

Transmission Challenges and Vision for the Future

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Electricity Transmission Conference
Carnegie Mellon Electric Industry Center

December 15, 2004

Who We Are

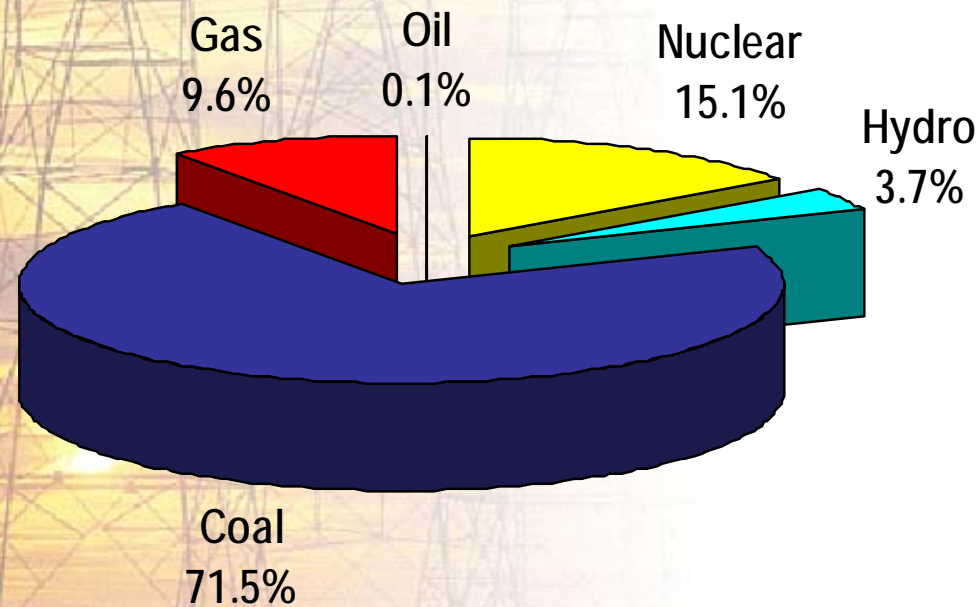
- Southern Company is an investor owned energy company in the Southeastern U.S. and a holding company for:
 - Alabama Power Company
 - Georgia Power Company
 - Gulf Power Company
 - Mississippi Power Company
 - Savannah Electric & Power Company
 - Southern Power Companysupplying electric service in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.
- Other Businesses
 - Southern Company Gas
 - Southern Nuclear
 - Southern LINC
 - Southern Telecom

Southern Company Profile

- **39,000 MW**
- **28,000 circuit miles**
- **For 2003:**
 - **\$1.5 billion earnings**
 - **\$11.3 billion total revenues**
- **25,000+ employees**
- **Fortune magazine's most admired electric and gas utility – 3 years running**

Generating Mix

- 281 generating units at 69 plants in the Southeast
- 2004 Generation Fuel Mix:



Agenda

- **Southern Company's Transmission Business**
- **Key Issues for Southern Company**
- **Policy Needs**
- **Conclusions**

Southern's Transmission Business

- **Vertically-integrated, traditional regulated utility**
- **Competition (bidding) for new generation**
- **Transmission planning based on needs of native load and transmission service requests**

Advantages of this Approach

- **Clear accountability**
- **Resource planning**
- **Economies of scope**
- **Benefits come from incremental generation, not existing**
- **Integrated utility manages risks on behalf of customers**
- **States retain jurisdiction**

