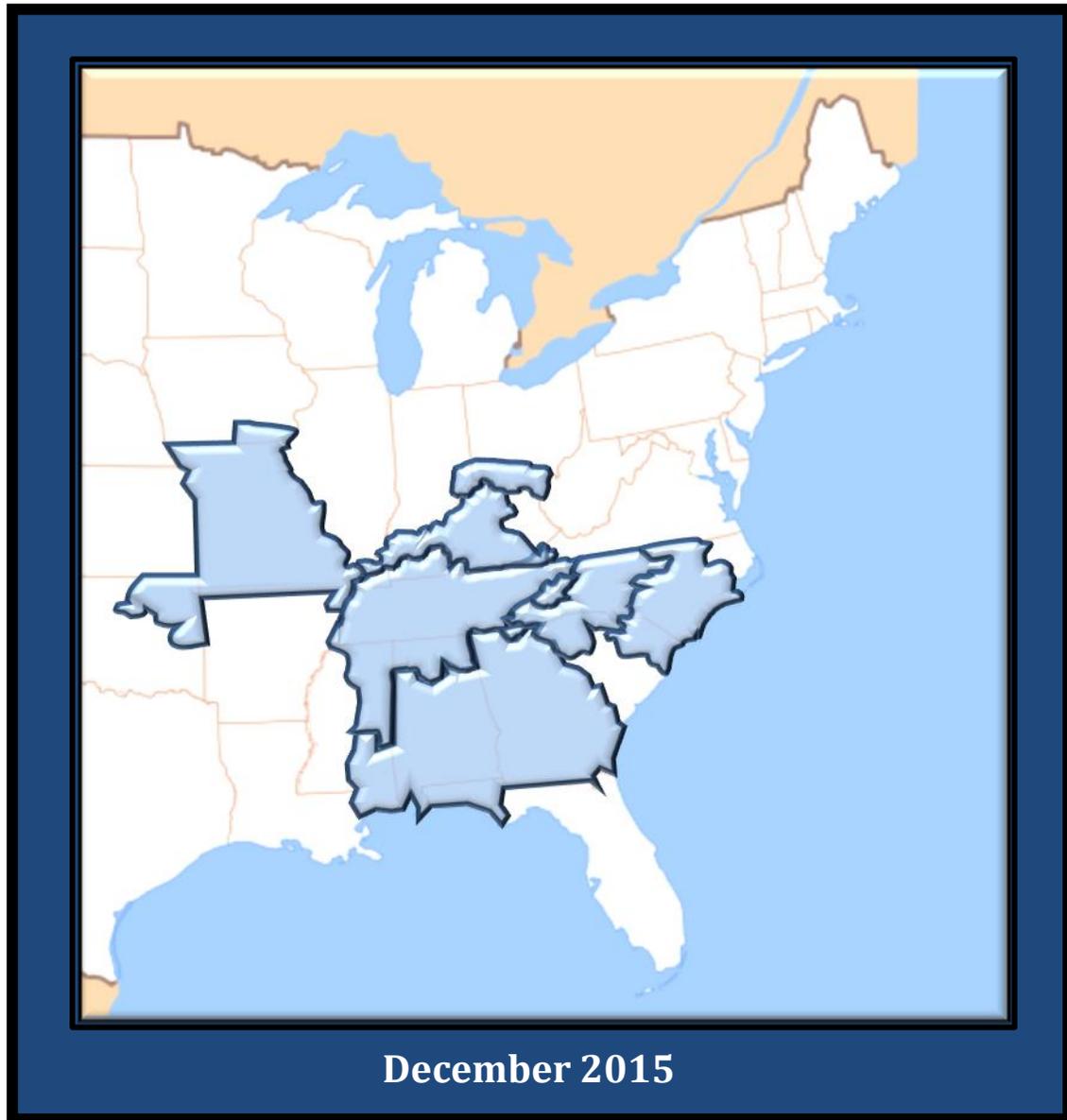


Southeastern Regional Transmission Planning (SERTP)



