



SPP *Southwest Power Pool*

***System Impact Study
SPP-2024-002
For Transmission Service
Requested By:
DYNP***

From ERCOTE to CSWS.HCPP

***For a Reserved Amount Of
200 MW***

***From 1/12/2024
To 1/17/2024***

1. Executive Summary

DYNP has requested a system impact study for daily firm transmission service from ERCOTE to CSWS.HCPP. The period of the transaction is from 1/12/2024 00:00 to 1/17/2024 00:00. The request is for reservation 101766861.

The 200 MW transaction from ERCOTE has an impact on the following flowgate with no AFC: LYDVALNWTVAL. To provide the AFC necessary for this transfer, the impact on this flowgate must be relieved.

After studying many scenarios using generation redispatch, there are several feasible scenarios that will relieve the flowgate(s) in question.

2. Introduction

DYNP has requested a system impact study for transmission service from ERCOTE to CSWS.HCPP.

There is one constrained flowgate that requires relief in order for this reservation to be accepted. The flowgate and the explanation is as follows:

- LYDVALNWTVAL: Lydia – Valiant 345kV for the loss of Northwest Texarkana – Valiant 345kV.

3. Study Methodology

A. Description

Southwest Power Pool used Transmission Adequacy & Reliability Assessment (TARA) to obtain possible unit pairings that would relieve the constraint. TARA calculates impacts on monitored facilities for all units within the Southwest Power Pool Footprint. The SPP ATC Calculator is used to determine response factors for the time period of the reservation.

B. Model Updates

The 2024 Southwest Power Pool model was used for the study. This model was updated to reflect the most current information available.

C. Transfer Analysis

Using the short-term calculator, the limiting constraints for the transfer are identified. The response factor of the transfer on each constraint is also determined.

The product of the transfer amount and the response factor is the impact of a transfer on a limiting flowgate that must be relieved. With multiple flowgates affected by a transfer, relief of the largest impact may also provide relief of smaller impacts.

Using Transmission Adequacy & Reliability Assessment (TARA), specific generator pairs are chosen to reflect the units available for redispatch. The quotient of the amount of impact that must be relieved and the generation sensitivity factor calculated by TARA is the amount of redispatch necessary to relieve the impact on the affected flowgate.

4. Study Results

After studying the impacts of the request, one flowgate requires relief. The flowgate and associated amount of relief is as follows:

Table 1

Flowgate	Duration	Sensitivity (%)	Required Relief (MW)
5658:LYDVALNWTVAL	1/12/2024 00:00 - 1/16/2024 00:00	4.40%	8.79

Table 2 displays a list of generator pairs that are possible relief options for the flowgate in question and the amount of redispatch capacity needed.

Table 2

5658:LYDVALNWTVAL			
Increment	Decrement	Sensitivity	MW
ORME2	WELSH1-1	49.68%	17.70
HSL 7S	WELSH1-1	48.23%	18.22
TUCO_INT 7_2	WELSH1-1	47.89%	18.35
ORME2	TURKCOAL	46.48%	18.91
ORME2	LEBROCS1	45.16%	19.46
HSL 7S	TURKCOAL	45.04%	19.52
TUCO_INT 7_2	TURKCOAL	44.70%	19.67
HSL 7S	LEBROCS1	43.72%	20.10
TUCO_INT 7_2	LEBROCS1	43.38%	20.26

5. Conclusion

Generation redispatch options were studied in order to relieve the necessary constraints. The results of this study shows that the constraints on the flowgates in question could be relieved by executing one or more of the options described in the Study Results section of this document.