
Available Transfer Capability Implementation Document For Georgia Transmission Corporation

PURPOSE:

To ensure that calculations are performed by Georgia Transmission Corporation (“GTC”) to maintain awareness of available transmission system capability and future flows on GTC’s system as well as GTC’s neighbors and to increase consistency and reliability in the development and documentation of Transfer Capability calculations for short-term use to support analysis and system operations.

1. GTC, through coordinated efforts with MEAG Power (“MEAG”), and Southern Company Services, Inc. – Transmission (“SCS”), recommended that Georgia System Operations Corporation (“GSOC”) select the Area Interchange Methodology for calculating Available Transfer Capability (“ATC”) for each ATC Path (Attachment A) per time period identified for facilities within its transmission operating area. GSOC accepts this recommendation and selects the Area Interchange Methodology for calculating ATC.
2. GTC prepares and keeps current this Available Transfer Capability Implementation Document (“ATCID”) that includes, at a minimum, the following information in Attachments B, C, D, E and F:
 - 2.1. Information describing how the Area Interchange Methodology has been implemented, in such detail that, given the same information used by GTC (e.g.: Transfer Capability, existing transmission commitments, reliability margins, postbacks, counterflows, etc.), the results of the ATC calculations can be validated (Attachment B).
 - 2.2. A description (Attachment B) of the manner in which GTC accounts for counterflows including:
 - 2.2.1. How confirmed transmission reservations, expected Interchange and internal counterflows are addressed in firm and non-firm ATC calculations. Confirmed Transmission reservations and expected Interchange are addressed

*Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011*

for firm and non-firm ATC calculations in Attachment B’s formula “ATC (Path, Service Type and Time Period specific) = ...” Counterflows for internal ATC Paths are zero for firm and non-firm service in all time periods.

2.2.2. The rationale for the accounting of counterflows specified in 2.2.1. The rationale for accounting of counterflows in Attachment B’s formula “ATC (Path, Service Type and Time Period specific) = ...” explicitly accounts for calculating the effect of confirmed Transmission reservations and expected Interchange. Counterflows for internal ATC Paths are set to zero because power flow associated with internal paths may not provide relief to constrained facilities that would enable a reliable increase in ATC values.

2.3. The identity of Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers from which GTC receives data for use in calculating ATC (Attachment D; Attachment C lists the identity of Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers from which SCS receives data for use in calculating TTC).

2.4. The identity of the Transmission Service Providers and Transmission Operators to which it provides data for use in calculating Transfer Capability (Attachment E).

2.5. A description of the allocation processes listed below that are applicable to GTC (Attachment F):

- Processes used to allocate Transfer Capability among multiple lines or sub-paths within a larger ATC Path.
- Processes used to allocate transfer capabilities among multiple owners or users of an ATC Path.
- Processes used to allocate transfer capabilities between Transmission Service Providers to address issues such as forward looking congestion management and seams coordination.

2.6. A description (Attachment B) of how generation and transmission outages are considered in Transfer Capability calculations, including:

2.6.1. The criteria used to determine when an outage that is in effect part of a day impacts a daily calculation.

2.6.2. The criteria used to determine when an outage that is in effect part of a month impacts a monthly calculation.

- 4.4.** Each Planning Coordinator adjacent to GTC's area.
- 4.5.** Each Reliability Coordinator adjacent to GTC's area.
- 4.6.** Each Transmission Service Provider whose area is adjacent to GTC's area.

Attachment A:
List of ATC Paths ²

1. AEC-GTC
2. DUK-GTC
3. FPC-GTC
4. FPL-GTC
5. GTC-AEC
6. GTC-DUK
7. GTC-FPC
8. GTC-FPL
9. GTC-GTC ³
10. GTC-JEA
11. GTC-MEAG ⁴
12. GTC-SC
13. GTC-SCEG
14. GTC-SOCO ⁴
15. GTC-TAL
16. GTC-TVA
17. JEA-GTC
18. MEAG-GTC ⁴
19. SC-GTC
20. SCEG-GTC
21. SOCO-GTC ⁴
22. TAL-GTC
23. TVA-GTC

² Southeastern Power Administration (“SEPA”) is responsible for marketing electric power generated by hydroelectric facilities owned by the United States Army Corp of Engineers. These plants are located in generation only control areas, and thus MW produced by SEPA facilities are transmitted from one Balancing Authority Area to another. For TTC purposes, any transaction that has a POR or POD of a SEPA plant interconnected to the Southern Balancing Authority Area is actually either a SOCO, DUKE (Source = Hartwell) or SC (Source = Russell or Thurmond) POR or POD. Thus, for the purpose of defining ATC Paths, SEPA plant designations have a POR or POD that is “SOCO”, “DUKE”, or “SC”. Neither SEPA nor the Corp of Engineers is registered with NERC as a Transmission Service Provider. SEPA and the Corp of Engineers are not required to develop an ATCID or calculate ATC values. Therefore, GTC does not list GTC-SEPA or SEPA-GTC as ATC Paths.

³ The GTC-GTC ATC Path listed on GTC’s OASIS does not represent a traditional Balancing Authority Area to Balancing Authority Area interconnection. This “pseudo-path” exists primarily to facilitate the designation of network resources by GTC on behalf of its Native Load Customers, and the reservation of capacity for future load growth. Since this pseudo-path represents a large number of source points to a large number of sink points, all within the Southern Balancing Authority Area, calculating TTC and resultant ATC for this pseudo-path is not appropriate or practicable. Instead, GTC sets the TTC value for GTC-GTC equal to GTC’s annual peak load.

⁴ These ATC Paths listed on GTC’s OASIS does not represent Balancing Authority Area to Balancing Authority Area ATC Paths. These ATC Paths exist primarily to facilitate the scheduling of energy between GTC, MEAG and SOCO. GTC, MEAG and SOCO jointly own the transmission network within Georgia. Since their loads are comingled and all within the Southern Balancing Authority Area, using calculations described in Attachment B for TTC and ATC for these ATC Paths are not appropriate or practicable. Instead, GTC, MEAG and SCS set the TTC values for these ATC Paths equal to the peak load of the smaller entity in the ATC Path.

Attachment B:

Area Interchange Methodology Used to Calculate GTC ATC and TTC

1. Available Transfer Capability Calculations

GTC calculates Available Transfer Capability (“ATC”) using mathematical formulas that are consistent with the NERC standard MOD-028-1 – Area Interchange Methodology.

When calculating firm ATC for an ATC Path, GTC uses the following formula:

$$ATC_F = TTC - ETC_F - CBM - TRM + Postbacks_F + counterflows_F$$

Where:

ATC_F is the firm Available Transfer Capability for the ATC Path for that period.

TTC is the Total Transfer Capability of the ATC Path for that period.

ETC_F is the sum of existing firm transmission commitments for the ATC Path during that period.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the ATC Path during that period.

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the ATC Path during that period.

Postbacks_F are changes to firm ATC due to a change in the use of Transmission Service for that period, as defined herein.

counterflows_F are adjustments to firm ATC as determined by GTC and specified in Attachment B of GTC’s ATCID.