Regional Transmission Planning Analyses

I. Overview of Regional Analyses

SERTP sponsors plan and expand the transmission system to reliably and economically satisfy the load projections, resource assumptions, public policy requirements, and transmission service commitments within the region. This transmission planning is a very iterative process, with delivery needs and associated transmission projects constantly evolving. From the start, transmission planning in the SERTP region reflects a high degree of coordination and joint modeling between neighboring systems. If reliability constraints are identified, the SERTP sponsors work to identify cost-effective, reliable transmission projects, not only on their respective transmission systems, but also considering potential transmission projects across two or more transmission systems. Transmission plans are discussed with SERTP stakeholders at regular intervals during the year and the frequent engagement with stakeholders allows for additional inputs into potential project alternatives. Each cycle, such planning culminates in the development of a regional transmission plan that contains transmission projects to address the transmission needs within the SERTP region. This regional transmission plan is a “snapshot” – constantly changing and solely intended to reflect the then-current transmission plan based upon then-current forecasted assumptions and transmission delivery service needs.

As part of the regional planning process, SERTP sponsors annually conduct regional transmission planning analyses and assess if the then-current regional transmission plan addresses the transmission needs within the SERTP region. These regional analyses include an assessment of whether there may be more efficient or cost effective transmission projects to address transmission needs than those projects included in the then-current regional transmission plan.

More information on the 2015 regional transmission plan and associated input assumptions into its development can be found within the 2015 Regional Transmission Plan & Input Assumption Overview document on the SERTP website.

Regional Transmission Planning Models

The SERTP annually develops regional powerflow models, which include the coordinated inputs and assumptions needed to support on-going regional transmission planning analyses. These powerflow models, which are available to SERTP stakeholders via the secure area of the SERTP website, are listed in Table I.1 below. The SERTP regional powerflow models provide modeling representations of the existing transmission topology plus forecasted topology changes throughout the ten year planning horizon. In addition, these models incorporate the input assumptions, including load forecasts, generating resources, and interface commitments, as provided by Load Serving Entities ("LSEs") and other transmission customers for use in planning the transmission system.

Table I.1: 2015 Series SERTP Regional Powerflow Models

No.	Season	Year	MMWG Starting Point Case
1	Summer	2016	2016S
2		2018	2016S
3		2020	2020S
4		2021	2020S
5		2023	2020S
6		2025	2025S
7	Shoulder	2020	2020S
8		2023	2020S
9		2025	2025S
10	Winter	2020	2020-21W
11		2025	2020-21W
12	Light Load	2016	2016LL

II. Assessment of the 2015 Regional Plan

Regional transmission analyses were performed throughout the 2015 transmission planning cycle to assess the current regional transmission plan. This coordinated analysis was performed using the SERTP regional powerflow models listed above in Table I.1.

For the regional transmission analyses, power flow studies are initially performed based upon the assumption that thermal limits will yield the most limiting constraints. Voltage, stability, and short circuit studies are performed if circumstances warrant. Siemens PSS/E software was utilized to perform the powerflow analyses on the regional models. A more detailed description on the study criteria utilized is provided below:

Monitored Facilities

Facilities in the SERTP region that operate at 100 kV and above were monitored in the regional transmission planning analyses. Screening for potential constraints was based upon the thermal and voltage rating criteria applicable to each transmission facility.

Contingency Selection

Contingency (N-1) analysis was performed for all transmission facilities in the SERTP region that operate at 100 kV and above. Additional contingencies of transmission facilities external to the SERTP region were evaluated as appropriate.

Regional Transmission Analysis Results

The results of the regional transmission analysis for each Balancing Authority Area (“BAA”) in the SERTP region are provided in Tables II.1 – II.9 below. These results include potentially constrained transmission facilities, if any, that were identified as a result of the assessment of the 2015 regional transmission plan.

