

The Evolution of American Electric Power: Past, Present & Future

UT Energy Week | February 19, 2015

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President
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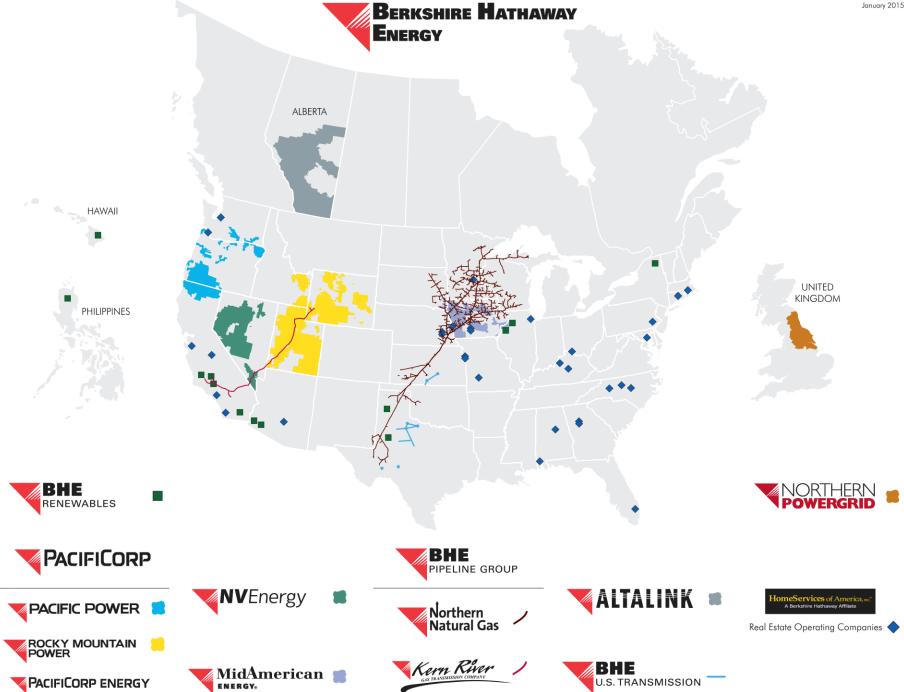




- Formed in 2007, ETT is a joint venture between subsidiaries of American Electric Power (NYSE: AEP) and Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company
- Operating in the ERCOT region of Texas
- Over \$2 billion in assets

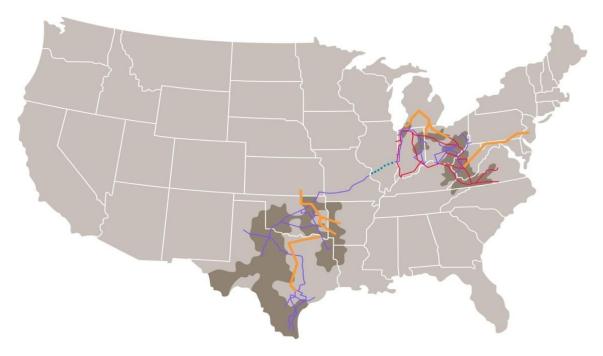






American Electric Power





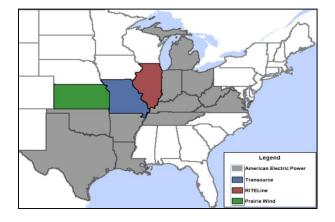
- ➤ AEP utility operations serves 5 million customers in seven operating companies serving a total of 11 states and 3 RTOs
- Nearly 38,000 megawatts of Generation
- 40,000 miles of transmission, with 2,100 miles of 765-kV lines (the largest transmission system in the country)
 - **❖ AEP celebrates its 110th anniversary in 2016**

AEP Transmission



- AEP owns the largest transmission system in the United States, delivering electricity to more than five million customers
 - Service territory covers approximately 200,000 square miles in 11 states
 - □ Over 97,000 square miles in Texas
 - More than 40,000 circuit miles of transmission lines, including over 2,100 circuit miles of 765-kV transmission
 - More 765-kV than all other U.S. utilities combined

Transmission



- AEP Transmission is an advocate of efficient transmission systems and technological innovation
- Leadership in emerging markets, project development and technology

AEP Transmission manages a robust portfolio of transmission assets and investments. Newly established transmission-only entities provide greater transparency to investors and allow AEP to aggregate transmission growth.



