

January 20, 2012

The Southwest Power Pool Business Practices will be updated on Thursday, January 26, 2012. Among the changes to the document will be a new numbering format. This new numbering format will reorganize the Business Practices into more specific sections as well as allow maximum flexibility for numbering new Business Practices in the future.

A legend has been created and included in the table of contents of the new Business Practices document to facilitate the transition.

Also included in this update are the revisions due to the following approved Business Practice Revision Requests (BPRs):

- BPR 014
- BPR 019
- BPR 020
- BPR 023
- BPR 024 NOTE: The revisions due to this BPR have an effective date of 2/1/2012.

The referenced BPR documents can be found below.

We appreciate your patience during this transition.

Clint Savoy Operations Process Analyst III, Tariff Administration 501-614-3590 • csavoy@spp.org

BPR Number	BPR014	BPR Title	Abnormal Conditions Procedures		
Business Practice Section(s) Requiring Revision (include Section No., Title, and Protocol Version)		New Business Practice			
Impact Analy Required (Yes or No)	sis	No	No		
MMU Report (Yes or No)	Required	No			
Requested Ro (Normal or Urgent)		Normal			
Revision Des	cription	New BP			
Reason for Revision		system	ument the various procedures SPP follows during abnormal conditions possibly requiring curtailments with or without a ing issued.		
Tariff Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No			
Changes (Yes yes include a of impact and	Criteria Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)				
Credit Implications (Yes or No, and summary of impact)		No			

Sponsor			
Name Jimmy Womack			
E-mail Address	jwomack@spp.org		
Company Southwest Power Pool			
Company Address	415 N. McKinley, Suite 140, Little Rock, AR 72205		

Phone Number	501-614-3244
Fax Number	

Proposed Business Practice Language Revision

6 GENERAL INFORMATION

6.1 ABNORMAL SYSTEM CONDITIONS PROCEDURES

SPP administers reservations and schedules at certain points on the system which have specific capacity and transmission limitations. Such points include, but are not specifically limited to, DC Ties, BA interconnections, tie line limitations, first tier interfaces and various paths with capacity and transmission limitations. Stated limitations are due to operational restrictions and must be maintained for reliability of the bulk electric system. The stated or contractual limit may require modification due to changes associated with on-line generation and/or transmission system topology.

Business Practice

There are various procedures that may be implemented in order to maintain system reliability during an abnormal condition.

- Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) When the observed loading on a Flowgate approaches an SOLⁱ or IROL, the SPP Reliability Coordinator, at his discretion, may elect to initiate the NERC TLR procedureⁱⁱ. Upon the initiation of the TLR, the involved Flowgate will be activated (if not already activated) in the SPP Market Operating System (MOS) and appropriate physical transactions and market schedules will be curtailed (via Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) and Curtailment and Adjustment Tool (CAT) on a pro-rata basis to return the Flowgate loading to an acceptable level.
- Transmission Service Provider (TSP) When the stated or contractual limit requires modification due to conditions on the bulk electric system, the Transmission Operator will normally notify SPP of the circumstances surrounding the required modification. Concurrently the SPP Shift Engineer and Reliability Coordinator will become aware of the circumstances through their real time monitoring systems. The Transmission Operator will inform SPP of any new limits resulting from such an event. The SPP Reliability Coordinator and SPP Shift Engineer will input the modified parameters into the production system. Schedule adjustments will be done by the TSP, when feasible, when stated limitations are exceeded causing an oversale condition due to operational changesⁱⁱⁱ. Schedule adjustments or TSP curtailments will be based on NERC priority beginning with the lowest priority. If more than one schedule is active using the same NERC priority level, the adjustments or TSP curtailments will be done on a pro-rata basis following the same procedure used when a NERC TLR is issued. If only one customer is impacted and that one customer has multiple schedules that can be adjusted, then the customer may be given the option to achieve the necessary relief by adjusting the schedule/s of their choice instead of pro-rata curtailments being done. These schedule adjustments or TSP curtailments could impact all schedules up to and including Firm (F-7) schedules, if necessary. When transactions are required to be adjusted or

curtailed, the impacted customer or PSE should receive notification from the SPP Tariff Administrator.