Associated Electric Cooperative (AECI)

Table II.1: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

DUKE Energy Carolinas (DEC)

Table II.2: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

DUKE Energy Progress East (DEPE)

Table II.3: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

DUKE Energy Progress West (DEPW)

Table II.4: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E/KU)

Table II.5: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
324297 4PLAINVW 138 324298 4PLNVWT 138 1	Thermal	2021- 2025	Summer Peak

Ohio Valley Electric Cooperative (OVEC)

Table II.6: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

PowerSouth (PS)

Table II.7: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

Southern (SBA)

Table II.8: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Table II.9: Potential Thermal and Voltage Constraints Identified in SERTP Regional Models

Facility	Constraint Type	Year	Season
None Identified	-	-	-

2015 Regional Transmission Plan Assessment

Tables II.1 through II.9 depict the potentially constrained transmission facilities, if any, that were identified in the assessment of the 2015 regional transmission plan. LG&E/KU identified one potential constraint in this assessment, but an associated project upgrading the Plainview Tap – Plainview 138 kV T.L. has already been identified as a possible solution. This project will be further assessed and the constraint will continue to be evaluated in the upcoming planning cycle(s) to determine if there is a transmission need.

The only potential constraint that was identified in this assessment already has a possible solution under evaluation and is a lower voltage transmission facility in the latter part of the planning horizon that allows sufficient lead time for continued evaluation in the upcoming planning cycle(s). Therefore, the regional transmission analysis, performed on the coordinated regional models that reflect the latest load, generation, and transmission assumptions of each of the SERTP Sponsors, affirms that the transmission projects contained within the 2015 regional transmission plan are effective in addressing the transmission needs within the SERTP region.

III. Regional Analysis of Potential Transmission Project Alternatives

The regional transmission analyses performed by the SERTP sponsors also includes an assessment to look for and evaluate potentially more efficient or cost effective alternative transmission projects as compared to those transmission projects included in the 2015 regional transmission plan.

In 2015, the SERTP sponsors identified a list of nine (9), new potential transmission project alternatives for this regional analysis and evaluated those projects using the SERTP regional powerflow models.

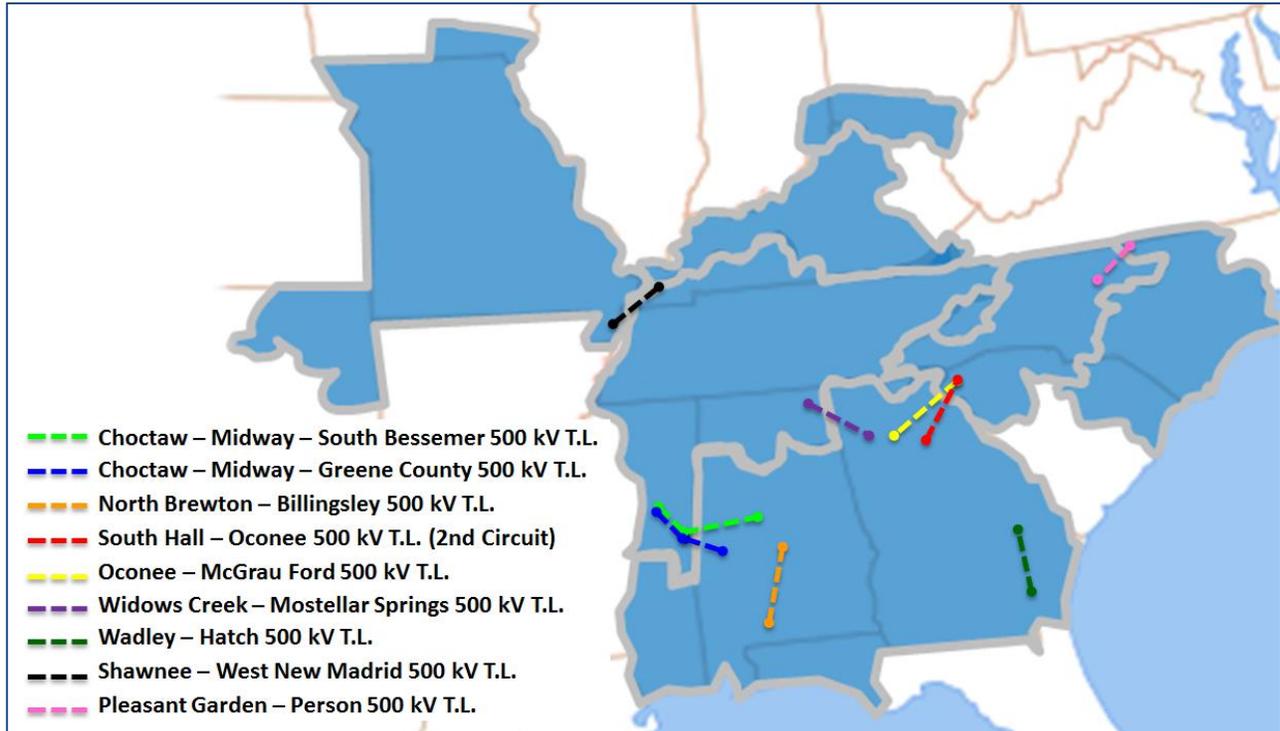
Potential Alternative Transmission Projects