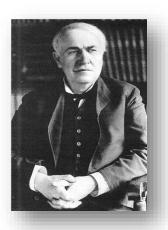




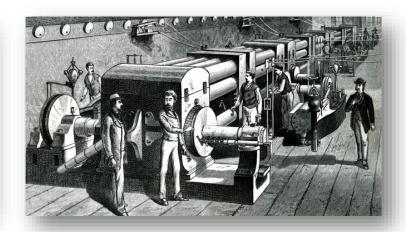


The Early Years







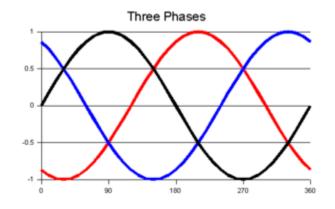


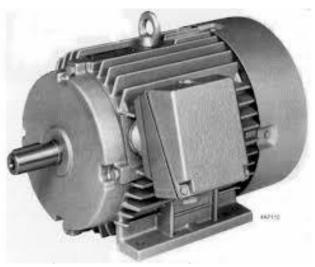
- 1879 Thomas Edison creates first reliable electric incandescent lamp
- Sept 4, 1882 Edison's Pearl Street in New York City, the first full-scale central station for generating and distributing electric power, begins operation













hand is not as efficient for his voltage, long distance transmission. Current runs throu

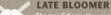
"ITESLA'SI IDEAS ARE SPLENDID, BUT THEY ARE UTTERLY IMPRACTICAL."

- THOMAS EDISON



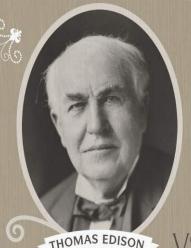
FALLING OUT

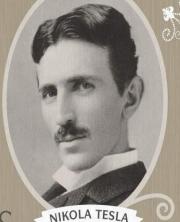




Thomas Edison, the youngest in his family, didn't learn to talk until he

CURRENT WALTER THE TALE OF AN EARLY TECH RIVALRY





You would have never found two geniuses so spiteful of each other beyond turn-of-the-century inventors Nikola Tesla and Thomas Edison. They worked together—and hated each other. Let's compare their life, achievements, and embittered battles.

1847 BORN 1858

Milan, Ohio BIRTHPLACE Smiljan, Croatia

NICKNAME Wizard of the West

Home-schooled and self-taught EDUCATION Studied math, physics, and mechanics at The Polytechnic Institute at Gratz

Mass communication and business FORTE Electromagnetism and electromechanical engineering

Trial and error METHOD Getting inspired and seeing the invention in his mind in detail before fully constructing it

DC (Direct Current) WAR OF CURRENTS: ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION IDEA AC (Alternating Current)

Incandescent light bulb; phonograph; cement making technology; motion picture camera; DC motors and electric power 1,000

NOTABLE INVENTIONS

1,093 NUMBER OF US PATENTS 112

NUMBER OF NOBEL PRIZES WON

NUMBER OF ELEPHANTS ELECTROCUTED

1931—Passed away peacefully in his New JEATH 1943—Died lonely and in debt in Room 3327 at the New Yorker Hotel



ALTERNATING CURRENT

Electric charge periodically reverses direction and is transmitted to customers by a transformer that could handle much higher voltages.





HAVE SAVED HIM 90 PERCENT OF HIS LABOR."



"IF EDISON HAD A NEEDLE TO FIND IN A HAYSTACK, HE WOULD PROCEED AT ONCE... UNTIL HE FOUND THE OBJECT OF HIS SEARCH. I WAS A SORRY WITNESS OF SUCH DOINGS, KNOWING THAT A LITTLE THEORY AND CALCULATION WOULD



NIKOLA TESLA

WAR OF CURRENTS OFFICIALLY SETTLED

In 2007, Con Edison ended 125 years of direct current electricity service that began when Thomas Edison opened his power station in 1882. It changed to only provide alternating current.

NOBEL CONTROVERSY

In 1915, both Edison and Tesla were to receive Nobel Prizes for their strides in physics, but ultimately, neither won. It is rumored to have been caused by their animosity towards each other and refusal to share the coveted award.