Congestion Management Event (CME)^{iv} – During an event that causes a change in the SOL or IROL, the SPP Reliability Coordinator and SPP Shift Engineer will evaluate the current flow with regards to the new SOL or IROL. If the current schedules and/or system flows are above the new limit, the SPP Reliability Coordinator, at his discretion, may elect to initiate the NERC TLR procedure to reduce applicable schedules and/or flows. Schedule adjustments may also be effected through Transmission Service Provider curtailment or voluntary schedule adjustment by the Transmission Customer. The method of schedule adjustment is established by the timing of and urgency required by specific events and the nature of the congestion experienced. Appropriate action will be determined by examining the profile and nature of current schedules.

Explanation / Rationale

This Business Practice is intended to be general information for SPP customers and may not include all SPP processes or procedures that may be implemented during an abnormal condition.

ⁱ The SPP Reliability Coordinator has the responsibility and authority to address a potential or actual SOL or IROL, per <u>NERC Standard IRO-006-4.1</u>.

ii A Transmission Operator and Transmission Customer has the responsibility to address a potential or actual SOL or IROL, per <u>NERC Standard IRO-006-4.1</u>

The Transmission Service Provider (SPP) has the responsibility and authority to curtail schedules, up to and including Firm schedules, when an emergency or unforeseen condition impairs or degrades the reliability of the Transmission System, per Section 13.6 of the SPP Business Practice 1.11 outlines the RTO Tariff Administrator's responsibility and authority to curtail schedules following an outage on the SPP AC system.

^{iv} Congestion Management Event is described in section 6.8 of the <u>SPP Market Protocols</u>, Schedule Curtailment/Adjustment under SPP Congestion Management

BPR Number	BPR019	BPR Title	Designated Transmission Owner Qualification Process	
Business Practice Section(s) Requiring Revision (include Section No., Title, and Protocol Version)		New B		
Impact Analy Required (Yes or No)	Impact Analysis Required			
MMU Report (Yes or No)	Required	No		
Requested Re (Normal or Urgent)		Normal		
Revision Description		The purpose of this Business Practice is to facilitate the recognition of an arrangement made by a Designated Transmission Owner (DTO) pursuant to Section 3.3(c) of the SPP Membership Agreement and Attachment O, Section VI of SPP's Open Access Transmission Tariff (SPP Tariff). The goal of the process is for SPP Staff to confirm the qualifications of an entity (Alternate DTO) to construct transmission facilities that are the subject of the arrangement and the grant of a novation to the DTO.		
Reason for Revision		Directe Practice	d by MOPC to incorporate the DTO process into the Business es	
Tariff Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No cha	nges, drafted from existing Tariff language	
Criteria Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No		
Credit Implications (Yes or No, and summary of impact)		No		

Sponsor		
Name	Richard Ross on behalf of the BPWG	
E-mail Address	rross@aep.com	

Company	AEPSC
Company Address	
Phone Number	918.599.2966
Fax Number	

Proposed Business Practice Language Revision
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X.XX DESIGNATED TRANSMISSION OWNER QUALIFICATION PROCESS

A Designated Transmission Owner (DTO) will be selected pursuant to Section 3.3(c) of the SPP Membership Agreement and Attachment O, Section VI of SPP's Open Access Transmission Tariff (SPP Tariff). The goal of the process is for SPP Staff to confirm the qualifications of an entity (Alternate DTO) to construct transmission facilities that are the subject of the arrangement and the grant of a novation to the DTO.

Business Practice

Prior to the start of this process, SPP must have identified a specific project to be built and a Notification to Construct (NTC) be sent to the DTO pursuant to Attachment O, Section VI of the SPP Tariff. If the DTO notifies SPP that it will arrange for another entity to build, own and maintain all or part of the project in its place, SPP shall implement this process to assess the qualification of the entity to build and own such. The DTO may designate an Alternate DTO after it has accepted the NTC or during the initial ninety (90) days after the receipt of the NTC (NTC Review Period). Failure of the DTO to make a written commitment to construct the project as specified in the NTC within the NTC Review Period shall cause SPP to implement its Transmission Owner Selection Process, and the DTO shall be subject to the conditions and procedures outlined therein.