Table III.1 below lists the nine (9), new transmission project alternatives that were identified for regional planning analysis and evaluated through coordination among the SERTP sponsors. These transmission project alternatives were generally chosen by identifying areas with multiple forecasted transmission projects in which such projects could potentially be displaced by a project of the size and scope of a regional transmission project. The general location of these alternative transmission projects is shown in Figure III.1 below.

Table III.1: Alternative Transmission Projects Evaluated for Regional Planning Analysis

Alternative Transmission Project	Miles	From <i>BAA (State)</i>	To <i>BAA (State)</i>
Choctaw – Midway – South Bessemer 500 kV T.L.	125	TVA (MS)	SBA (AL)
Choctaw – Midway – Greene County 500 kV T.L.	90	TVA (MS)	SBA (AL)
North Brewton – Billingsley 500 kV T.L.	100	SBA (AL)	SBA (AL)
South Hall – Oconee 500 kV T.L. (2nd Circuit)	70	SBA (GA)	DEC (SC)
Oconee – McGrau Ford 500 kV T.L.	90	DEC (SC)	SBA (GA)
Widows Creek – Mostellar Springs 500 kV T.L.	100	TVA (AL)	SBA (GA)
Wadley – Hatch 500 kV T.L.	65	SBA (GA)	SBA (GA)
Shawnee – West New Madrid 500 kV T.L.	70	TVA (KY)	AECI (MO)
Pleasant Garden – Person 500 kV T.L.	60	DEC (NC)	DEPE (NC)

Figure III.1: Transmission Project Alternatives Evaluated for Regional Planning Analysis



Regional Analysis of the Alternative Transmission Projects

In order to evaluate if the nine (9) transmission project alternatives were potentially more efficient or cost effective alternative transmission projects in addressing regional transmission needs as compared to those transmission projects included in the 2015 regional transmission plan, the SERTP sponsors performed coordinated analysis using the corresponding regional models in the 2020 and 2025 timeframes¹. Specifically, each SERTP sponsor utilized its respective transmission planning criteria to evaluate if the alternative transmission project (i) addressed transmission needs already addressed by other transmission projects contained in the 2015 regional transmission plan and/or (ii) resulted in additional transmission constraints within the SERTP region. A more detailed description of the monitored facilities and contingency selection is provided below:

Monitored Facilities

Facilities in the SERTP region that operate at 100 kV and above were monitored in the regional transmission planning analyses. Screening for potential constraints was based upon the thermal and voltage rating criteria applicable to each transmission facility.

Contingency Selection

Contingency analysis was performed for transmission facilities in the SERTP based upon the respective transmission planning criteria for each SERTP Sponsor.

¹ The information contained within this document does not represent a commitment to proceed with the potential alternative transmission projects nor implies that these projects could be implemented by the study dates.

