



AEP Local Plans 2013 RTEP Planning Process

PJM Sub-Regional RTEP Committee
Western Sub-Regional Meeting
January 04, 2013

Functional Control

1. PJM has functional control of Transmission facilities in AEP Transmission Zone

2. Total AEP Transmission Facilities: 22,765 Miles
 - a) 765 kV 2,116 Miles
 - b) 500 kV 113 Miles
 - c) 345 kV 3,813 Miles
 - d) 230 kV 106 Miles
 - e) 161 kV 46 Miles
 - f) 138 kV 8,953 Miles
 - g) Sub-T 7,618 Miles

AEP Connected Demand

1. Connected Demand Modeled in AEP Transmission Zone

	<u>2018 Summer</u>	<u>2018/19 Winter</u>
a) Appalachian	6,864 MW	8,106 MW
b) Indiana Michigan	4,997 MW	4,318 MW
c) Kentucky	1,304 MW	1,599 MW
d) <u>Ohio</u>	<u>12,091 MW</u>	<u>10,658 MW</u>
Total	25,256 MW	24,681 MW

2. Since AEP Transmission Zone has summer and winter peaking sub-zones, both summer and winter planning studies are conducted

Power Flow Models

1. AEP supported development of 2017 Summer RTEP Base Case by PJM and updates (retool) to prior-year RTEP Base Cases; used by AEP
2. AEP supports development of annual series of ERAG MMWG Base Cases via RFC, including development of seasonal, near-term, and long-term study Base Cases used in ERAG and RFC assessments of Transmission system performance; also used by AEP
3. Above Base Cases are available via PJM or RFC

Baseline Projects (B-Series)

1. Projects to resolve reliability violations per following Reliability Standards and Criteria:
 - a) NERC Reliability Standards
 - b) PJM Transmission Planning Criteria
 - c) AEP Transmission Planning Criteria (filed under FERC Form 715 and posted on PJM & AEP websites)

http://www.aep.com/about/codeofconduct/OASIS/TransmissionStudies/GuideLines/10AEP_PJM_FERC_715_Final_part4.pdf

2. PJM evaluates compliance and adherence to above Standards and Criteria from regional perspective (top down), and AEP does the same from a Local perspective (bottom up)

AEP Transmission Planning Criteria

NERC Contingency Category	Transmission Facilities		
	EHV Facilities	HV Facilities	Sub-T Facilities
A – System Normal	<p>Thermal: No facility may exceed its normal rating. Voltage: All station voltages must stay between 1.05 per unit and 0.95 per unit.</p>		
B1 – Single Generator B2 – Single Line B3 – Single Transformer	<p>Thermal: No facility may exceed its normal rating.</p>	<p>Thermal: No facility may exceed its emergency rating.</p> <p>Voltage: All station voltages must stay between 1.05 per unit and 0.92 per unit. A voltage change from system normal of 8% or greater is not acceptable at any station.</p>	
C1 – Bus C2 – Breaker Failure C5 – Double Circuit Tower	<p>Thermal: No facility may exceed its emergency rating. Voltage: All station voltages must stay between 1.05 per unit and 0.92 per unit. A voltage change from system normal of 8% or greater is not acceptable at any station.</p>		<p>Note: Not planned for this Category of contingencies.</p>
C3 – Two Category B Contingencies (one Category B contingency followed by another Category B contingency)	<p>Thermal: No facility may exceed its emergency rating. Voltage: All station voltages must stay between 1.05 per unit and 0.92 per unit. A voltage change from system normal of 8% or greater is not acceptable at any station. Manual System Adjustments After First Contingency: Not acceptable for transmission facilities supplying major load centers (as defined in FERC 715).</p>		<p>Note: Not planned for this Category of contingencies.</p>
D6 – Loss of Tower Line with 3 or More Circuits D7 – Loss of All Transmission Lines on Same Right of Way D8 – Loss of Substation D9 – Loss of Switching Station D10 – Loss of All Generating Units at a Station	<p>Note: Performance is evaluated for risks and consequences. Issues identified may not be mitigated, but may be used to screen viable solutions to resolve violations from Category B and C contingencies.</p>		<p>Note: Not planned for this Category of contingencies.</p>

Difference between PJM and AEP Planning criteria highlighted in “red”.

AEP Transmission Planning Criteria

Similar to PJM's load deliverability assessment, AEP has incorporated sensitivity scenarios in the FERC 715 filing to adequately manage uncertainty inherent in the forecasting process:

- a) AEP does not plan its local Transmission System to withstand the sensitivity scenarios but in turn ensures that limitations under the base conditions and several sensitivity scenarios are addressed to achieve the greatest flexibility and the most optimal set of solutions.
- b) Sensitivity scenarios include credible conditions developed for varying load levels, generation dispatch, transfer conditions, status of pumping storage facilities, variability of intermittent resources, etc.

Network Projects (N-Series)

1. Projects to enable interconnection of queued Transmission customer projects (such as IPP)
2. Must meet same standards and requirements
 - a) NERC Reliability Standards
 - b) PJM Transmission Planning Criteria
 - c) AEP Transmission Planning Criteria (filed under FERC form 715 and posted on PJM & AEP websites)
3. PJM evaluates regional impacts, while AEP evaluates local impacts of queued projects; PJM sends consolidated reports to customers

Supplemental Projects (S-Series)

1. Projects not covered under previous series
2. Typically are transmission load connections
3. Must meet “Requirements for Connection of New Facilities or Changes to Existing Facilities Connected to the AEP Transmission System” posted on AEP’s website.

[http://www.aep.com/about/codeofconduct/OASIS/TransmissionStudies/Requirements/AEP Interconnection Requirements_rev0.pdf](http://www.aep.com/about/codeofconduct/OASIS/TransmissionStudies/Requirements/AEP_Interconnection_Requirements_rev0.pdf)

4. Do not require approval by PJM Board
5. Reviewed in Sub-Regional & TEAC meetings

Questions ???