Once the DTO has notified SPP that it will arrange for and has identified to SPP an Alternate DTO, SPP shall assign an employee at the Director level or higher to facilitate the process of SPP staff reviewing the qualifications of the Alternate DTO. If the request is received during the NTC Review period, SPP staff shall make a reasonable attempt to complete its review prior to the end of the period. The SPP staff's review shall include those minimum qualifications specified in Attachment O, Section VI (6), as more specifically set forth in the SPP's Transmission Owner Selection Process, Appendix 4 – Selection Criteria. SPP staff may utilize such consultants as it determines are necessary to provide specific expertise.

If, based on its judgment, SPP determines the identified entity to be qualified to build and own the project as arranged, SPP shall so notify the DTO. SPP staff shall thereafter obtain from the Alternate DTO agreements binding it as the DTO to all of the rights and responsibilities related to the arranged project pursuant to the NTC, the SPP Membership Agreement and the SPP Tariff. Upon the receipt of such binding

agreements, SPP shall, at the original DTO's request, enter into a Novation Agreement with the original DTO relieving it of its obligation under the SPP Membership Agreement and the SPP Tariff to build the project which is the subject of the arrangement. The qualification of the Alternate DTO must be reviewed by the TWG and MOPC. Results of the SPP, TWG and MOPC reviews must be presented to the SPP Board of Directors. The Alternate DTO must be approved by the SPP Board of Directors as being qualified in order for the obligation to be relieved from the original DTO and the project reassigned to the Alternate DTO.

If approval from the SPP Board of Directors is not granted, SPP shall so notify the DTO and the Alternate DTO of the rejection and that SPP shall continue to look to the original DTO for fulfilling its obligations under the SPP Membership Agreement and the SPP Tariff.

If, upon information obtained after the Novation Agreement has been approved, the Alternate DTO does not fulfill its obligations under the SPP Bylaws, SPP Membership agreement or SPP Tariff, SPP shall take action to reassign the NTC to another entity or to take other such appropriate actions as deemed necessary pursuant to those documents.

BPR Number	BPR020	BPR Title	Network Resource Interconnection Service		
Business Practice Section(s) Requiring Revision (include Section No., Title, and Protocol Version)		New BP			
Impact Analy Required (Yes or No)		No	No		
MMU Report (Yes or No)	Required	No			
Requested R (Normal or Urgent)		Normal			
Revision Des	cription	The purpose of this Network Resource Interconnection (NRIS) Business Practice is to establish the rules and procedures regarding the study process and the integration of NRIS facilities into the SPP Transmission System. The white paper will describe the differences between Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) and NRIS.			
Reason for Revision			aff identified the need to incorporate the NRIS rules and ures into the Business Practices		
Tariff Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No cha	nges, drafted from existing Tariff language		
Criteria Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No			
Credit Implications (Yes or No, and summary of impact)		No			

Sponsor		
Name	Jimmy Womack on behalf of SPP staff	
E-mail Address	jwomack@spp.org	
Company	SPP	
Company Address		

Phone Number	501-614-3244
Fax Number	

Proposed Business Practice Language Revision

X.XX NETWORK RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION SERVICE

Network Resource Interconnection Service is provided by SPP pursuant to Section 3.2.2 of the Generator Interconnection Procedures (Attachment V). Process and procedure guidelines have been established in order to attain a common understanding regarding the study process and the integration of NRIS facilities into the SPP Transmission System. Differences between Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) and NRIS are also identified.

Business Practice

CURRENT DAY RULES AND PROCEDURES:

- Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) will be studied based on Attachment V of the SPP OATT, using various percentages of Generation Interconnection request values spread to the entire SPP footprint based on the load ratio share of the Transmission Owner zones. Upgrades required to interconnect the ERIS generating facility will be cost allocated based on a 20% TDF threshold.
- 2) Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS) facilities will be studied based on an analysis through Attachment V of the SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT), using the nameplate amount of the resource to the interconnection host zone. Upgrades required to interconnect will be identified and cost assigned based on a 3% TDF threshold. NRIS studies also include an ERIS component which uses various percentages of nameplate values spread to the entire footprint based on the load ratio share of the Transmission Owner zones. Upgrades required to interconnect will be identified and cost allocated based on a 20% TDF threshold.
- Once interconnection is complete, there is no difference between SPP Operations' treatment of generating facilities regardless of generation interconnection type (NRIS or ERIS).