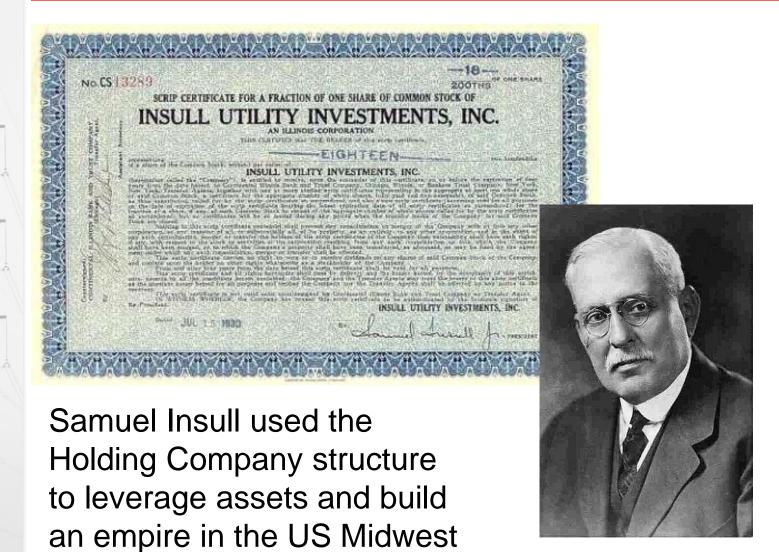
EDISON FRIES AN ELEPHANT

out his direct current system. The young engineer took on the assignment and ended up saving Edison more than \$100,000 (millions of dollars by today's standards). When Tesla asked for his rightful compensation, Edison declined to pay him. Tesla resigned shortly after, and the elder inventor spent the

In order to prove the dangers of Tesla's alternating current, Thomas Edison staged a highly publicized electrocution of the three-ton elephant known as "Topsy." She died instantly after being shocked with















Typical line crew in South Bend, Indiana, 1910.

Sept 13, 1882 – Wheeling, West Virginia became the first city in what is now the AEP System to enjoy electric lights.

power plant in Muncie and another in Marion. It seemed natural to George Tidd, AG&E's general manager at the time, that reliability could be improved by having each plant support the other. Many experts thought that would never work. Tidd built the 33,000-volt line across 30 miles of Hoosier farmland, and the interconnected power system was under way.

The Cactus Patch



- 1912 Samuel Insull, president of Commonwealth Edison in Chicago and a former secretary to Thomas Edison, created Middle West Utilities Company.
- 1925 Insull created Central and South West Corporation as a subsidiary of Middle West Utilities. Nicknamed the "Cactus Patch," Central and South West had 5 operating company subsidiaries:
 - American Public Service
 - Public Service Company of Oklahoma
 - Chickasha Gas and Electric
 - Central Power and Light
 - Southwestern Gas and Electric





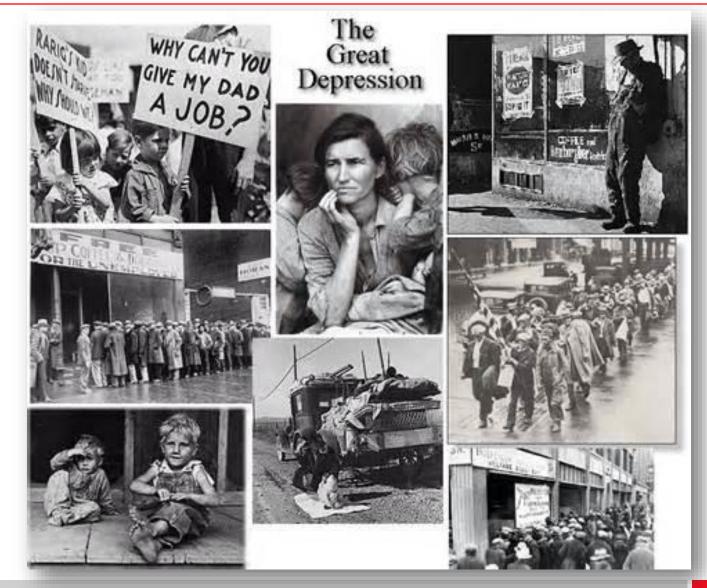


- Unlike the northern and eastern United States, where streetcars were apt to be the first major application of electric power, ice was the ticket to success in the sizzling Southwest.
 - CSW produced nearly a half million tons of ice, and nearly 25 percent of the company's gross revenues came from the sale of ice.



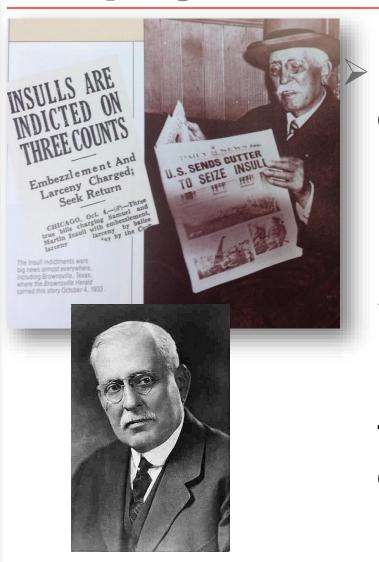
1929 Stock Market Crash





Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935





1935 – Congress enacted the Public **Utility Holding Company Act of** 1935, following a seven-year inquiry by the Federal Trade **Commission into** the practices of the electric utility industry.