When calculating non-firm ATC for an ATC Path, GTC uses the following formula:

$$ATC_{NF} = TTC - ETC_F - ETC_{NF} - CBM_S - TRM_U + Postbacks_{NF} + counterflows_{NF}$$

Where:

ATC_{NF} is the non-firm Available Transfer Capability for the ATC Path for that period.

TTC is the Total Transfer Capability of the ATC Path for that period.

ETC_F is the sum of existing firm transmission commitments for the ATC Path during that period.

ETC_{NF} is the sum of existing non-firm transmission commitments for the ATC

*Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011*

Path during that period.

CBM_S is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the ATC Path that has been scheduled without a separate reservation during that period.

TRM_U is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the ATC Path that has not been released for sale (unreleased) as non-firm capacity GTC during that period.

Postbacks_{NF} are changes to non-firm ATC due to a change in the use of Transmission Service for that period, as defined herein.

counterflows_{NF} are adjustments to non-firm ATC as determined by GTC and specified in Attachment B of GTC's ATCID.

When calculating Existing Transmission Commitments for firm commitments ("ETC_F") for all time periods for an ATC Path, GTC uses the following algorithm:

$$\mathbf{ETC}_F = \mathbf{NITS}_F + \mathbf{GF}_F + \mathbf{PTP}_F + \mathbf{ROR}_F + \mathbf{OS}_F$$

Where:

NITS_F is the firm capacity set aside for Network Integration Transmission Service (including the capacity used to serve bundled load within GTC's area with external sources) on ATC Paths that serve as interfaces with other Balancing Authorities.

GF_F is the firm capacity set aside for Grandfathered Firm Transmission Service and contracts for energy and/or Transmission Service, where executed prior to the effective date of GTC's Transmission Service Tariff on ATC Paths that serve as interfaces with other Balancing Authorities.

PTP_F is the firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

ROR_F is the capacity reserved for roll-over rights for Firm Transmission Service contracts granting Transmission Customers the right of first refusal to take or continue to take Transmission Service when the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service contract expires or is eligible for renewal.

OS_F is the firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or

agreement(s) not specified above using Firm Transmission Service, including any other firm adjustments to reflect impacts from other ATC Paths as specified in GTC's ATCID.

When calculating ETC for non-firm commitments ("ETC_{NF}") for all time periods for an ATC Path, GTC uses the following algorithm:

$$\mathbf{ETC}_{\mathbf{NF}} = \mathbf{NITS}_{\mathbf{NF}} + \mathbf{GF}_{\mathbf{NF}} + \mathbf{PTP}_{\mathbf{NF}} + \mathbf{OS}_{\mathbf{NF}}$$

Where:

NITS_{NF} is the non-firm capacity set aside for Network Integration Transmission Service (i.e., secondary service, including the capacity used to serve bundled load within GTC's area with external sources) reserved on ATC Paths that serve as interfaces with other Balancing Authorities.

GF_{NF} is the non-firm capacity reserved for Grandfathered Non-Firm Transmission Service and contracts for energy and/or Transmission Service, where executed prior to the effective date of GTC's Transmission Service Tariff on ATC Paths that serve as interfaces with other Balancing Authorities.

PTP_{NF} is non-firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

OS_{NF} is the non-firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or agreement(s) not specified above using Non-Firm Transmission Service, including any other firm adjustments to reflect impacts from other ATC Paths as specified in GTC's ATCID.

ATC is automatically updated by GTC and posted on GTC's OASIS each time (i) TTC values are updated; and/or (ii) transmission service is purchased, scheduled, or redirected. ATC is calculated for each ATC Path, transmission service type and time period. GTC calculates ATC using the same mathematical algorithm for the scheduling horizon (same day and real-time), operating horizon (day ahead and pre-schedule) and Operations Planning horizon (beyond the operating horizon up to 13 months). This algorithm is shown on the next page.

ATC (Path, Service Type and Time Period specific) =

TTC (Total Transfer Capability)

- Σ ETC (Existing Transmission Commitments at equal or higher service code using the path)⁵
- CBM (Capacity Benefit Margin)
- TRM (Transmission Reliability Margin)
- + Σ Postbacks (Unscheduled transmission service commitments and Redirected capacity at equal or higher service code linked back to the path)⁶
- + Σ counterflows⁷

⁵ Transmission service types are assigned service codes for purposes of the ATC algorithm, and such service codes are set forth in Table A. Confirmed reservations utilizing the same ATC Path and of equal or higher service code are considered in each calculation. For example, ATC values are calculated for Weekly Firm Point-To-Point (“PTP”) transmission service for the ATC Path from a particular POR to SOCO by including confirmed reservations of service code 8 and above that utilize that ATC Path. Reservations utilizing a different ATC Path or of lower service code (e.g., service code 9) would not be included in the calculation.

⁶ Postbacks are positive adjustments to ATC as defined in GTC’s business practices. GTC’s business practices may include unscheduled service and redirected services. Unscheduled transmission service commitments are considered in calculating ATC for hourly service. Confirmation of a request to redirect service results in the reduction of ATC on the redirected (new) ATC Path and increase of ATC on the original ATC Path, at a service type with an equal or lower service code than the new redirected service. For example, if the original service was Weekly Firm PTP (service code 8) and the new redirected service is Daily Firm PTP (service code 10), then ATC will be added back to the original ATC Path in the calculation of Daily Firm PTP (service code 10 and below), but not in the calculation of Weekly Firm PTP. At a minimum, redirected capacity is added back to all Hourly services on the original ATC Path.