- 4) Neither NRIS nor ERIS guarantees transmission service or deliverability pursuant to Part II or Part III of the SPP OATT. Transmission service must be requested and studied through the same process as any other Designated Resource wanting to deliver energy to a specified point (Point-To-Point Transmission Service) or to a specified Network Load (Network Integrated Transmission Service).
- 5) Base Plan funding determinations for Base Plan Upgrades are subject to limits stated in Attachments Z2 and J of the SPP OATT. Upgrades required to attain either NRIS or ERIS are not eligible for Base Plan funding.

Future Procedure consideration:

1) Current business rules will change once the new SPP Integrated Marketplace is implemented.

Definitions

Designated Resource: Any designated generation resource owned, purchased or leased by a Transmission Customer to serve load in the SPP Region. Designated Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Transmission Customer's load on a non-interruptible basis.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service: An Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating facility to the Transmission System to be eligible to deliver the Generation Facility's electric output using the existing firm or nonfirm capacity of the Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Firm Transmission Service: The highest quality (priority) service offered to customers under a filed rate schedule that anticipates no planned interruption.

Grandfathered Agreements or Transactions: Grandfathered Agreements or Transactions include (1) agreements providing long term firm transmission service executed prior to April 1, 1999 and Network Integration Transmission Service executed prior to February 1, 2000; (2) bundled wholesale contracts (that reserve transmission as part of the contract); (3) short-term firm and non-firm point-to-point transmission transactions which were accepted and confirmed prior to the Effective Date; (4) existing or new contracts entered into by the Southwestern Power Administration on behalf of the United States for the use of transmission facilities of the Southwestern Power Administration that are constructed or acquired by purchase or other agreement, as

authorized under Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, for the transmission of Federal Power; and (5) contracts executed before the Effective Date, regardless of term, entered into by the Southwestern Power Administration on behalf of the United States for the transmission of power or energy across transmission facilities owned and operated by the Southwestern Power Administration; (6) contracts entered into by a Nebraska publicpower entity prior to the transfer of functional control of its transmission facilities to the Transmission Provider; (7) existing contracts entered into by a Member which is a Nebraska public-power entity with any retail or wholesale electric utility customer that has a right under state law to obtain electric transmission service or energy service from such Member; and (8) new contracts entered into by a Member which is a Nebraska public-power entity with any retail or wholesale electric utility customer that has a right under state law to obtain electric transmission service or energy service from such Member to the extent that provision of service under the Tariff would not satisfy such Member's obligation under state law. These agreements are set forth on the list which is Attachment W to this Tariff. Umbrella service agreements are specifically not Grandfathered.

Long-Term Service: Long-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service of one year or longer in duration.

Network Integration Transmission Service: Service that allows an electric transmission customer to integrate, plan, economically dispatch and regulate its network reserves in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Owner serves Native Load customers. This transmission service is provided under Part III of the SPP Tariff.

Network Resource Interconnection Service: An Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Generating Facility with the Transmission System in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Owner integrates its generating facilities to serve Native Load Customers as a Network Resource. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Non-Firm Transmission Service: Transmission service that is reserved on an asavailable basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption.

OATT: Open Access Transmission Tariff

Part II: Tariff Sections 13 through 27 pertaining to Point-To-Point Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part III: Tariff Sections 28 through 36 pertaining to Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Part I and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Point-To-Point Transmission Service: The reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under Part II of the SPP Tariff.

Short-Term Service: Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service of less than one year in duration.

SPP: The Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Transfer Distribution Factor (TDF): A general term, which may refer to either PTDF or OTDF – The TDF represents the relationship between the participation adjustment of two areas and the Flowgates within the system.

Transmission System: The facilities used by the Transmission Provider to provide transmission service under Part II, Part III and Part IV of the SPP Tariff.