Although fragmented by federal legislation, the electric utility industry had major technological advancements. Among AEP "Firsts" were:

- 1917 First major mine-mouth power plant, Windsor Plant in West Virginia, and long-distance transmission to load center
- > 1929 First use of automatic frequency and tie-line load control
- 1935 First ultra-high-speed (one cycle or 1/60th of a second), high-voltage reclosing circuit breaker (138,000 volts)
- 1948 First aerial inspection of transmission line
- 1951 First electronic line relay
- 1953 First EHV transmission line (energized at 330,000 volts), between Sporn and Kanawha River stations in West Virginia
- 1953 First hot-line maintenance of EHV line
- > 1958 First 345,000-volt interconnection, AEP System and Commonwealth Edison
- 1960 First large-scale use of helicopters in transmission line construction
- 1961 First bare-hand maintenance of EHV line
- 1966 First use of laser beam to monitor transmission line





1969 - AEP completed the world's first 765,000-volt transmission line, a 68-mile line from the **Baker Substation** adjacent to **Kentucky Power's Big** Sandy Plant to Ohio Power's **Don Marquis** Substation near Piketon, Ohio.

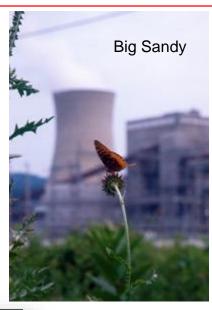


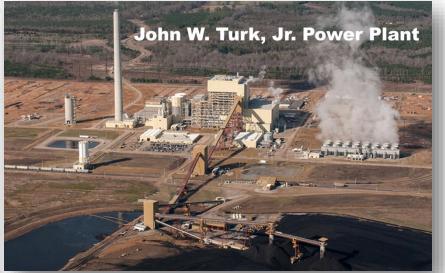
It was the first leg in what today is a network of 765-kV lines extending for more than 2,000 miles. The highest-voltage line in operation until that point was a 735,000-volt line in Canada. One 765,000-volt line can carry as much power as five 345,000-volt lines or as many as thirty 138,000-volt lines.

AEP Generation



AEP completed its first 800,000-kilowatt generating unit at Kentucky Power's Big Sandy Plant. It would be the first in a series of five such units installed on the AEP System in the period from 1969 to 1972.





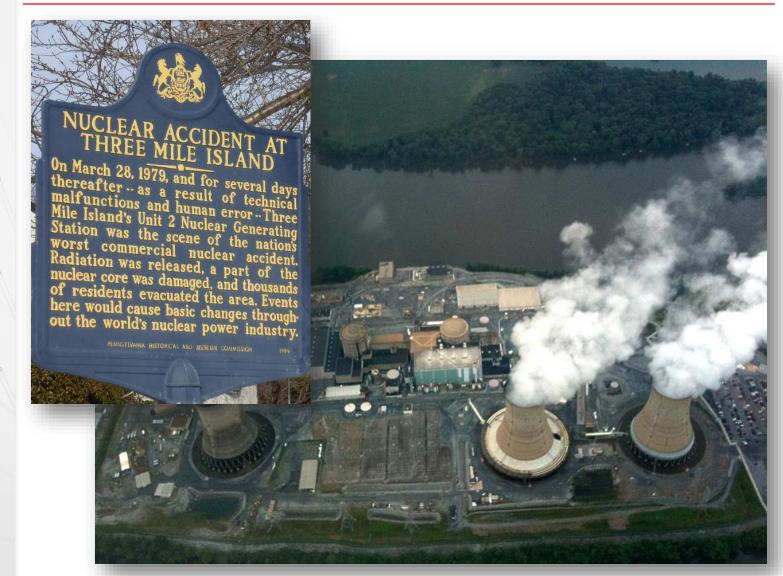
Turk, a 600MW unit located in Fulton AR, began commercial operation in 2012. It was the first U.S. ultra-supercritical generating unit, generating electricity more efficiently at higher temperature. This requires less coal and produces fewer emissions.