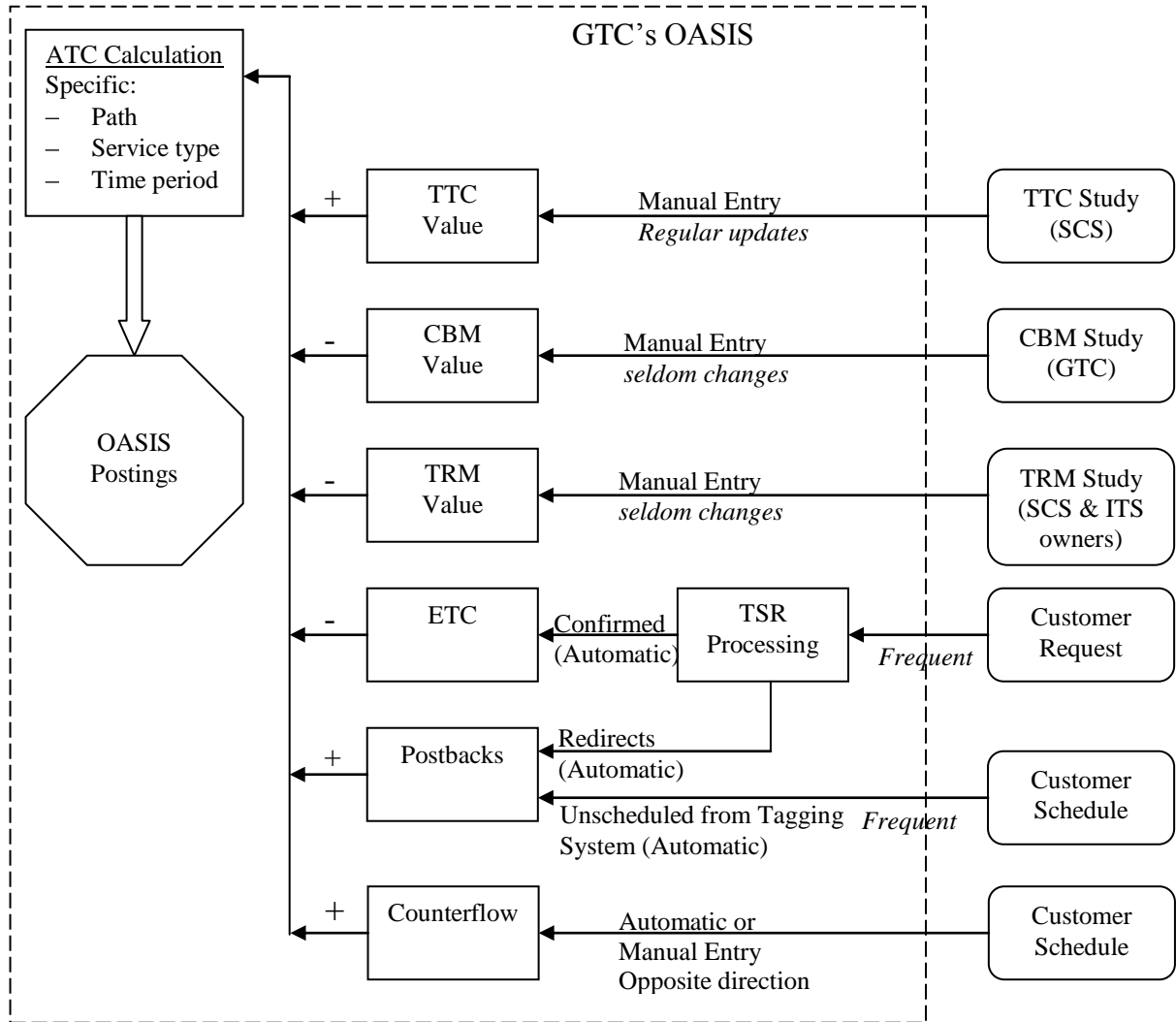
⁷ Counterflows are adjustments to ATC that determine the amount of scheduled MW associated with GTC’s customers’ transactions (1) which will flow in the opposite direction on a ATC Path and (2) which GTC determines can effectively be used to increase ATC. It should be noted that counterflows associated with certain types of constraints (e.g., simultaneous Transfer Capability limits, voltage limits and stability limits) may not provide relief to constrained facilities required to enable a reliable increase in ATC values. GTC only considers counterflows in the calculation of hourly (non-firm) ATC for external ATC Paths and it is implemented on either an automatic or a manual basis as shown in Figure 1.

The ATC values for the different transmission service types offered on OASIS are calculated using the same formula, but certain inputs may vary. These inputs are defined for each of the service types offered and consist of a service code and three logical “flags” (i.e., whether to apply TRM, whether to apply CBM, and whether to post back unused reserved capacity). Table A below illustrates the configuration for each transmission service type offered on GTC’s OASIS.

TABLE A
ATC Algorithm Configuration

Time Period	Class	Transmission Service Type	Service Code	Apply TRM	Apply CBM	Postback Unscheduled Transmission Service
Yearly	Firm	Network	1	Y	Y	N
Yearly	Firm	Pt-to-Pt	2	Y	Y	N
Monthly	Firm	Network	5	Y	Y	N
Weekly	Firm	Network	7	Y	Y	N
Weekly	Firm	Pt-to-Pt	8	Y	Y	N
Daily	Firm	Network	9	Y	Y	N
Daily	Firm	Pt-to-Pt	10	Y	Y	N
Daily	Secondary	Network	11	N	N	N
Hourly	Secondary	Network	12	N	N	Y
Monthly	Non-Firm	Pt-to-Pt	13	N	N	N
Weekly	Non-Firm	Pt-to-Pt	14	N	N	N
Daily	Non-Firm	Pt-to-Pt	15	N	N	N
Hourly	Non-Firm	Pt-to-Pt	16	N	N	Y
Hourly	Secondary	Pt-to-Pt	17	N	N	Y

Figure 1 ATC Process Flow Diagram



This process flow diagram illustrates the various steps through which a single ATC (based upon specific factors) is calculated. Similar ATC calculations are performed for each ATC Path, service type, and time period and will generally result in different ATC values specific to those factors.

2. ATC Components: The ATC components are calculated consistently in the operations planning horizon to meet the zero to thirteen months posting requirements.

2.1. Total Transfer Capability (“TTC”): GTC defines TTC, consistent with the NERC “Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards” (dated April 20, 2010), as the “amount of electric power that can be moved or transferred reliably from one area to another area of the interconnected transmission systems by way of all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under specified system conditions.” Transfer analysis conducted to determine TTC is performed consistent with the principles provided in “Transmission Transfer Capability – A Reference Document for Calculating and Reporting the Electric Power Transfer Capability of Interconnected Electric Systems – May 1995”. In addition, GTC uses a TTC calculation approach based on the Area Interchange Methodology. Further, transfer analysis is performed respecting all applicable System Operating Limits (“SOL”) or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits (“IROLs”).

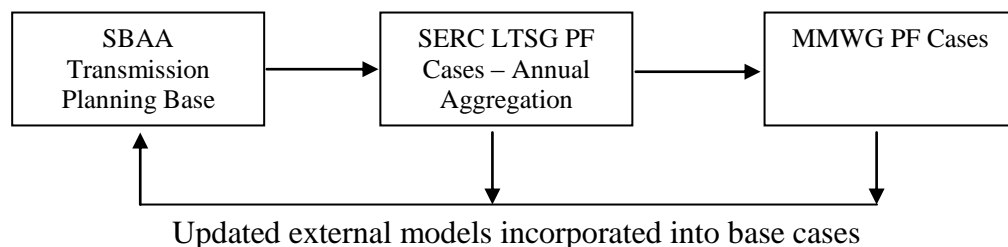
2.1.1. Process to Calculate TTC

- Determining Total Transfer Capability: TTC values in the Southern Balancing Authority Area (“SBAA”) are evaluated on an aggregated basis, meaning that the transmission facilities of the transmission facility owners located within the SBAA are treated as a combined electrical system in transfer analysis studies. Transfer Analysis is performed consistent with the principles provided in “Transmission Transfer Capability – A Reference Document for Calculating and Reporting the Electric Power Transfer Capability of Interconnected Electric Systems – May 1995” and the requirements contained MOD-028-1. The transfer analysis is performed for the 0-13 month horizon on an N-1 basis respecting all applicable System Operating Limits (“SOLs”) or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits (“IROLs”). TTC values in the SBAA are then allocated per the allocation factors to the transmission owners in accordance with Appendix F.