III.A Choctaw – Midway – South Bessemer 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This transmission project alternative was evaluated as a 125 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Choctaw 500 kV substation along with a connection at the Midway substation in Mississippi within the TVA BAA and the other termination point at the South Bessemer 500 kV substation in Alabama within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The tables below list any significant transmission projects included within the 2015 regional transmission plan that could be potentially displaced by this transmission project alternative as well as any additional thermal or voltage constraints that may be driven as a result of implementing the project. Results are organized by each BAA in the SERTP region. For any additional thermal or voltage constraints identified as driven by the alternative transmission project, the tables below list the earliest year in which the constraint was identified. Any such constraints were identified in all subsequent years of analysis unless otherwise noted.

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- TVA

SBA

Table III.A.1: Significant Transmission Projects Displaced by the Alternative Transmission Project

Displaced Project	Planning Estimate	Project Year ²
Fayette – Gorgas 161 kV T.L. Rebuild	\$ 37,000,000	2023
Clay – Leeds 230 kV T.L. Upgrade	\$ 3,400,000	2023

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for Choctaw – Midway – South Bessemer 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$434,000,000**. The total cost of all the potentially displaced transmission projects within the SERTP region is approximately **\$40,400,000** and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

² These results assume that the transmission project alternative could be implemented by the project in-service dates shown.

III.B Choctaw – Midway – Greene County 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This transmission project alternative was evaluated as a 90 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Choctaw 500 kV substation along with a connection at the Midway substation in Mississippi within the TVA BAA and the other termination point at a Greene County 500 kV substation in Alabama within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- SBA
- TVA

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Choctaw – Midway – Greene County 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$340,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.C North Brewton – Billingsley 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 100 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at a North Brewton 500 kV substation in Alabama within the Southern BAA and the other termination point at the Billingsley 500 kV substation in Alabama within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The tables below list any significant transmission projects included within the 2015 regional transmission plan that could be potentially displaced by this transmission project alternative as well as any additional thermal or voltage constraints that may be driven as a result of implementing the project. Results are organized by each BAA in the SERTP region. For any additional thermal or voltage constraints identified as driven by the alternative transmission project, the tables below list the earliest year in which the constraint was identified. Any such constraints were identified in all subsequent years of analysis unless otherwise noted.

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- TVA

SBA

Table III.C.1: Thermal and Voltage Constraints Driven by the Alternative Transmission Project

Facility		Constraint Type	Year
387070 3BRENTWD 115	387091 3S HILLS2 115 1	Thermal	2020

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the North Brewton – Billingsley 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$358,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.D South Hall – Oconee 500 kV Transmission Line (2nd Circuit)

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 70 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the South Hall 500 kV substation in Georgia within the Southern BAA and the other termination point at the Oconee 500 kV substation in South Carolina within the Duke Energy Carolinas BAA. This project would parallel the existing South Hall – Oconee 500 kV transmission line.

Analysis Results

The tables below list any significant transmission projects included within the 2015 regional transmission plan that could be potentially displaced by this transmission project alternative as well as any additional thermal or voltage constraints that may be driven as a result of implementing the project. Results are organized by each BAA in the SERTP region. For any additional thermal or voltage constraints identified driven by the alternative transmission project, the tables below list the earliest year in which the constraint was identified. Any such constraints were identified in all subsequent years of analysis unless otherwise noted.

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- TVA

SBA

Table III.D.2: Thermal and Voltage Constraints Driven by the Alternative Transmission Project

Facility				Constraint Type	Year
382766	6S HALL B1	230	383067 6CANDLER 230 1	Thermal	2020
383067	6CANDLER	230	383073 6BRASELTON 230 1	Thermal	2025

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the second South Hall – Oconee 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$226,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.E Oconee – McGrau Ford 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 90 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Oconee 500 kV substation in South Carolina within the Duke Energy Carolinas BAA and the other termination point at the McGrau Ford 500 kV substation in Georgia within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The tables below list any significant transmission projects included within the 2015 regional transmission plan that could be potentially displaced by this transmission project alternative as well as any additional thermal or voltage constraints that may be driven as a result of implementing the project. Results are organized by each BAA in the SERTP region. For any additional thermal or voltage constraints identified driven by the alternative transmission project, the tables below list the earliest year in which the constraint was identified. Any such constraints were identified in all subsequent years of analysis unless otherwise noted.

