

FERC OATT Transmission Service

Presented for CAISO
Congestion Revenue Allocation Stakeholder Meeting

Kathy Anderson

IDAHO POWER®
Your local energy company since 1916

Who Is Idaho Power?

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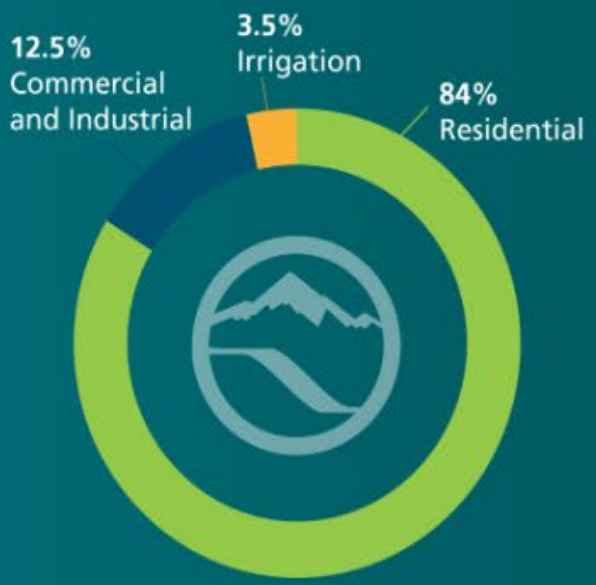
Who We Serve

WE SERVE MORE THAN
670,000
CUSTOMERS ACROSS A
24,000-SQUARE-MILE
SERVICE AREA.



View our outage map for a detailed view of our service area boundary.

Nameplate Generation: 3,506 MW



2025 Peak Loads

Summer: 3,644 MW on July 8, 2025
Winter: 2,698 MW on Feb. 13, 2025

All-Time Peak Loads

Summer: 3,793 MW on July 22, 2024
Winter: 2,719 MW on Jan. 16, 2024

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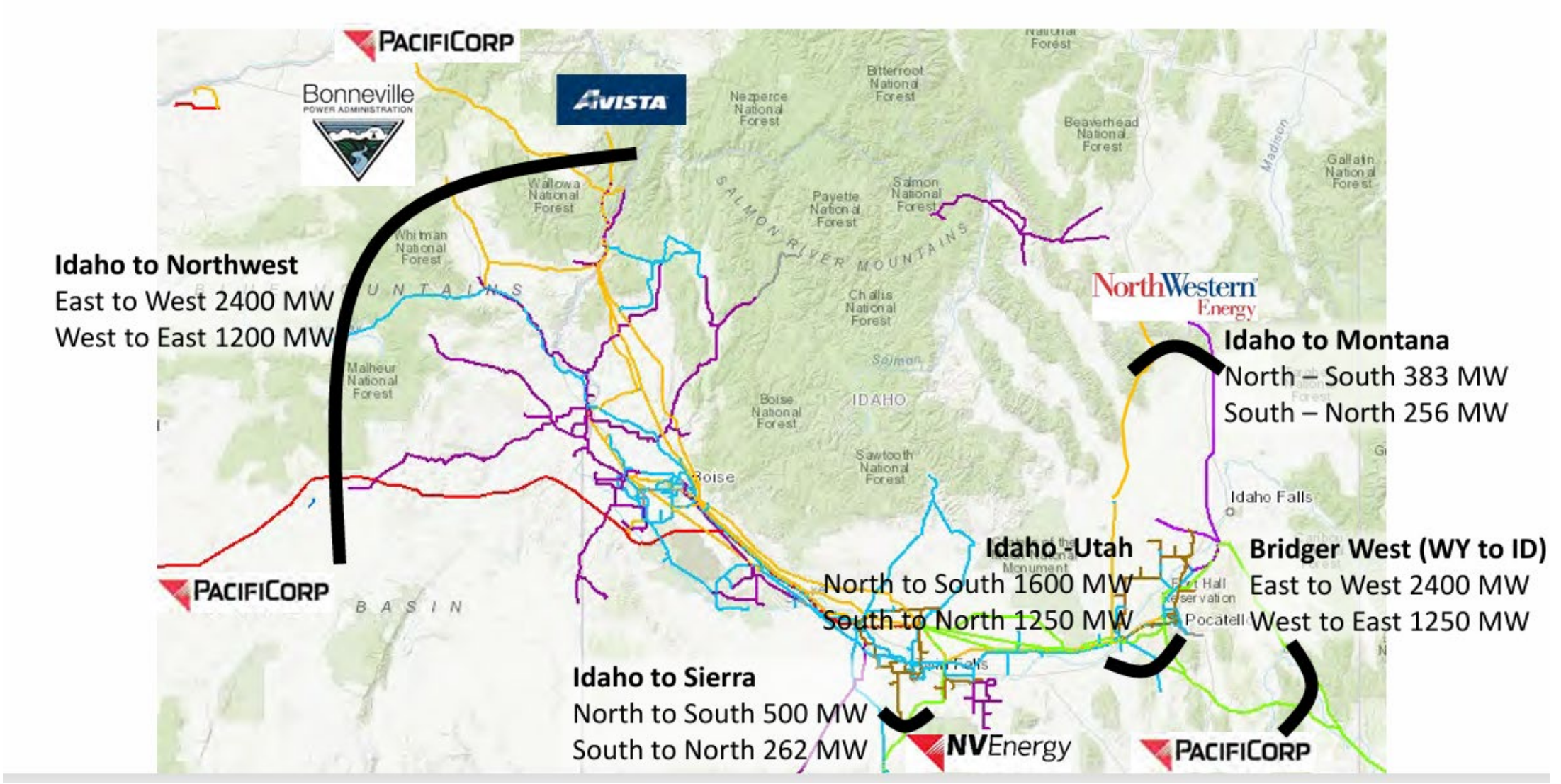