- Long Term Modeling and Transmission System Topology: GTC and Southern Company Services, Inc. – Trans (“SCS”, which is GTC’s Balancing Authority) participate with SERC members through the SERC Intra-Regional Long Term Study Group (“LTSG”) to develop yearly power flow cases. This process allows for an aggregation of reduced transmission planning models for each individual system in SERC, in which SCS elects not to reduce any transmission system elements above 100 kV. The resulting LTSG power flow cases incorporate the system topology, facility ratings, generation dispatch, system demands (load forecasts), and transmission uses provided by each SERC participant.

The LTSG power flow cases provide the external modeling used in developing the base cases for the Southern Balancing Authority Area. The base cases for the Southern Balancing Authority Area are developed by replacing the model of the Southern Balancing Authority Area found in the LTSG power flow cases with an updated version of the Southern Balancing Authority Area power flow model. SCS then adds the specific transmission service commitments (including partial path reservations) made within the SBAA to create SBAA Transmission Planning Base Cases which are used to perform reliability planning studies and to evaluate long term transmission service requests.

Long Term Power Flow Case Development

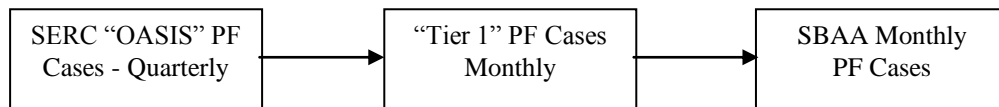


- Monthly Modeling and Transmission System Topology: GTC and SCS participate with SERC members through the SERC Intra-Regional Near Term Study Group (“NTSG”) to develop quarterly OASIS power flow cases for the upcoming five

quarters. These cases are derived from the corresponding yearly SERC LTSG power flow cases. The SERC OASIS power flow cases incorporate the system topology, facility ratings, generation dispatch, system demands (load forecasts), and transmission uses provided by each SERC participant.

SCS further updates the quarterly SERC OASIS power flow cases to create thirteen monthly Tier 1 power flow cases, which includes system data provided by adjacent TSPs and/or TOPs identified in Attachment C, on a monthly basis. The Tier 1 power flow cases include updates to system parameters associated with each individual month. Finally, SCS adds to the Tier 1 power flow cases the specific transmission service commitments (including partial path reservations) made within the SBAA to create SBAA monthly power flow cases which are used for monthly TTC assessments.

Monthly Power Flow Case Development



- Contingencies and Monitoring: In Short term analysis (0-13 Months), SCS performs a full N-1 transfer analysis monitoring all SBAA facilities in the power flow cases 100 kV or above and all adjacent TSP or TOP facilities that are in the power flow model provided by the entities in Attachment C. SCS tests all SBAA contingencies of transmission elements 100 kV or above as well as additional facilities that are provided by adjacent entities listed in Attachment C. Potential limits to transfers on the SBAA system are observed if the response factor (Power Transfer Distribution Factor “PTDF” or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor “OTDF”) is 3% or greater and a viable operating procedure is not available. Potential limits to transfer with response factors below 3% may also be observed if the constraint has historically limited or is anticipated to limit transfers in real-time operations. Potential limits to transfer on any other adjacent system in the transmission model that are not on the study path are observed if the response factor is 5 % or greater and a viable operating procedure is not available.

- Reservations and Schedules: Full path confirmed reservations of firm transmission service (those where transmission service is complete from Source to Sink) are included in the SERC “LTSG”, SERC “OASIS”, and the “Tier 1” power flow cases and associated interchange files. SCS adds partial path confirmed reservations to the “Tier 1” power flow cases to create its SBAA Monthly power flow cases.

When developing SBAA Monthly power flow cases, partial path confirmed reservations which are considered unlikely to flow in certain months based upon historical operating practice or engineering judgment may not be included in those months. For example, a yearly reservation originating from a CT source may not be included in an April model when it is more likely to be redirected than to be scheduled. To the extent schedules are known, they are included in the power flow cases.

- Points of Power Injection and Extractions (Sources and Sinks): For transfers originating in the SBAA, SCS models the source specified on the transmission service request. For transfers originating outside of the SBAA, SCS models the specific source if known, or reflects the transfer in the interchange with the neighboring area identified on the Point of Receipt (“POR”). For transfers sinking in the SBAA, SCS models the transfer to the sink specified on the transmission service request. For transfers sinking outside of the SBAA, SCS models the transfer to the specific sink in the neighboring area if practical, or reflects the transfer in the interchange with the neighboring area identified on the Point of Delivery (“POD”). For the PORs of neighboring areas without a specific source identified, SCS uses the generation dispatch that is provided by the entities in Attachment C.
- TRM and CBM: TRM and CBM are not presently modeled in the power flow cases, nor are any facilities de-rated. TRM and CBM are accounted by GTC in the calculation of ATC, using the equations for ATC_F and ATC_{NF} shown in Attachment B.

When appropriate to reflect system conditions, SCS may model transfers to represent CBM and/or TRM in the power flow cases. To the extent power flow cases which include CBM and/or TRM transfers are utilized, a full description of the treatment will be provided. If SCS models CBM and/or TRM in the power flow cases, GTC will remove the appropriate amount of CBM and/or TRM to ensure that there is no double counting.

- Generation Dispatch: For the areas external to the SBAA, the generation dispatch provided by the external transmission providers, listed in Attachment C, is incorporated into the power flow cases. Internal to the SBAA, SCS utilizes an economic dispatch of the network resources provided by the Load Serving Entities (“LSEs”) located within the SBAA taking into account any resources that are planned to be unavailable due to generator maintenance outages. For power flow cases used to determine monthly import Transfer Capability into the SBAA for the summer months (June through September), the generation dispatch typically includes the assumption of one critical unit as offline and unavailable.
- Modeling Transfers: To model transfers to evaluate Transfer Capability, SCS utilizes a Load to Load Shift, Generation to Generation Shift or a combination of Generation/Load to Generation/Load Shift. To model transfers specific to a particular transmission service request, SCS will model the specific source/sink if practical as discussed in “Points of Power Injection and Extractions (Sources and Sinks)”.
- Generation and Transmission Outages: Planned generation and transmission outages for both internal and external facilities are incorporated into power flow cases. Outages of external facilities are included to the extent such are provided by the entities in Attachment C. Because outages vary over the course of a month, the outages included in the monthly power flow cases are those scheduled to occur concurrently that are anticipated to materially impact TTC values during the month. Outages from other Transmission Service Providers that can not be mapped to the Transmission model are not included in the model.

SCS evaluates planned generation and transmission outages to determine a time frame that would result in the greatest overall impact to transfer capabilities for the month being studied. After a time frame is selected, all expected outages in this timeframe are modeled in the power flow case.

- Customer Demands, Including Interruptible Demands: The customer demand is reflected in the power flow cases which are developed as described under “Long Term Modeling and Transmission System Topology” and “Monthly Modeling and Transmission System Topology”. For monthly power flow cases, the load levels are scaled to the higher of each month’s average weekday peak from the past two years.

- Total Transfer Capability Values: TTC is the combination of:
 - 1) Existing commitments for transmission service reflected as base transfers, as indicated in the associated interchange spread sheet, in the power flow model and
 - 2) First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (“FCITC”) which is the amount of Transfer Capability identified in a transfer analysis, as prescribed in R6 of MOD-028-1, in addition to that utilized to serve the base transfers modeled in the power flow base case.