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- TVA

SBA

Table III.E.1: Thermal and Voltage Constraints Driven by the Alternative Transmission Project

Facility	Constraint Type	Year
380086 6CUMMING 230 381135 6MCGRAU F B1 230 1	Thermal	2020

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Oconee – McGrau Ford 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$290,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.F Widows Creek – Mostellar Springs 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 100 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Widows Creek 500 kV substation in Alabama within the TVA BAA and the other termination point at the Mostellar Springs 500 kV substation in Georgia within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- SBA
- TVA

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Widows Creek – Mostellar Springs 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$310,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.G Wadley – Hatch 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 65 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Wadley 500 kV substation in Georgia within the Southern BAA and the other termination point at the Hatch 500 kV substation in Georgia within the Southern BAA.

Analysis Results

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- SBA
- TVA

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Wadley – Hatch 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$224,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.H Shawnee – West New Madrid 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 70 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Shawnee 500 kV substation in Kentucky within the TVA BAA and the other termination point at the West New Madrid 500 kV substation in Missouri within the AECI BAA.

Analysis Results

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- SBA
- TVA

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Shawnee – West New Madrid 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$196,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

III.I Pleasant Garden – Person 500 kV Transmission Line

Project Description

This alternative transmission project was evaluated as a 60 mile, 500 kV transmission line with one termination point at the Pleasant Garden 500 kV substation in North Carolina within the Duke Carolinas BAA and the other termination point at the Person 500 kV substation in North Carolina within the Duke Progress East BAA.

Analysis Results

The evaluation of the alternative transmission project did not identify any potentially displaced transmission projects or additional thermal or voltage constraints driven by implementing the project for the following BAAs:

- AECI
- DEC
- DEPE
- DEPW
- LG&E/KU
- OVEC
- PS
- SBA
- TVA

Analysis Summary

The planning level estimate for the Pleasant Garden – Person 500 kV transmission line is approximately **\$182,000,000**. There were no potentially displaced transmission projects in the SERTP region identified in this evaluation and therefore, this particular transmission project alternative is not currently a more efficient or cost effective project to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. A calculation of real power transmission loss impacts was not performed as it would be unlikely to measurably change the results of the 2015 regional assessment.

IV. Regional Analysis Conclusions

In the 2015 planning cycle, the SERTP Sponsors performed regional transmission planning analyses to assess the 2015 regional transmission plan, including an assessment of whether there may be more efficient or cost effective transmission project alternatives to address transmission needs in the SERTP region. The assessment of the regional transmission plan did identify one potential constraint, but this constraint already has a possible solution under evaluation and is a lower voltage transmission facility in the latter part of the planning horizon that allows sufficient lead time for continued evaluation in the upcoming planning cycle(s) to determine if there is a transmission need. Furthermore, none of the nine (9), new potential transmission project alternatives evaluated was found to be more efficient or cost effective as compared to the transmission projects included in the 2015 regional transmission plan. These results affirm that the current regional transmission plan contains transmission projects that reliably and cost-effectively address the transmission needs within the SERTP region for the 2015 planning cycle.

The SERTP sponsors plan and expand the transmission system to reliably and economically satisfy the load projections, resource assumptions, public policy requirements, and transmission service commitments within the region. From the start, this transmission planning, and the corresponding transmission projects contained within the regional transmission plan, reflects a high degree of coordination and joint modeling between neighboring systems. This planning approach results in reliable and cost effective transmission projects and, on a cumulative basis, a reliable and cost effective regional transmission plan. While none of the nine (9) potential transmission project alternatives were more efficient or cost effective in meeting the transmission needs for the 2015 planning cycle, transmission planning is a very iterative process, with delivery needs and associated transmission projects constantly evolving. The 2015 regional transmission plan represents a “snapshot” – solely intended to reflect the then-current transmission plan based upon then-current forecasted assumptions and transmission delivery service needs. Therefore, in the 2015 planning cycle, the SERTP sponsors will continue to assess current as well as newly-identified potential project alternatives, including if any or all of these nine (9) new potential transmission projects warrant continued consideration based upon any changes in forecasted assumptions.