Retail Service Territory

Transmission System - Over 4,800 Miles



Adjacent Utilities Transfer Capability



Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT)
FERC Required

FERC Required OATT

FERC's Order No. 888 required all public utilities that own, operate or control interstate transmission facilities to:

- Offer network and point-to-point transmission service and ancillary service to eligible customers;
- Take transmission service for their own use under the same terms and conditions;
- Functionally separate transmission and power marketing functions;
- Adopt an electronic transmission system information network; and
- Have on file with FERC an Open Access Transmission Tariff

The FERC pro-forma tariff defines:

- Process for requesting transmission service;
- Rates, terms, and conditions for service;
- Required ancillary services and rates for those services;
- Studies conducted to determine the availability of transmission and interconnection service;
- Priorities among competing transmission service requests, including rights of first refusal;
- Curtailment priorities; and
- Provisions dealing with billing and payment, creditworthiness, force majeure, liability, and indemnification

OATT Service

Network Integration Transmission Service (NITS)

- Firm transmission utilized by a Designated Network Resource (DNR) to serve a Designated Network Load (DNL)
- Transmission rate based on load ratio share
- Allows for secondary network (non-firm) utilization for non-DNR with priority over other non-firm service

Point-To-Point Transmission Service (PTP)

- Capacity based reservation from a **specified point of receipt** to a **specified point of delivery** on a transmission providers system
- Varies in length of service term (long-term or short-term) and firmness (firm or non-firm)
- Transmission rate charged on reserved capacity

Regulatory Environment - ATC

IDAHO POWER®

FERC Order 890

- Transparent and documented ATC methodology
- Consistent treatment of TTC, ETC, CBM, TRM
- Industry wide standards for calculating and posting ATC
- Methodology documentation available to transmission customers