FCITC is determined for the ATC Paths listed in Attachment A by increasing generation and/or decreasing load within the source Balancing Authority Area and decreasing generation and/or increasing load within the sink Balancing Authority Area until an applicable SOL or IROL is determined, using the source and sink generation and/or load participation factors defined in the applicable subsystem files. The FCITC value is rounded down to the nearest 10 MW.

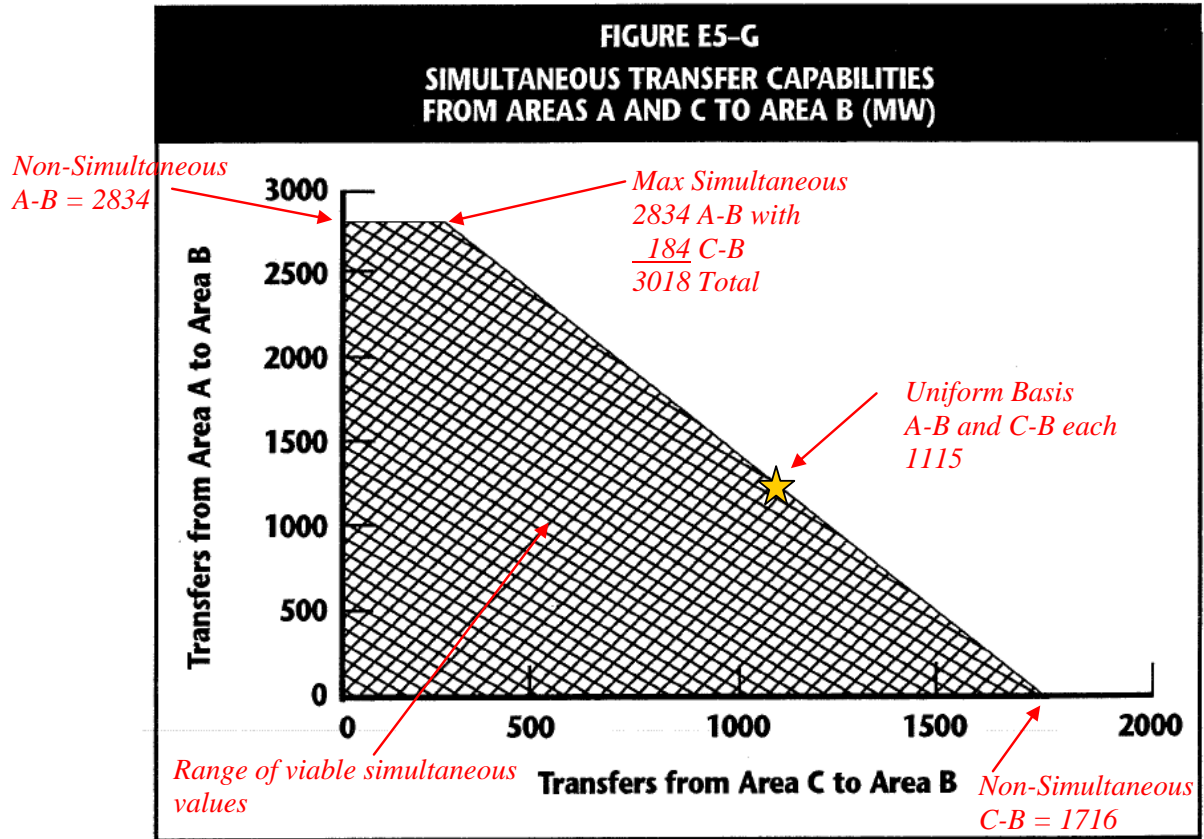
Stated simply, TTC is determined by adding the base transfers to the FCITC.

Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011

$$\text{TTC} = \text{FCITC} + \text{Base Transfers}^*$$

*While generally true for imports in import analysis and exports in export analysis, treatment of transfers which may create counterflows requires additional considerations. See discussion under “Reservation Netting Practices”.

In an effort to provide reliable service by addressing the simultaneous interaction among multiple ATC Paths, SCS performs a simultaneous transfer analysis, in addition to the analysis prescribed in R6 of MOD-028-1, on a subset of the ATC Paths listed in Attachment A: SOCO-EES, SOCO-TVA, SOCO-DUK, SOCO-SCEG, SOCO-SC, EES-SOCO, TVA-SOCO, DUK-SOCO, SCEG-SOCO and SC-SOCO. This analysis is performed using the Siemens MUST software application and reports the results on an “Area Interchange” basis as described in the NERC TTC reference document. TTC values are reviewed at least once per month with models and analysis being updated as needed to reflect significant changes in system conditions. SCS may perform a non-simultaneous analysis if more limiting system conditions arise on a particular interface and may utilize the lower of the simultaneous or the non-simultaneous TTC results if system conditions warrant.



- Simultaneous TTC Considerations: In a simultaneous TTC assessment, there is no single TTC value that will result from any particular power flow case. This is because transfers on one interface will generally impact transfers on the other interfaces resulting in many possible simultaneous TTC values, each corresponding to the proportion each interface participates in the overall transfers. Each simultaneous TTC value is valid only for the corresponding interface participations from which it was derived. This is illustrated in Figure E5-G from the NERC TTC reference document.

A review of Figure E5-G shows that different combinations of TTC values are possible depending upon how the transfers are split between Area A and Area C. Different values of simultaneous TTC will result if the transfers from Areas A and C to Area B split 50/50 than would occur for other splits such as 60/40 or 30/70. The maximum total simultaneous TTC value of 3018 is possible only when 2834 is imported from Area A to Area B and 184 is imported from Area C to Area B.

To perform a simultaneous transfer analysis, the amount each interface participates in the incremental transfer must be specified. SCS refers to the proportions the interfaces participate in a simultaneous transfer analysis as Area Participation Factors.

Since transmission service commitments specify the particular ATC Paths involved, base transfers reflecting the specific interface usage can be modeled in the power flow cases. However, the specific usage of any remaining (incremental) Transfer Capability is not known in advance. For example, it is not known whether the market will purchase additional capacity or on which ATC Paths any purchases might occur. For this reason, SCS performs simultaneous TTC assessments using a uniform distribution of incremental capacity.

A uniform distribution is accomplished by assigning area participation factors that split the incremental transfers 1/3 Entergy, 1/3 TVA, and 1/3 VACAR (VACAR denotes imports from the SERC VACAR South Sub-region, and specifically from DUK, SC, and SCEG). The uniform distribution utilized by SCS is analogous to the Yellow Star annotated to Figure E5-G. In summary, the simultaneous TTC values determined by SCS are the combination of committed transfer capacity, allocated to specific interfaces in accordance with the transmission service commitments, and remaining (incremental) capacity, allocated on a uniform basis among the northern interfaces.