SPP OATT References:

Part II

Part III

Attachment C

Attachment J

Attachment V

Attachment AC

Attachment Z1 & Z2

BPR Number	BPR023	BPR Title	Business Practice 4.4 – Tag Denial Criteria	
Business Practice Section(s) Requiring Revision (include Section No., Title, and Protocol Version)		Revision to Business Practice 4.4		
Impact Analy Required (Yes or No)		No		
MMU Report (Yes or No)	Required	No		
Requested R (Normal or Urgent)		Normal		
Revision Des	cription	Business Practice 4.4 will be revised to allow Dynamic and Pseudotie type e-tags to be submitted with a generated and delivered capacity of 0 MW.		
Reason for Revision		accordi or Pseu	ic and Pseudo-tie type e-tags can be updated after the fact ng to NERC Standards. Allowing a PSE to submit a Dynamic udo-tie type tag for 0 MW does not present the same "gaming" unity for the PSE submitting a normal energy tag.	
Tariff Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No		
Criteria Implications or Changes (Yes or No; If yes include a summary of impact and/or specific changes)		No		
Credit Implications (Yes or No, and summary of impact)		No		

Sponsor		
Name	Clint Savoy	
E-mail Address	csavoy@spp.org	
Company	SPP	
Company Address		

Phone Number	501-614-3590
Fax Number	

Proposed Business Practice Language Revision

4.4 TAG DENIAL CRITERIA

(return to TOC)

SPP validates all tags against the referenced reservation/s.

Business Practice

SPP will deny a tag as incorrect for the following reasons:

- Incomplete fields for required information per the latest NERC E-Tag specification
- The referenced SPP OASIS reservation does not exist
- The referenced SPP OASIS reservation is <u>not CONFIRMED</u>
- The appropriate scheduling control areas must exist in the correct order in the CA column on the tag for each SPP reservation referenced
- The Transmission Product Code(s) on the tag does not match the Reservation(s)
- The Tag's Start / Stop times do not fit within the Reservation's date / time
- The PSE on the Tag does not match the Reservation Customer
- Scheduled capacity exceeds reserved capacity, including all tags scheduled against the reservation
- Losses section not completed properly
- Redirected service without a reservation
- SPP POR / POD on the tag does not match SPP POR/POD on the reservation
- The tag is for zero MW, with the exception of Dynamic and Pseudo-tie type e-tags.
- The tag failed COS entity validation for any SPP market participant. (SPP sources and/or sinks that are not properly mapped to a market participant settlement location.)

SPP may deny a tag if the source / sink on the tag does not match the source / sink on the reservation ¹

SPP may deny a tag if it is incomplete (amount not specified).

SPP may deny a tag if it is $late^2$.

SPP Business Practice 2.3 – see <u>Valid Reservation Source / Sink</u>

SPP Business Practice 4.5 – see Late Schedules

BPR Number	BPR024	BPR Title	Revision to Business Practice 1.11	
Business Practice Section(s) Requiring Revision (include Section No., Title, and Protocol Version)		New business practice		
Impact Analysis Required (Yes or No)		No		
MMU Report (Yes or No)	Required	No		
Requested Re (Normal or Urgent)		Normal		
Revision Description		Change Business Practice 1.11 to include the redirection of firm transmission service.		
Reason for R	evision	To ensure fair and equitable treatment to all market participants for available non firm service on a DC tie		
Tariff Implica Changes (Yes yes include a of impact and specific chan	s or No; If summary d/or	No		
Criteria Implic Changes (Yes yes include a of impact and specific chan	s or No; If summary d/or	No		
Credit Implica (Yes or No, a summary of i	nd	No		
Working Group/Committee Review and Results		BPWG – Approved on 11/10/2011 ORWG – Accepted as having no reliability impact on 9/21/2011 RTWG – Approved as being consistent with the SPP OATT on 9/30/2011. MOPC –		

Sponsor			
Name	Mark Mortensen		
E-mail Address	m.mortensen@rainbowenergy.com		
Company	Rainbow Energy Marketing Corp		
Company Address	6400 Glenwood St. Building 4 Suite 320 Overland Park, KS 66202		
Phone Number	913-236-6600		
Fax Number	913-236-7089		

Proposed Business Practice Language Revision

1 OATT General Requirements

1.11 DC TIES

SPP administers transmission service across two sets of DC Ties, two to ERCOT and three to WECC. Services across these ties have different criteria. The basic approach to reserving service is the same as for other SPP service. However, since these are ties connecting to transmission providers outside the Eastern Interconnection, some additional actions are involved.