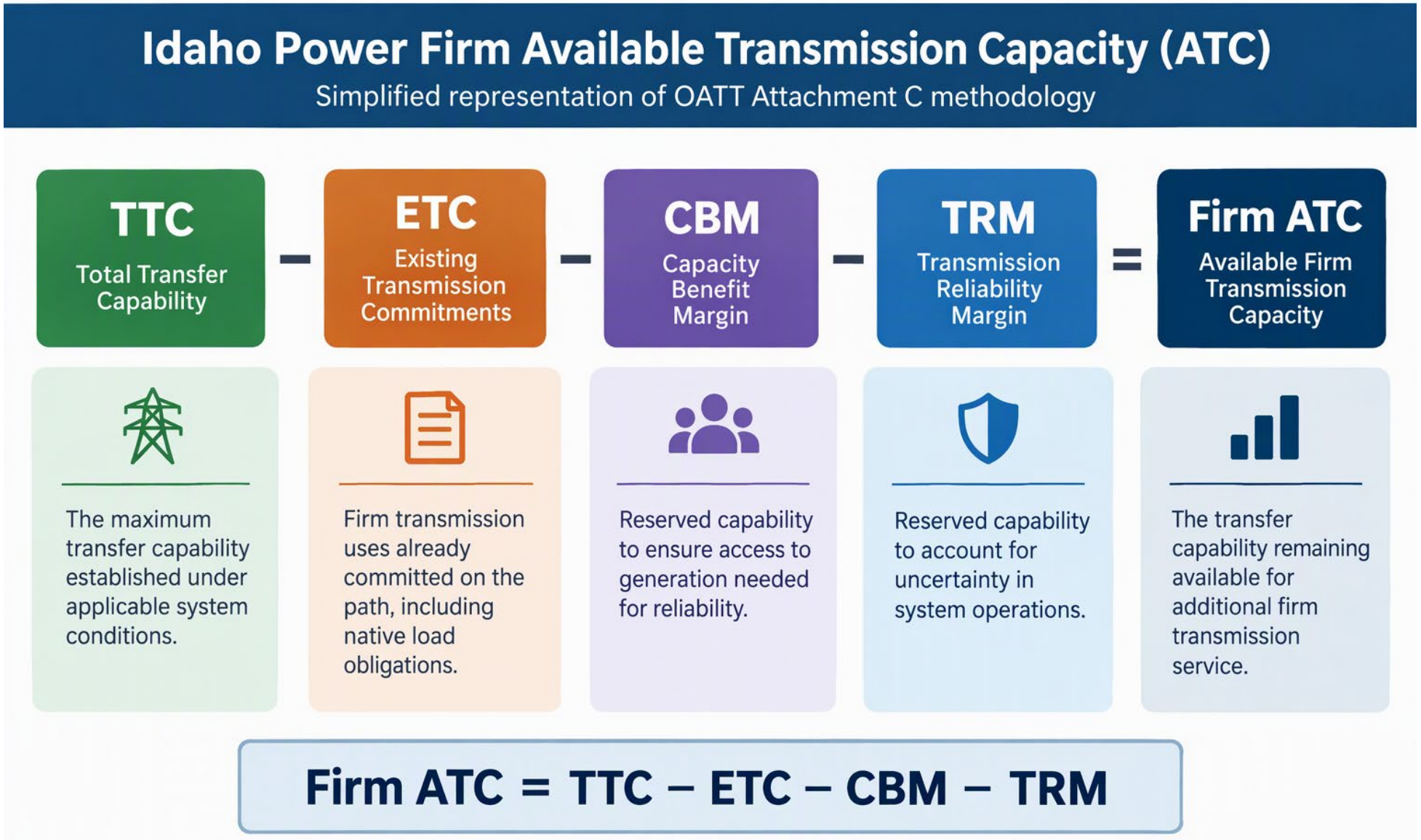
NERC / NAESB

- NERC created industry wide modeling standards
- NAESB created business practice standards on posting requirements
- NERC retired their standards
- NAESB incorporated them (FERC Order 676-J)

Utility OATT

- FERC OATT attachment on ATC methodology required
- NAESB WEQ-001 and WEQ-023 (incorporated by reference in all FERC tariffs)
- Compliance is not an option, it is a requirement
- FERC conducts OASIS and Tariff audits to ensure compliance