Using a uniform distribution does not mean that the TTC will be divided equally between Entergy, TVA, and VACAR. Capacity that has been reserved through firm transmission service commitments is modeled in the base case as base transfers. Only incremental capacity is assessed on a 1/3 basis. Committed capacity is modeled to the particular interfaces on which it was reserved. For example, if 1000 MW (base transfers) were committed from TVA and the simultaneous transfer analysis indicated an additional 3000 MW could be simultaneously imported FCITC, then the TTC value for TVA would be 2000 MW ($1000 + 3000/3$) and the corresponding values for Entergy and VACAR would be 1000 MW each ($3000/3$). This approach enables

market participants through their purchase of transmission service to determine the ultimate distribution of simultaneous capacity among the Entergy, TVA, and VACAR areas.

- Simultaneous TTC Assessments: The analysis is performed using Siemens MUST software. Potential limits to transfer are observed if the response factor (PTDF or OTDF) is 3% or greater and a viable operating procedure is not available (see “Contingencies and Monitoring”). It is common for a limit to be reached which is very sensitive to transfers associated with a particular interface, but to not be sensitive to transfers associated with other interfaces.

For example, a simultaneous import analysis may identify a transfer limit for a facility near the Entergy border. Additional imports from Entergy would overload this facility significantly. However, a check of the response factor of the facility to additional imports from VACAR may indicate a negligible impact on the facility. In such a case, the FCITC associated with the facility near Entergy would be used in calculating the Entergy TTC value and the next most limiting facility for which VACAR transfers have an impact (response of 3% or greater) would be used in calculating the VACAR TTC value.

- Reservation Netting Practices for TTC/ATC Calculations: As discussed above, TTC is determined from the following general equation:

$$\text{TTC} = \text{FCITC} + \text{base transfers}$$

It is important to understand the relationship of the TTC equation to netting. To simplify discussion, we will refer to an export transfer being included in an import study. The export transfer may create a counterflow to imports which relieves loading on the limiting element. If so, this loading relief will result in a higher FCITC value. However, the higher FCITC value is possible only if the counterflow actually occurs in real-time.

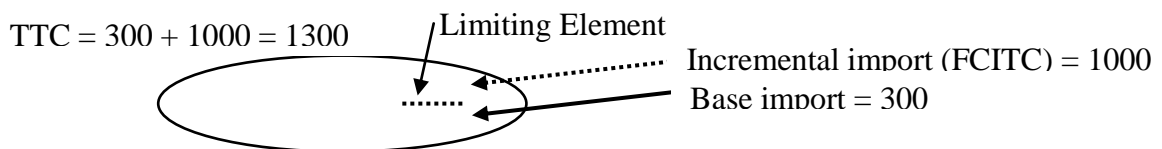
To be conservative, the TTC equation treats export transfers as negative values causing them to be subtracted from the FCITC and effectively lowering TTC values. This is the default approach used by SCS in determining TTC values. SCS also considers two additional concerns:

1. Do the base exports provide counterflows that relieve the limiting elements?
2. Will the exports actually flow in real-time?

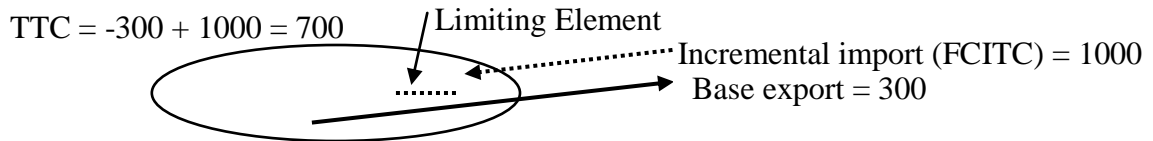
Base exports which do not provide counterflows that relieve the limiting elements identified may be excluded from import TTC calculations allowing higher TTC values to be used. Base exports with a high expectation to flow in real-time may be considered for netting purposes. “Netting” is the practice of not subtracting transfers highly likely to flow in real-time from FCITC, allowing for higher TTC values. Netting assumes that helpful counterflows will be present in real-time.

The TTC equation is more readily applicable to non-simultaneous transfer analysis involving base imports than to simultaneous analysis with significant base exports. A few examples may prove instructive in illustrating this concept.

For example, if an import study included 300 MW of imports (base transfers) and analysis determined that an additional 1000 MW of import FCITC were possible, the TTC would be 1300 MW.

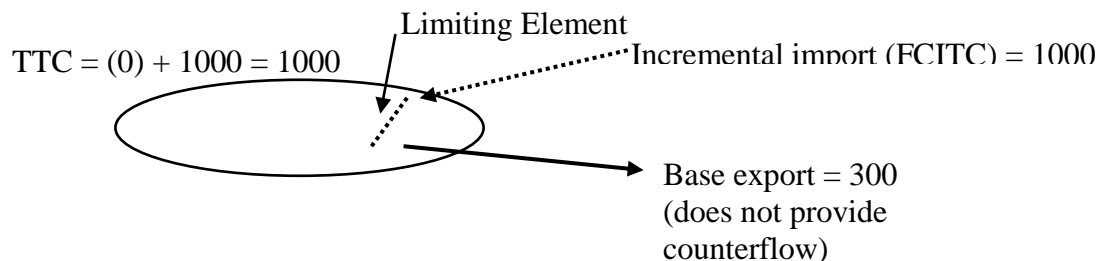


On the other hand, an import study with base exports is more complicated. For example, assume that the base case included 300 MW of exports (base transfers) and the transfer analysis determined that an additional 1000 MW FCITC of imports were possible. In this example, the transfer analysis determined that up to 1000 MW could be posted when 300 MW are being simultaneously exported.



Using the basic TTC equation will reduce the TTC by 300 MW (i.e., post no more than 700 MW) as a precaution that any counterflow provided by the export may not actually flow in real-time. This is consistent with the treatment of base transfers reflected in the TTC equation and the default used by SCS.

However, it is possible that exports may not provide counterflows to relieve loading on particular limiting elements. If investigation shows that the base exports do not provide counterflows that relieve the limiting element, as shown below, they may be excluded in calculating TTC. This is reasonably common and may occur in simultaneous transfer studies (or studies of interfaces with multiple ATC Paths) where the limiting element is electrically isolated (different ATC Path) from the ATC Path associated with the export transfer.



2.1.2. Daily, Hourly, and Weekly TTC assessments

- Monthly TTC values are used to initially populate Weekly, Daily and Hourly TTC values. Daily and Hourly TTC values are updated by SCS 2-days Out and Day-Ahead. Transfer analysis is performed consistent with the parameters described for Monthly TTC assessments with the following exceptions.

2-Day Out and Day-Ahead

- In addition to the tools and models described in the Monthly TTC assessments, “state estimation” models of real-time snapshots from the Energy Management System (“EMS”) may be used to develop Daily Models.
 - A load forecast is determined using a neural network application which considers the weather forecast and historical load values for similar time and weather conditions. Recent historical values are weighted more heavily in the algorithm.
 - Ambient adjusted ratings may be used.
 - In the daily transfer analysis, SCS tests all SBAA contingencies of transmission elements 100 kV and above having a PTDF of 1% or greater to the study transfer. SCS also tests any additional facilities that are provided by adjacent entities, provided that such facilities have a PTDF of 1% or greater to the study transfer and are explicitly represented in the powerflow model.
- Generation and Transmission Outages: Planned generation and transmission outages for both internal and external facilities are incorporated into power flow cases. Outages of external facilities are included to the extent such are provided by the entities in Attachment C. The outages included in the daily power flow cases are those scheduled to occur concurrently that are anticipated to materially impact TTC values during the

day. Outages from other Transmission Service Providers that cannot be mapped to the Transmission model are not included in the model.