Business Practice ERCOT

Both DC ties to ERCOT are owned and operated by AEP, an SPP transmission owner. SPP will limit the amount of transmission service granted across the DC ties in each direction to the capacity of the tie. If counter-flow schedules exist across the DC ties, SPP may grant additional non-firm service in excess of the DC tie capacity but not to exceed the transmission capacity scheduled in the opposite direction and in no case will SPP grant more than twice the capacity of the DC tie in any direction. Transmission service sold across the DC ties as a result of capacity created by counter-flows is curtailed with all other counter-flow purchases, on a pro rata basis. The following requirements must be met to reserve SPP OATT service across the two ERCOT DC Ties at Oklaunion (ERCOTN) and Welsh (ERCOTE)¹.

- The SPP portion of the service must include a valid SPP POR/POD set with an appropriate DC tie (ERCOTE or ERCOTN).
- The request must include the ultimate source / sink system within the Eastern Interconnection, and either the ultimate source / sink within ERCOT or the DC tie identified as the POR or POD, unless service is being requested for unidirectional capacity exclusively for the DC tie.
- Service may be sold, upon request, to provide unidirectional capacity exclusively on the DC tie. That service will have to be linked with another SPP reservation showing the true Source/Sink or, if the service is firm, it can be redirected. To specify that service is being requested into an ERCOT tie, the reservation shall show the true source as either ERCOTE or ERCOTN and the appropriate DC tie as the POR, POD and sink. Comments showing the direction of flow must also be

Additional facilities usage fees may be incurred for use of transmission service inside the ERCOT region and be billed by companies other than SPP. See ERCOT

for transmission service reservation and scheduling practices for use of facilities within ERCOT.

- shown in the Customer Comments area of the request so that all customers may identify the direction of flow.
- To specify that service is being requested out of an ERCOT tie, the reservation shall show the true sink as either ERCOTE-SPP or ERCOTN-SPP and the appropriate DC tie as the POR, POD and source.

Example: Service into ERCOT across the ERCOTE tie Source = ERCOTE-SPP

POR = ERCOTE

POD = ERCOTE

Sink = ERCOTE

WECC

The DC ties to WECC are separately owned and operated. All of these connect to the Southwestern Public Service Co (SPS – An Xcel Energy Company) transmission system, which is under the SPP OATT. The Blackwater (BLKW) tie is owned and operated by Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). The Eddy County tie (EDDY) is owned by El Paso Electric (EPE) and Texas - New Mexico Power (TNP) but operated by SPS. The Lamar tie is owned and operated by Public Service Company of Colorado (PSCO). SPP will limit the amount of Non-Firm transmission service granted across the BLKW and EDDY DC ties in each direction to the capacity of the tie. If the WECC provider allows and counter-flow schedules exist across the DC ties, SPP may grant additional non-firm service in excess of the DC tie capacity but not to exceed the transmission capacity scheduled in the opposite direction and in no case will SPP grant more than twice the capacity of the DC tie in any direction. Transmission services sold across the DC ties as a result of capacity created by counter-flows are curtailed with all other counter-flow purchases, on a pro rata basis. The WECC does not allow additional Firm service to be sold based on counterflow and SPP does not sell additional Firm service based on counterflow; therefore no additional Firm service in excess of the capacity of the tie will be sold against schedules flowing in the opposite direction. The following requirements must be met to reserve SPP OATT service up to the WECC DC Ties LAMAR, BLKW and EDDY.

- The SPP portion of the service must include a valid SPP POR/POD with an appropriate WECC tie (LAMAR, BLKW or EDDY).
- The request must include the ultimate source / sink system within the Eastern Interconnection and the ultimate Source / Sink within the Western Interconnection or the DC tie identified as the POR or POD, unless service is being requested for unidirectional capacity exclusively for the DC tie.
- Service may be sold, upon request, to provide unidirectional capacity exclusively on the DC tie. This service will have to be linked with another SPP reservation showing the true Source/Sink or, if the service is firm, it can be redirected. To

specify that service is being requested into a WECC tie, the reservation shall show the true source as either LAMAR_SPP, BLKW-SPP or EDDY-SPP and the appropriate DC tie as the POR, POD and sink. Comments showing the direction of flow must also be shown in the Customer Comments area of the request so that all customers may identify the direction of flow.

