



**SPP**

*Southwest  
Power Pool*

***System Impact Study  
SPP-2025-030  
For Transmission Service  
Requested By:  
CHAN***

***From SPA to WR\_SEG***

***For a Reserved Amount Of  
2 MW***

***From 07/17/2025  
To 07/23/2025***

## **1. Executive Summary**

CHAN has requested a system impact study for daily firm transmission service from SPA to WR\_SEG. The period of the transaction is from 07/17/2025 00:00 to 07/23/2025 00:00. The request is for reservation 106644950.

The 2 MW transaction from SPA has an impact on the following flowgate(s) with no AFC: VINHAYKNOXFR, COPSTJCPFRSJ, and LYDVALNWTVAL. To provide the AFC necessary for this transfer, the impact on these flowgates 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**

CHAN has requested a system impact study for transmission service from SPA to WR\_SEG.

Three constrained flowgates require relief for this reservation to be accepted. The flowgates and the explanations are as follows:

- VINHAYKNOXFR: Vine Tap – North Hays 155 kV for the loss of Knoll North to Knoll 3 230 kV
- COPSTJCPFRSJ: Cooper – St. Joe 345 kV for the loss of St. Joe to Fairport to Cooper 345 kV
- LYDVALNWTVAL: Lydia – Valiant 345 kV for the loss of Northwest Texarkana

### **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 duration of the reservation.

#### **B. Model Updates**

The 2025 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 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(s).

## 4. Study Results

After studying the impacts of the request, three flowgates require relief. The flowgates and associated amount of relief are as follows:

**Table 1**

Flowgate	Duration	Sensitivity (%)	Required Relief (MW)
5406:VINHAYKNOXFR	7/17/2025 00:00 - 7/20/2025 00:00	4.06%	0.08
5566:COPSTJCPFRSJ	7/22/2025 00:00 - 7/23/2025 00:00	3.23%	0.06
5658:LYDVALNWTVAL	7/17/2025 00:00 - 7/21/2025 00:00	5.51%	0.11

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

**Table 2**

5406:VINHAYKNOXFR			
Increment	Decrement	Sensitivity	MW
GMECG1 1	NEBCTY1G	67.45%	0.12

5566:COPSTJCPFRSJ			
Increment	Decrement	Sensitivity	MW
NE CT11	NEBCTY1G	32.90%	0.18

5658:LYDVALNWTVAL			
Increment	Decrement	Sensitivity	MW
GMECG1 1	WELSH3-1	41.79%	0.26
GMECG1 1	NEBCTY1G	3.53%	3.11

## **5. Conclusion**

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