CSW & AEP Nuclear Involvement





The South Texas Project (later sold during transition to deregulation)



Cook Nuclear Plant

Retail Competition in ERCOT



2002 – Integrated utilities like Central Power and Light and West Texas Utilities into power generation, energy delivery and retail companies.

With passage of the electricity restructuring legislation in 1999, the retail market was deregulated in 2001.

Pre-Retail Competition Electric Service Providers:

CPL

WTU

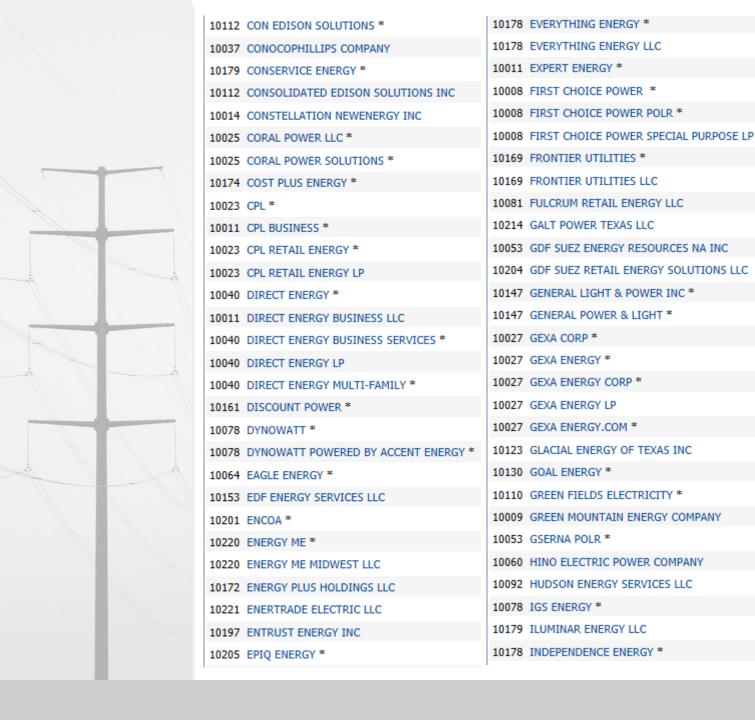
Retail Electric Providers (REPs) in this area today:



Retail	Electric Providers - Option I
10041	4CHANGE *
10041	4CHANGE ENERGY *
10041	4CHANGE ENERGY COMPANY
10129	ACCEL ENERGY *
10078	ACCENT ENERGY *
10078	ACCENT ENERGY TEXAS LP
10014	AES NEWENERGY *
10074	ALLIANCE POWER COMPANY LLC
10179	ALLTEX POWER & LIGHT *
10117	AMBIT *
10117	AMBIT ENERGY *
10117	AMBIT TEXAS LLC
10147	AMERICAN L&P CO
10147	AMERICAN LIGHT & POWER *
10147	AMERICAN LP *
10224	AMERICAN POWERNET MANAGEMENT LP
10147	AMERICAN XP *
10076	AMERIPOWER LLC
10081	AMIGO ENERGY *
10049	ANDELER CORPORATION
10049	ANDELER POWER *
10049	ANDELER RETAIL *
10105	AP COMMERCIAL *
10105	AP GAS & ELECTRIC (TX) LLC
10074	APC ELECTRIC *
10105	APG&E *
10105	APG&E ENERGY SOLUTIONS *

10211	APOLLO POWER & LIGHT LLC *
10004	ASSURANCE ENERGY *
10227	AXON POWER & GAS LLC
10206	BEYOND POWER *
10222	BOSE POWER & ELECTRIC *
10222	BOSE POWER & ELECTRIC CLEARING HOUSE *
10162	BOUNCE ENERGY INC
10038	BP ENERGY COMPANY
10211	BREEZE ENERGY LLC *
10211	BREEZE LLC
10211	BREEZE POWER LLC *
10129	BRIGHTSTAR POWER *
10140	BRILLIANT ENERGY LLC
10137	BROOKLET ENERGY DISTRIBUTION LLC
10098	CHAMPION ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES *
10098	CHAMPION ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES I *
10098	CHAMPION ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES II *
10098	CHAMPION ENERGY INDUSTRIAL SERVICES III *
10098	CHAMPION ENERGY SERVICES LLC
10034	CIRRO ENERGY *
10034	CIRRO GROUP *
10034	CIRRO GROUP INC
10129	CLEARVIEW ELECTRIC INC
10129	CLEARVIEW ENERGY *
10177	COMPASSION ENERGY *
10112	CON ED SOLUTIONS *
10112	CON ED SOLUTIONS 1 *
10112	CON ED SOLUTIONS 2 *