Results Have Been Good

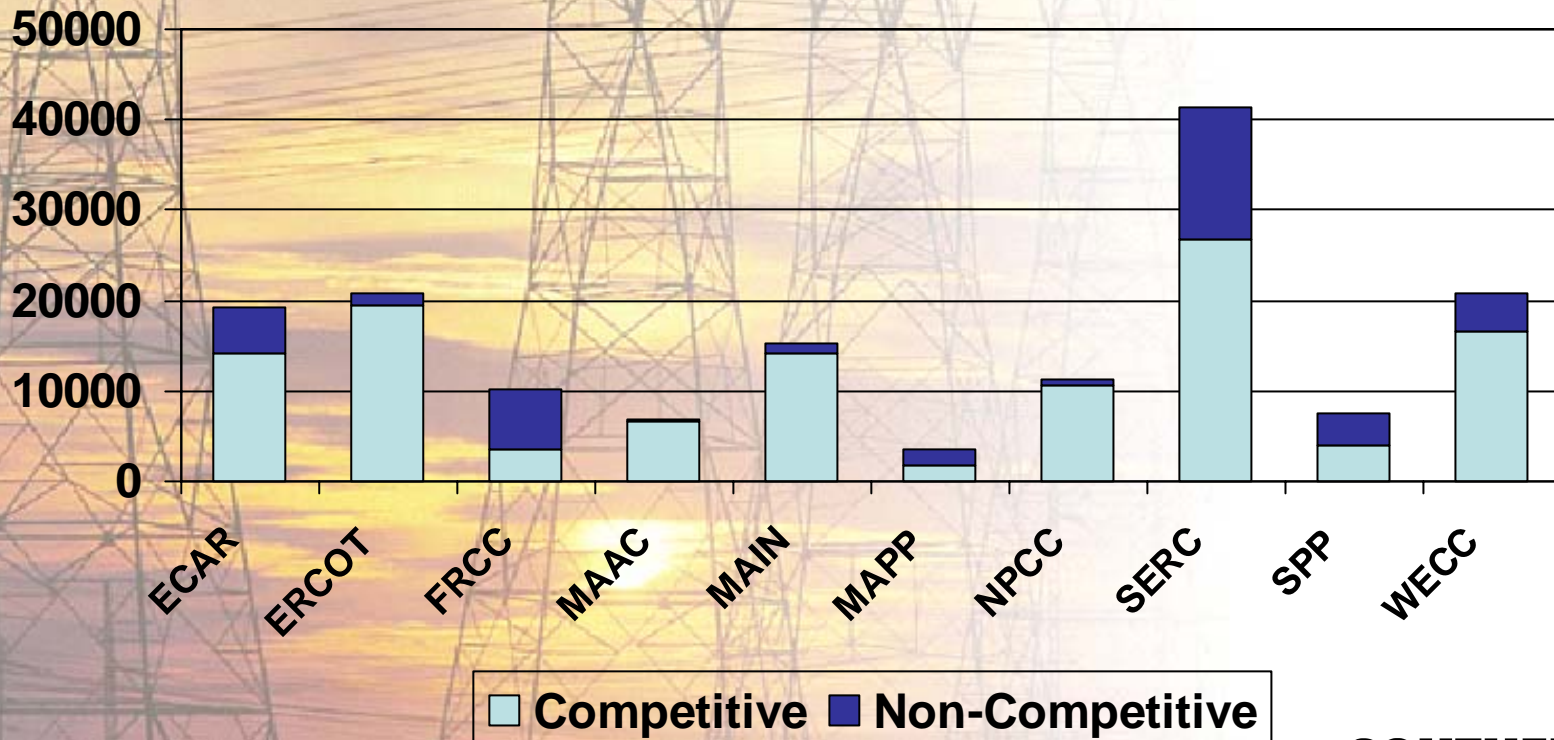
- Rates 20% below national average
- \$2.6 billion new transmission investment (2004-2008)
- Continuous reliability improvement
- High customer satisfaction
- Favorable Wall Street views

Key Issues for Southern Company

- **Overbuild of merchant generation**
- **Transmission pricing**
- **RTO/market mandates**
- **State vs. Federal jurisdiction**
- **Market-based rates**
- **Technology**

Generation Additions by Region

Generation Added 1998-2002
by Reliability Council



Competitive Non-Competitive

Key Issues – Merchant Generation

- **Numerous merchant generators located in our region**
 - Access to fuel sources
 - Land and water availability
 - Poor communities
 - Gas pipeline rates vs. electric transmission rates
 - Poor decisions

Key Issues – Transmission Pricing

- Traditional planning looked at total costs (G+T+D)
- Now, decisions being made by different parties
- Problems have resulted from current “rolled in” pricing:
 - Generators don’t face the true cost of their location decisions
 - Beneficiaries of investments don’t always pay the costs
 - Inconsistent with LMP – socializes congestion costs
- Participant funding is needed

Why is Participant Funding Vital?

- **Sends the right price signals for efficient generator location decisions**
- **Clarifies responsibility for transmission upgrades**
- **Avoids having customers shoulder the burden for investments that do not benefit them**
- **Facilitates more economically efficient grid expansion**
- **Resolves inevitable conflicts between generation and transmission alternatives**

Other Transmission Issues

- **Rate of Return – must reflect risk**
- **Incentives for new investments**
- **Siting**
- **NERC/NAESB changes**
- **Interconnection standards and cost allocation**