• To specify that service is being requested out of a WECC tie, the reservation shall show the true sink as either LAMAR-SPP, BLKW-SPP or EDDY-SPP and the appropriate DC tie as the POR, POD and source.

Example: Service into WECC across the BLKW tie Source = BLKW-SPP

POR = BLKW

POD = BLKW

Sink = BLKW

- Transmission service must be reserved with both SPP for the SPP portion (SPP OASIS site²) and the appropriate WECC Transmission Providers for the WECC portion of the service.
- SPP emphasizes to customers that they must get service from the owner of LAMAR (PSCO), BLKW (PNM) or Eddy (EPE, and/or TNP) to be able to go out of SPP from SPS across the DC ties.

Additional General Rules

SPP will not offer any service above the continuous operating capability rating of the ties except non-firm service under counter flow situations where schedules in the opposite direction have been submitted. Any counter flow schedules must be profiled to flow for the entire duration of the new reservation request before any new request would be considered that would make the total reserved in one direction above the continuous capability of the tie.

SPP will not knowingly sell more across the ties than can be accommodated during maintenance or other times when the ties may be de-rated. However, outage and derating situations will arise from time-to-time. If there is an outage on the SPP AC system that prevents SPP from allowing schedules to the full amount sold, pro rata curtailments based on NERC TLR procedures will be enforced and rebates for curtailment periods will be made. For the ERCOT DC Ties, these rules will also apply when the curtailment is necessary due to the DC Tie facilities themselves. For curtailments due to AC system problems in WECC or ERCOT or for problems on the WECC DC Ties, there will be no

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SPP OASIS site - http://www.oatioasis.com/spp_default.html

rebate of SPP service. Curtailment procedures will also be the responsibility of the ERCOT ISO or the appropriate WECC entity.

SPP will <u>not</u> immediately offer for resale capacity across a DC tie which is made available <u>bydue to the voluntary actions of an entity that holds the rights to the DC tie.</u>

<u>These actions include, but are not limited to, the following processes:</u>

- the cancellation or withdrawal of a <u>A</u>tag with the priority of 7-F, 7-FN, or 6-NN has been cancelled, terminated, or withdrawn.
- or the Annulment of a A NITS reservation has been annulled.
- A request to undesignate a Designated Network Resource causes capacity to be made available across a DC tie.
- A firm transmission service reservation for a DC tie has been redirected to another path so that the entity submitting the redirect no longer holds capacity of the same DC tie. The capacity is not considered "available" until a request to redirect has been confirmed on OASIS, therefore the capacity will not be posted until a request to redirect reaches a status of CONFIRMED.
- A DC tie returning to service earlier than the end of the scheduled outage time posted on the OASIS DC Tie Update page.

To ensure fair and open access, the capacity will be made available at the top of the next hour if it can be posted for a minimum of thirty (30) minutes. If there is less than 30 minutes until the top of the hour, the ATC will not be made available until the top of the following hour. The available capacity will be granted using the same process that is used at Noon of each day for Non-Firm service. This capacity may still be bumped by the scheduling of a higher priority service. A notice will be posted on the SPP OASIS specifying how much capacity is available and for how long.

Additional Information

There is a bundled agreement under SPS contracts across the DC ties, 150 East to West across BLKW to Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). This agreement remains under SPS administration and is treated as a dynamic schedule by SPS. Schedules against this reservation are tagged, but as long as they are treated as dynamic schedules and under SPS Transmission rules, SPP cannot offer non firm service for schedules not received by the SPP scheduling deadline.

SPP has agreed to an operating practice that, in effect, releases the service under the dynamic schedules to the market. When the dynamic schedule above is interrupted for reasons other than transmission constraints SPS will notify SPP by telephone at least 10 minutes prior to the opening of the next-hour-only reservation window if that next hour will be available. SPP will post any such availability on the OASIS under the heading "Blackwater DC Tie Availability". The posting will specify the time frame (one hour only) that is available, and the time SPP will start accepting requests for that declared availability. Any reservation submitted prior to that time will be refused. Once the availability has been declared by SPS, it cannot be retracted.

All other reservations sold under the SPS Open Access OATT were converted to SPP service as of June 29, 2000 including the remaining service sold across the DC ties.	
Explanation / Rationale	