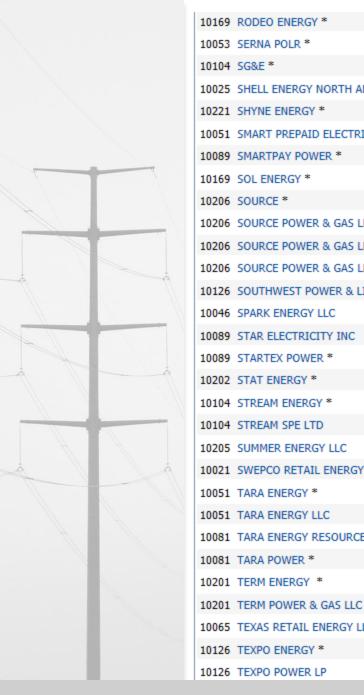












10169	RODEO ENERGY *
10053	SERNA POLR *
10104	SG&E *
10025	SHELL ENERGY NORTH AMERICA (US) LP (SENA)
10221	SHYNE ENERGY *
10051	SMART PREPAID ELECTRIC *
10089	SMARTPAY POWER *
10169	SOL ENERGY *
10206	SOURCE *
10206	SOURCE POWER & GAS LLC
10206	SOURCE POWER & GAS LLC RES *
10206	SOURCE POWER & GAS LLC RT *
10126	SOUTHWEST POWER & LIGHT *
10046	SPARK ENERGY LLC
10089	STAR ELECTRICITY INC
10089	STARTEX POWER *
10202	STAT ENERGY *
10104	STREAM ENERGY *
10104	STREAM SPE LTD
10205	SUMMER ENERGY LLC
10021	SWEPCO RETAIL ENERGY *
10051	TARA ENERGY *
10051	TARA ENERGY LLC
10081	TARA ENERGY RESOURCES *
10081	TARA POWER *
10201	TERM ENERGY *
10201	TERM POWER & GAS LLC (TERM)
10065	TEXAS RETAIL ENERGY LLC
10126	TEXPO ENERGY *
10126	TEXPO POWER LP









and South West announced an agreement under which AEP would acquire CSW in a stock-for-stock transaction. In their announcement, AEP and CSW said the combined company would have 4.7 million customers, 38,000 megawatts of generating capacity and yearly energy sales of \$11 billion.











Eagle Pass HVDC Tie



The Eagle Pass High Voltage Direct Current tie links the AEP transmission system with the Mexican transmission system owned and operated by CFE.

The 36-megawatt tie, the first back-to-back HVDC with a black start bypass breaker interconnecting AEP Texas and Mexico transmission grids, allows energy exchange to occur across the existing 138-kilovolt tie-line between Piedras Negras and Eagle Pass.



Laredo Variable Frequency Transformer



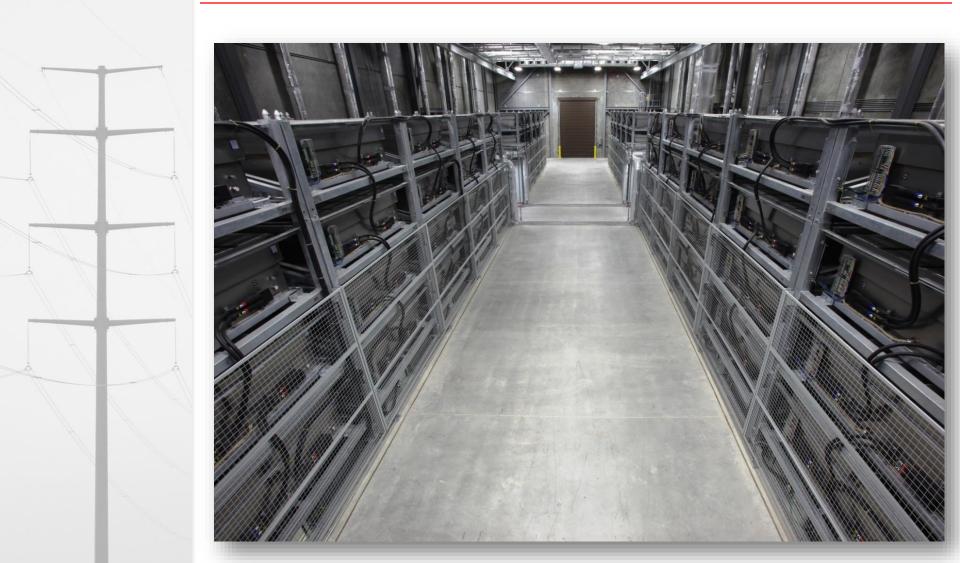
ETT owns a 100 megawatt variable frequency transformer (VFT) that allows reliable power transfer between ERCOT and CFE in Mexico. The VFT is a controllable, bidirectional transmission device that allows power transfer between two networks that might not be synchronized.