Key Issues - RTO/Market Mandates

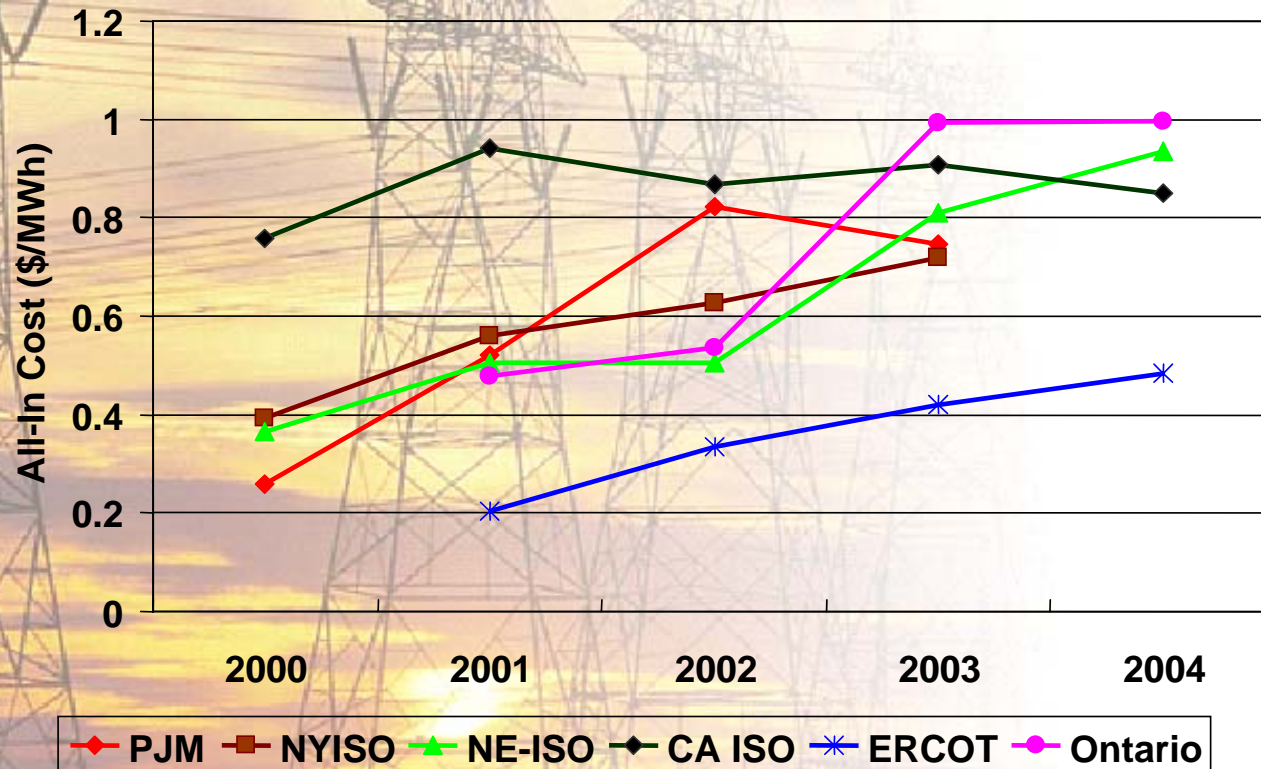
- RTOs should be tailored to meet regional needs
- Costs of RTOs vs. benefits is key regional issue

RTO Costs (2003)

	Revenue Requirement	Cost per Unit (\$/MWh)
PJM	\$252,164,806	0.723
NYISO	117,578,796	0.718
ISO-NE	102,924,000	0.787
CA ISO	235,240,000	1.020
ERCOT	184,159,748	0.545
Ontario	107,204,400	0.705

Source: Public Power Council

RTO Cost Trends (2000-2004)



Source: Public Power Council

RTOs – A SE Model? (Entergy)

- **Independent operation (or oversight) of OASIS and granting of interconnections and transmission access**
- **Regional planning and reliability coordination by independent entity**
- **Short-term formal competitive procurement process**
- **Independent entity to make participant funding determinations**

Key Issues - Market-Based Rates

- **FERC market power screens**
- **Market share screen is troublesome**
- **Test for RTO participants is different**
- **Southern Company failed market share screen in initial filing**
- **If FERC proceeds, we will file more detailed tests and evidence**

Key Issues - Technology

- **Reliability metrics**
- **Real-time observation and analyses**
- **Planning tools**
- **FACTS**
- **EMS, Metering and Communications**

Key Policy Needs

- **Mandatory reliability standards**
- **Improved transmission and interconnection pricing regime**
 - participant funding
 - incentives, where appropriate
- **Realistic market power tests**
- **Maintain RTOs as an option, with regional flexibility**

Key Policy Needs (cont.)

- **Increased federal R&D funding – focused on near-term applications**
- **Resolution of state/federal jurisdictional tensions**
- **Limited federal eminent domain as a backstop to states**

Conclusions

- **We need to keep our eye on the ball
– the customer**
- **Regional characteristics and
concerns drive choices**
- **There is a place for the traditional,
vertically integrated utility**