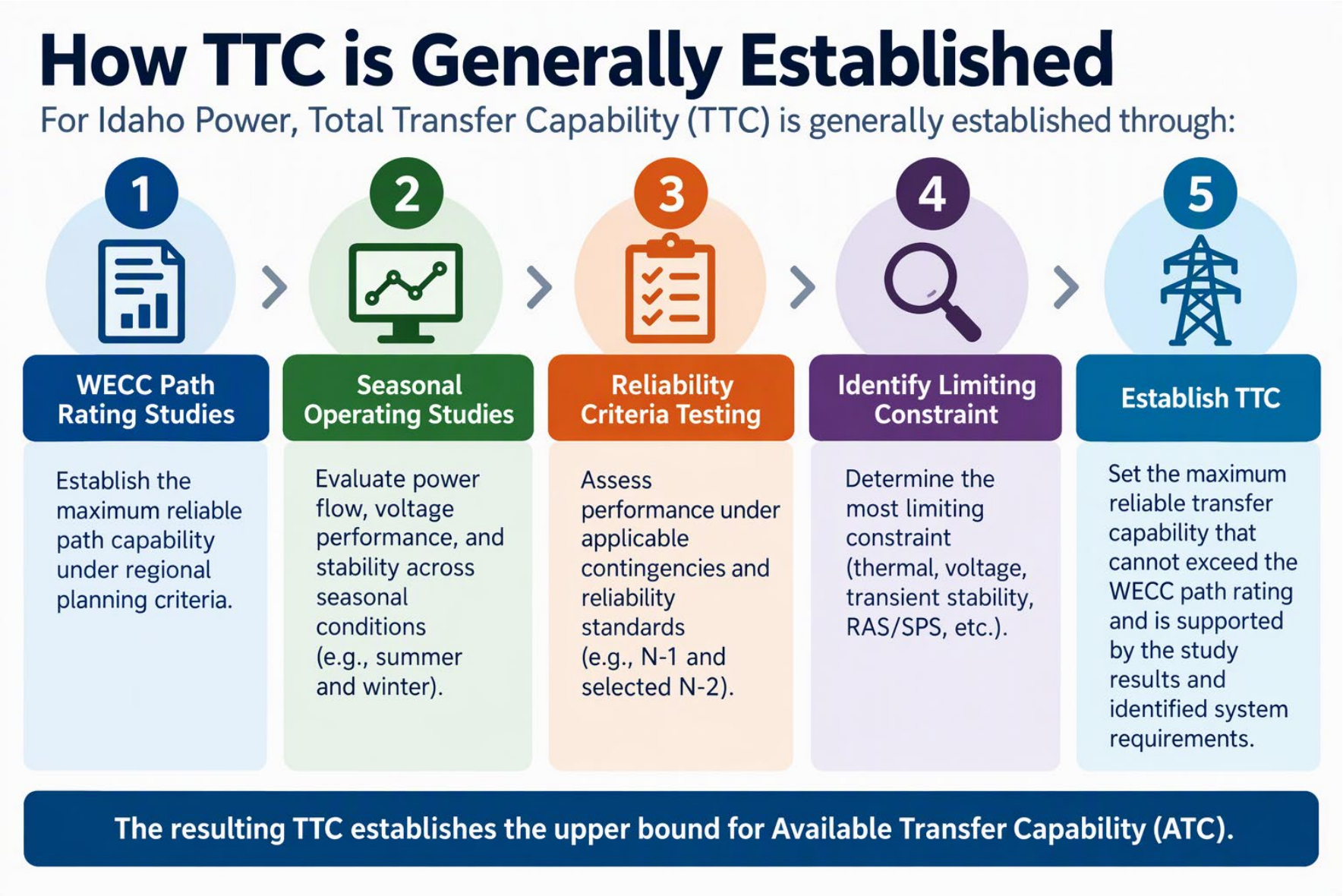
Firm ATC Calculation



NAESB WEQ-23

Transmission Operator select one of three methodologies to calculate TTC or TFC	Methodology shall describe the method used to account for Facility Ratings (pre- and post-contingency state)	Methodology shall describe the method used to account for each of the following elements if elements impact the determination of TTC or TFC
• Area Interchange Methodology, as described in Business Practice Standard WEQ-023-2.1 • Rated System Path Methodology, as described in Business Practice Standard WEQ-023-2.2 • Flowgate Methodology, as described in Business Practice Standard WEQ-023-2.3	• System voltage limits • Transient stability limits • Voltage stability limits • Other SOLs	• The simulation of transfers performed through the adjustment of generation, Load, or both • Transmission topology, including, but not limited to, additions and retirements • Expected transmission uses; • Planned outages • Parallel path (loop flow) adjustments • Load forecast • Generator dispatch, including, but not limited to, additions and retirements

TTC Determination



Conclusion

TTC used in ATC calculation is a value based on studies and in accordance with NAESB WEQ-23.

ATC is a formula calculation defined in the OATT.

The West is an interconnected system. Parallel flow happens on all systems.

Transmission Service Providers are compensated based on a transmission revenue requirement determined by investment in the system.

Transmission Service Providers do not keep congestion revenues; they distribute it to their transmission customers.

Questions