANSMISSION REQUEST MODELING***

SPP modeled the Network Integrated Transmission Service (NITS) request as generation-to-load transfer in addition to generation-to-generation transfer.

## ***TRANSFER ANALYSIS***

SPP compared the results (with and without the requested transfer modeled) by using the PSS/E Activity ACCC to determine the facility overloads caused by the transfer. SPP also applied TDF cutoffs (SPP and third party) and a voltage threshold (0.02 change) to determine the impacted facilities. Appendix A lists the PSS/E options chosen to conduct the analysis.

# STUDY RESULTS

---

## *STUDY ANALYSIS RESULTS*

### **TABLE 1**

Table 1 lists no SPP and third party thermal transfer limitations caused by the transfer for applicable scenarios.

### **TABLE 2**

Table 2 lists no SPP and third party voltage transfer limitations caused by the transfer for applicable scenarios.

### **TABLE 3**

Table 3 lists no network upgrades required to mitigate the limitations caused by this request.

### **TABLE 4**

Table 4 lists no potential redispatch relief pairs to prevent deferral of service.



## CONCLUSION

---

The results of the screening study show that limiting constraints do not exist on the SPP system for the 72 MW request, regardless of the starting date. No new Network Upgrades are required to support the requested transfer. Since SPP identified no limitations, we will accept the request. Once the customer confirms one of the five requests, depending on the desired start date, SPP will update and re-issue the service agreement.

## APPENDIX A

---

### PSS/E OPTIONS IN RUNNING LOAD FLOW PROGRAM AND ACCC

#### *BASE CASE SETTINGS:*

- Solutions: Fixed slope decoupled Newton-Raphson solution (FDNS)
- Tap adjustment: Stepping
- Area Interchange Control: Tie lines and loads
- VAR limits: Apply immediately
- Solution Options:
  - Phase shift adjustment
  - Flat start
  - Lock DC taps
  - Lock switched shunts

#### *ACCC CASE SETTINGS:*

- Solutions: AC contingency checking (ACCC)
- MW mismatch tolerance: 0.5
- System intact rating: Rate A
- Contingency case rating: Rate B
- Percent of rating: 100
- Output code: Summary
- Minimum flow change in overload report: 3 MW
- Exclude cases w/ no overloads from report: YES
- Exclude interfaces from report: No
- Perform voltage limit check: Yes
- Elements in available capacity table: 60,000
- Cutoff threshold for available capacity table: 99,999
- Minimum contingency case voltage change for report: 0.02
- Sorted output: None
- Newton Solution:
- Tap adjustment: Stepping
- Area Interchange Control: Tie lines and loads (Disabled for generator outages)
- VAR limits: Apply immediately
- Solution options:
  - Phase shift adjustment
  - Flat start
  - Lock DC taps
  - Lock switched shunts

Table 1 - SPP Facility Thermal Transfer Limitations

Scenario	Season	From Area	To Area	Monitored Branch Over 100% Rate B	Base Case Loading (%)	Transfer Case Loading (%)	TDF (%)	Outaged Branch Causing Overload	Upgrade Name	Solution
				None						

Table 2 - SPP Facility Voltage Transfer Limitations

Scenario	Season	Area	Monitored Bus with Violation	Post-transfer Voltage (PU)	Outaged Branch Causing Overload	Upgrade Name	Solution
			None				

Table 3 - Upgrade Requirements and Solutions Needed

Transmission Owner	Upgrade	Solution	Earliest Date Upgrade Required (DUN)	Estimated Date of Upgrade Completion (EOC)	Estimated Engineering & Construction Cost
	None				

Construction Pending Projects - The requested service is contingent upon completion of the following upgrades. Cost is not assignable to the transmission customer.

Transmission Owner	Upgrade	Solution	Earliest Date Upgrade Required (DUN)	Estimated Date of Upgrade Completion (EOC)
	None			

Expansion Plan Projects - The requested service is contingent upon completion of the following upgrades. Cost is not assignable to the transmission customer.

Transmission Owner	Upgrade	Solution	Earliest Date Upgrade Required (DUN)	Estimated Date of Upgrade Completion (EOC)
	None			

Reliability Projects - The requested service is contingent upon completion of the following upgrades. Cost is not assignable to the transmission customer.

Transmission Owner	Upgrade	Solution	Earliest Date Upgrade Required (DUN)	Estimated Date of Upgrade Completion (EOC)
	None			

Table 4 - Potential Redispach Relief Pairs to Prevent Deferral of Service

Limitations were not identified; therefore, redispach was not calculated.