SCS evaluates planned generation and transmission outages to determine a representative hour that would result in the greatest overall impact to transfer capabilities for the day being studied. After an hour is selected, all expected outages in this hour are modeled in the power flow case.

- Reservations and Schedules: When developing the Daily models, SCS adds all confirmed firm transmission service commitments that are expected to be scheduled for the study timeframe. Confirmed firm transmission service commitments, expected to be scheduled, that are provided by the entities in Attachment C are also included. These commitments are filtered to reduce or eliminate duplicate impacts from transactions using Transmission service from multiple Transmission Service Providers.

2.1.3. Recalculation Frequency of TTC

To provide for reliable service and to meet NERC reliability requirements, SCS routinely updates the Transfer Capability evaluations as updated information becomes available. Transfer capabilities that are used in the monthly ATC calculations are updated at least once per calendar month. SCS updates transfer capabilities used in daily and hourly ATC calculations at least once within the seven calendar days prior to the specified period. In the event of an unexpected outage of an SBAA 500 kV or higher transmission Facility or an SBAA transformer with a low-side voltage of 200 kV or higher, SCS recalculates all affected transfer capabilities, within 24 hours, provided such outage is expected to last 24 hours or longer.

2.1.4. Additional Coordination

- TTC assessments for PowerSouth: In addition to the requirements contained in the current versions of MOD-001 and MOD-028, TTC values for the AEC-GTC and GTC-

Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011

AEC ATC Paths are further coordinated between SCS and PowerSouth. The values resulting from the monthly and daily TTC assessments represent the most limiting SOL or IROL between the SBAA and PowerSouth.

- TTC assessments for South Mississippi Electric Power Association (SMEPA): In addition to the requirements contained in the current versions of MOD-001 and MOD-028, TTC values for the SME-SOCO and SOCO-SME ATC Paths are further coordinated between SCS and SMEPA. The values resulting from the monthly and daily TTC assessments represent the most limiting SOL or IROL between the SBAA and SMEPA. GTC does not have transmission rights on the SME-SOCO and SOCO-SME ATC Paths; however, this additional coordination done by SCS is described here in case the coordination affects any of GTC's ATC Paths.
- TTC assessments for peninsular Florida: In addition to the requirements contained in the current versions of MOD-001 and MOD-028, SCS participates in the Southern/Florida Coordinating Group to develop coordinated Transfer Capability values between the SBAA and the FRCC. The values resulting from the coordinated monthly and daily TTC assessments represent the most limiting SOL or IROL among all participating parties involved. These Transfer Capability values between the SBAA and the FRCC are calculated for SOCO-FL and FL-SOCO ATC Paths used by SCS. GTC uses the FL-SOCO ATC Path for TRM (as described in GTC's TRMID). GTC posts ATC Paths between GTC and BAs in the FRCC interconnected with GTC (FPC, FPL, JEA and TAL). For SOCO-FL, GTC's ATC Paths are GTC-FPC, GTC-FPL, GTC-JEA and GTC-TAL. For FL-SOCO, GTC's ATC Paths are FPC-GTC, FPL-GTC, JEA-GTC and TAL-GTC. GTC receives (1) TTC values for SOCO-FL from SCS and then allocates the SOCO-FL TTC values using allocation factors described in Attachment F (unless allocations are already reflected in the TTC values received from SCS) to GTC-FPC, GTC-FPL, GTC-JEA and GTC-TAL, (in total) and (2) TTC values for FL-SOCO from SCS and then allocates the FL-SOCO TTC values using allocation factors described in Attachment F (unless allocations are already reflected in the TTC values received from SCS) to FPC-GTC, FPL-GTC, JEA-GTC and TAL-GTC (in

total). On the ATC Paths in (1) and (2), GTC allows reservations and scheduling up to GTC's maximum rights by granting the MW amount of reservation or schedule on a given ATC Path (e.g., GTC-FPC) and then reducing ATC values on the other ATC Paths (e.g., GTC-FPL, GTC-JEA and GTC-TAL).

2.2. Existing Transmission Commitments (“ETC”): GTC defines ETC as commitments for transmission service which exist at the time a transfer analysis is performed. Transmission service for network and native loads is represented in power flow analyses by modeling forecasted loads and serving them with an economic dispatch of the associated network resources. Firm PTP Transmission Service is represented in the power flow models with the specific source serving the specific sink. The modeling treatment is consistent whether the existing transmission service commitment is OATT service or non-OATT (native load or grandfathered) service. Rollover rights are evaluated as a continuation of service in the zero to thirteen months postings unless the renewal deadline has expired. For each particular interface, service type, and time period, ATC is determined by subtracting the commitments on that interface from the respective TTC value in accordance with the formulas shown above. Firm ATC calculations consider only firm commitments. Non-firm ATC considers both firm and non-firm commitments.

2.3. Postbacks: Postbacks are positive adjustments to ATC as defined in GTC's business practices. GTC's business practices may include capacity that is posted back on OASIS as additional ATC as a result of: (i) customers not scheduling service; or (ii) customers' redirects of service to other ATC Paths.

2.3.1. Unscheduled Service: Transmission service commitments that are not scheduled (wholly or partially) result in the unscheduled portions being posted back to OASIS in the form of non-firm ATC. For example, if the holder of 100 MW of Daily Firm service on an ATC Path schedules only 80 MW during an upcoming hour, the remaining 20 MW will be posted back as non-firm ATC on that ATC Path for that hour.

2.3.2. Short-term Redirect: Firm PTP transmission customers may redirect their transmission service on a firm or non-firm basis, to any ATC Path where ATC is available.

2.3.2.1. If the redirect is to an ATC Path where firm service is available, the firm ATC will be decremented on the new ATC Path and firm ATC will be released on the original ATC Path.

2.3.2.2. If the redirect is to an ATC Path where only non-firm service is available, the non-firm ATC will be decremented on the new ATC Path; however, the customer will reserve the right to return to the original ATC Path and firm ATC will not be released on the original ATC Path. Non-firm ATC will be released on the original ATC Path.

2.4. Counterflows: Counterflows are adjustments to ATC that determine the amount of scheduled MW associated with GTC's customers' transactions (1) which will schedule or flow in the opposite direction on a ATC Path and (2) which GTC determines can effectively be used to increase ATC.

2.4.1. Confirmed Transmission reservations and expected Interchange are addressed for firm and non-firm ATC calculations in Attachment B's formula "ATC (Path, Service Type and Time Period specific) = ..." For firm and non-firm ATC calculations (including confirmed Transmission reservations and expected Interchange) GTC only considers counterflows in the calculation of hourly (non-firm) ATC on external ATC Paths (ATC Paths with POR or POD external to SBAA). For internal ATC Paths (ATC Paths where both POR and POD are internal to SBAA), counterflows are set to zero.