VFT technology provides an innovative alternative to back-to-back high voltage direct current converters by allowing customers to control power between two asynchronous grids with less risk than with conventional technologies.

Presidio NaS Battery











- Standardizes control room configuration
- Reduces installation and construction time
- Provides increased versatility; pre-built to accommodate 138 kV, 345 kV and 765 kV







- > Reduces construction time to 4-6 weeks
- **➢ Portable and readily deployed**
- >Transferable to other locations as needed

Scio, Ohio Skid Station Example





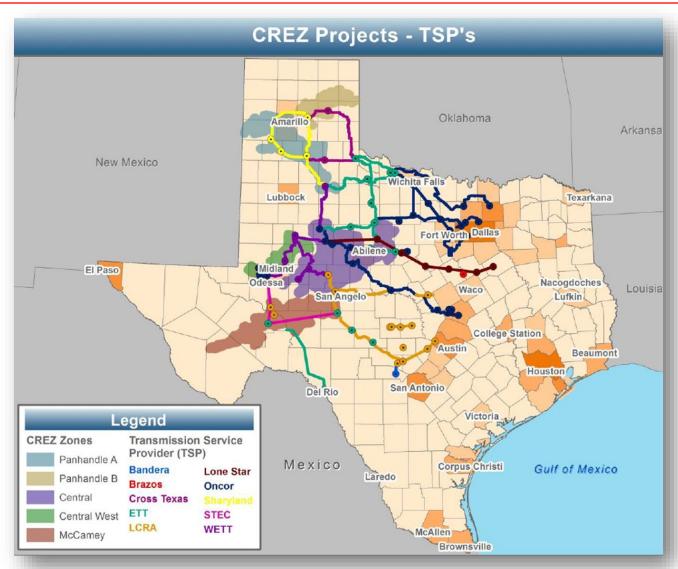
Station in a Box





CREZ Projects Assigned By the PUCT



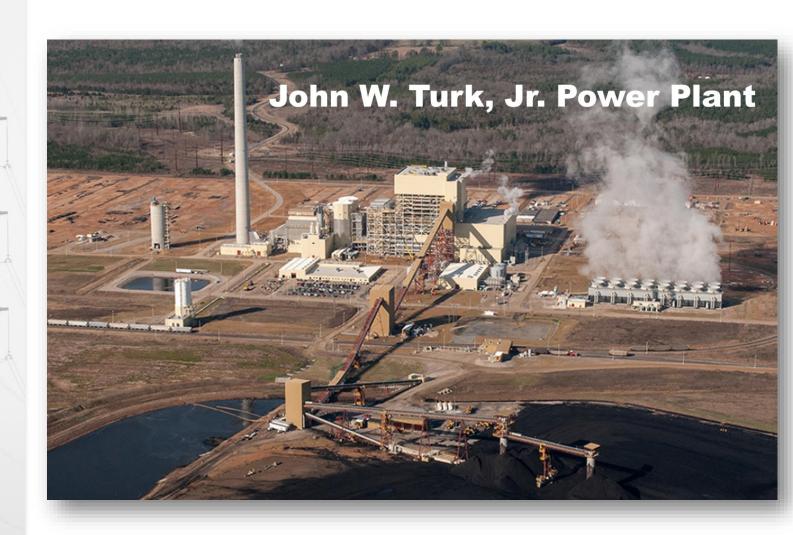










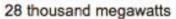


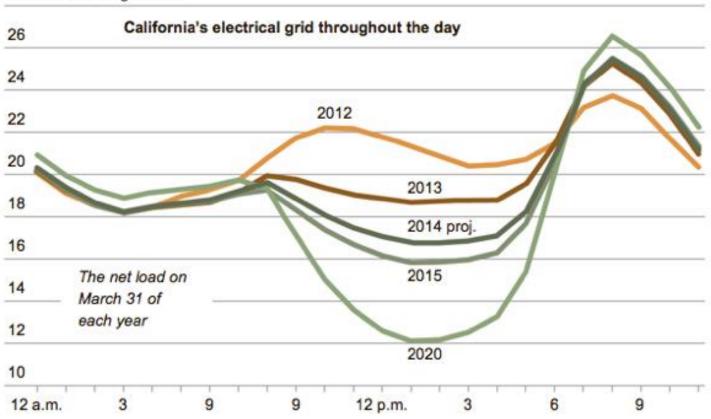


Future Challenges and Opportunities









Source: CallSO



QUARTZ







Elon Musk is designing a Tesla battery to power your home

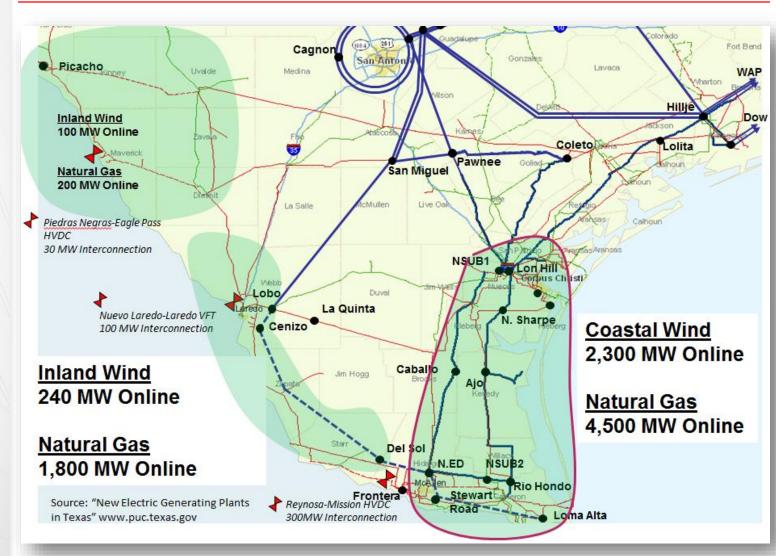
By John McDuling

February 19, 2015



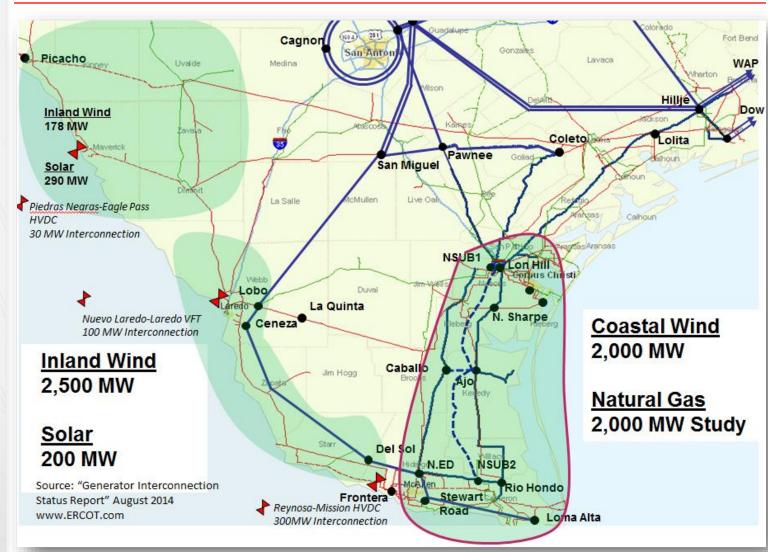
Coastal Wind & Rio Grande Valley Installed Capacity





Coastal Wind & Rio Grande Valley Future Capacity Under Construction & Study









In 2014, construction crews began drilling foundations for a 21-mile double circuit 345/138-kilovolt (kV) transmission line running between Sorenson and Robison stations near Fort Wayne, Indiana (in the existing Fort Wayne-Marion 138-kV corridor). While most of the ground beneath the stations is suitable for conventional construction of 25-foot-deep concrete piers, the high water table and loose gravel soil (call glacial till) just north of



Sorenson Station, proved unstable and required an unconventional solution.

The Bold [Breakthrough Overhead Line Design] structures compared to the conventional 345-kV double-circuit design arranged on an eight-armed,150-foot tower, the proposed compact line configuration is suspended from a crescent-shaped cross arm, balanced on a 100-foot tubular steel pole. Its power delivery capacity can exceed a typical 345-kV line up to 60 percent; and potentially surpass the capacity of a 500-kV line. The structures are 50-feet shorter than the conventional eight-armed tower (left). It promises to make greater use of rights-of-way, be more efficient and more acceptable to the public.

Steady as She Goes, Executing on Plan through Rough or Calm Waters







Questions?