2.4.2. The rationale for this treatment is that power flow associated with counterflows may not provide relief to constrained facilities that would enable a reliable increase in ATC values for time periods beyond one hour. Counterflows on internal ATC Paths are set to zero because power flows from serving internal load can have significant change in amount and direction with generation and load variations.

2.5. Transmission Reliability Margin (“TRM”): TRM is defined in GSOC’s TRMID. The TRMID also contains GSOC’s TRM methodology. TRM values are maintained on GTC’s OASIS.

2.5.1. Databases used in TRM assessments: The following databases are utilized in the TRM assessment.

2.5.1.1. Southern Company Services – Transmission Dynamics Database for Transmission Planning Models

2.5.1.2. SERC Dynamics Study Group – Dynamics Database

2.5.1.3. NERC MMWG Dynamics Model

2.5.2. Conditions under which GSOC uses TRM: TRM, if any, is reserved and used only to calculate firm ATC for imports and such capacity is made available to the market on a non-firm basis. TRM, if any, does not include any components of uncertainty that may be included in CBM.

2.6. Capacity Benefit Margin (“CBM”): CBM, if any, is defined in GTC’s CBMID. If GTC reserves CBM, then GTC has a CBMID that contains GTC’s CBM methodology. CBM values are maintained on GTC’s OASIS if CBM is reserved.

Attachment C:

**Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers from which
GTC and SCS Receive Data for Use in Calculating TTC**

TTC calculations are performed by the Southern Balancing Authority (“SBA”); Southern Company Services, Inc. –Trans (“SCS”) is the Balancing Authority for GTC. GTC receives the TTC calculations and then calculates the other components (ATC, ETC, CBM, TRM, Postbacks, and counterflows). The list of Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers from which GTC may receive data for use in calculating TTC is the list used by SBA and SCS. The data is received by SCS for use in calculating TTC. GTC may receive some of the data for purposes other than calculating TTC.

1. City of Tallahassee
2. Duke Energy Carolinas
3. Entergy
4. Florida Power & Light Co.
5. Florida Reliability Coordinating Council, Inc.
6. Georgia System Operations Corporation
7. Georgia Transmission Corporation
8. JEA
9. Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia
10. PowerSouth Energy Cooperative
11. Progress Energy Florida
12. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
13. South Carolina Public Service Authority
14. Southern Company Services, Inc. – Transmission
15. South Mississippi Electric Power Association
16. Southwest Power Pool, Inc. – ICTE
17. Tennessee Valley Authority
18. USACE – Savannah District

Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011

Attachment D:

**Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers from which
GTC Receives Data for Use in Calculating ATC**

1. Georgia System Operations Corporation
2. Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia
3. Southern Company Services, Inc. – Transmission

Attachment E:

**Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers to which
GTC Provides Data for Use in Calculating Transfer Capability**

The list of Transmission Operators and Transmission Service Providers to which GTC provides data for use in calculating Transfer Capability is the list used by GTC's Balancing Authority; Southern Company Services, Inc. –Trans ("SCS") is the Balancing Authority for GTC. GTC provides data to SCS; and SCS may provide GTC's data to the following entities.

1. City of Tallahassee
2. Duke Energy Carolinas
3. Entergy
4. Florida Power & Light Co.
5. JEA
6. Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia
7. PowerSouth Energy Cooperative
8. Progress Energy Florida
9. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
10. South Carolina Public Service Authority
11. South Mississippi Electric Power Association
12. Southern Company Services, Inc. – Transmission
13. Tennessee Valley Authority
14. USACE – Savannah District

Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011

Attachment F:
**Description of the Allocation Process GTC Uses
to Allocate Transfer Capability**

- 1. Allocation Processes Applicable to GTC:** Section 2.5 of the ATCID states that this Attachment F has a description of the allocation processes listed below that are applicable to GTC.
 - a. There are no processes used to allocate Transfer Capability among multiple lines or sub-paths within a larger ATC Path.
 - b. Section 2 below contains a description of the process used to allocate Transfer Capabilities among multiple owners or users of an ATC Path.
 - c. There are no processes used to allocate Transfer Capabilities between Transmission Service Providers to address issues such as forward looking congestion management and seams coordination.

- 2. Allocation Process:** The allocation process GTC uses to allocate Transfer Capability (where allocation is done) is governed by the Integrated Transmission System Agreements (ITSAs). The ITSAs are three bi-lateral contracts between Georgia Power Company (a subsidiary of Southern Company) and Dalton Utilities, Georgia Transmission Corporation and Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia. Dalton Utilities, Georgia Power Company, Georgia Transmission Corporation, and the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia are collectively referred to as the “ITS participants”. The ITS participants periodically review the Transfer Capability of each Integrated Transmission System (ITS) interface (the ITSAs use the term “Interconnection” to refer to an interface) with non-Southern Balancing Authority Areas. Each ITS participant and their respective TOP (or TSP) receives an allocation for all ATC Paths in an ITS interface. The ATC Paths in ITS interfaces are listed in the table below. Allocations are applied to the ATC Path’s calculated TTC to determine the appropriate TTC for each ITS participant.

3. Allocation Factors: The allocation factors determined by the ITS participants are used to allocate Transfer Capability among ITS participants and other Transmission Owners for an interface with non-Southern Balancing Authority Areas. First, the TTC values for the applicable ATC Paths listed in the table below are multiplied by a set of allocation factors to calculate the TTC megawatts that are allocated to ITS participants versus the TTC megawatts that are not allocated to ITS participants. After the total allocation of TTC for all ITS participants has been determined, that value is multiplied by a second set of allocation factors to calculate the TTC megawatts that are allocated to each ITS participant.

4. ATC Paths with Allocation Factors: The allocation factors are applied to the following ATC Paths in ITS interfaces.

1. AEC-GTC
2. DUK-GTC
3. FPC-GTC
4. FPL-GTC
5. GTC-AEC
6. GTC-DUK
7. GTC-FPC
8. GTC-FPL
9. GTC-JEA
10. GTC-SC
11. GTC-SCEG
12. GTC-TAL
13. GTC-TVA
14. JEA-GTC
15. SC-GTC
16. SCEG-GTC
17. TAL-GTC
18. TVA-GTC

Attachment G:

GTC's List of Entities

**(1) to be Notified before Implementing a New or Revised ATCID and
(2) to Have Access to the Current ATCID**

1. City of Tallahassee
2. Duke Energy Carolinas
3. Entergy
4. Florida Power & Light Co.
5. Florida Reliability Coordination Council
6. Georgia System Operations Corporation
7. JEA
8. Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia
9. PowerSouth Energy Cooperative
10. Progress Energy Florida
11. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
12. South Carolina Public Service Authority
13. South Mississippi Electric Power Association
14. Southern Company Services, Inc. – Transmission
15. Southwest Power Pool, Inc. – ICTE
16. Tennessee Valley Authority
17. USACE – Savannah District
18. VACAR South

Approved: March 25, 2011
Effective: April 1, 2011