

Central Electricity Authority
System Planning & Project Appraisal Division
Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066

No. 51/4/SP&PA-2014/150-171

Date: 21-January-2014

To

-As per Address list enclosed-

Sub: **Minutes of the Joint meeting** of the Standing Committees of Power System planning of SR and WR, held on 26-Dec-2013 at SRPC, Bangalore


Sir,

A joint meeting of the Standing Committees of Power System Planning of Southern region and Western region was held at SRPC, Bangalore on 26-Dec-2013 (Thursday) to discuss following agenda:

1. Transmission system of KPTCL for evacuation of power from Yeramarus (2x800 MW) and Ediapur (1 x 800 MW) Thermal power generation.
2. The concept on General Network Access (GNA), titled "Ensuring adequacy in the planning & development of Inter-state Transmission System"

Minutes of the meeting is enclosed. It is also available at CEA's website (www.cea.nic.in).

Yours faithfully,



(Pardeep Jindal)
Director(SP&PA)

(Telephone: 011 26198092, Fax No. 011 26102045)

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(Pardeep Jindal)
Director(SP&PA)
(Telephone: 011 26198092, Fax No. 011 26102045)

Address list

1.	The Member Secretary, Southern Regional Power Committee, 29, Race Course Cross Road, Bangalore 560 009. FAX : 080-22259343	2.	The Member Secretary, Western Regional Power Committee, MIDC Area, Marol, Andheri East, Mumbai Fax 022 28370193
3.	The Director (Projects), Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. "Saudamini", Plot No.2, Sector-29, Gurgaon 122 001, Haryana. FAX : 95124-2571932	4.	COO(CTU) Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. "Saudamini", Plot No.2, Sector-29, Gurgaon 122 001, Haryana. FAX : 95124-2571932
5.	Shri S. K. Soonee, CEO, POSOCO, B-9, Qutub Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110016 Fax 011-26852747	6.	The Executive Director (Engg.), NTPC Ltd., Engg. Office Complex, A-8, Sector-24, NOIDA 201301 Fax 0120-2410201/2410211
7.	The Director (Power), Corporate Office, Block – I, Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd., Neyveli , Tamil Nadu – 607 801. FAX : 04142-252650	8.	Director (Operations), NPCIL, 12th Floor, Vikram Sarabhai Bhawan, Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai – 400 094. FAX : 022- 25991258
9.	ED, SRLDC, 29, Race Course Cross Road, Bangalore 560 009 FAX – 080-22268725	10.	GM, WRLDC Plot no F-3, MIDC Area, Msarol, Andheri(East) Mumbai-400093 Fax no 022-28235434
11.	The Managing Director, GETCO, Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhawan, Race Course, Baroda-390007 Fax 0265-2338164	12.	Director (Operation), MAHATRANSCO, 'Prakashgad', Plot No.G-9, Bandra-East, Mumbai-400051 Fax 022-26390383/26595258
13.	Chairman and Managing Director, MPPTCL, Shakti Bhawan, Rampur, Jabalpur-482008 Fax 0761 2664141	14.	The Managing Director, CSPTCL, Dangania, Raipur (CG)-492013 Fax 0771 2574246/ 4066566
15.	The Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, The Government of Goa, Panaji, Goa Fax 0832 2222354	16.	Executive Engineer Administration of Daman & Diu (U.T.) Department of Electricity Moti, Daman-396220 Ph. 0260-2250889, 2254745
17.	Executive Engineer (Projects) UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Department of Electricity , Silvassa Ph. 0260-2642338/2230771		

18.	The Director (Grid Operation), Transmission Corp. of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., Vidyut Soudha, Hyderabad – 500 082. FAX : 040- 23321751	19.	The Director (Transmission), Karnataka State Power Transmission Corp.Ltd, Cauvery Bhawan, Bangalore 560 009. FAX : 080 -22228367
20.	The Member (Transmission), Kerala State Electricity Board, Vidyuthi Bhawanam, Pattom, P.B. No. 1028, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 004. FAX : 0471-2444738	21.	Member (Distribution), Tamil Nadu electricity Board (TNEB), 6 th Floor, Eastern Wing, 800 Anna Salai, Chennai - 600002. FAX : 044-28516362
22.	The Superintending Engineer –I, First Floor, Electricity Department, Gingy Salai, Puducherry – 605 001. FAX : 0413-2334277/2331556		

Minutes of the Joint meeting of the Standing Committees of Power System planning of SR and WR, held on 26-Dec-2013 at SRPC, Bangalore

List of participants is given at **Annex-I**.

- 1.0 Member Secretary, SRPC welcomed Chairperson, CEA and the participants in SRPC to the joint meeting of the Standing Committees of Southern and Western regions.

Chairperson, CEA welcomed the participants from Southern and Western regions and introduced the concept of GNA in the context of planning of ISTS network. She said that the GNA would provide flexibility in procurement of power to the States and also ensure that adequate ISTS network gets built to meet their load demand. She added that before formally sending the concept paper to CERC in the context of amendment to the LTA/MTOA regulations, it would be pertinent to discuss the GNA concept with all the stakeholders and seek their valuable suggestions.

Chief Engineer(SP&PA), CEA said that the main agenda for this joint meeting is to discuss the concept paper on General Network Access i.e. GNA. It is also proposed that the issue of transmission system for evacuation of power from Yeramarus (2x800 MW) and Edlapur (1 x 800 MW) Thermal power generation in Karnataka, for which CEA has already given its in-principle approval, shall be discussed. He requested Director(SP&PA), CEA to take up the agenda items for discussion.

2.0 Transmission system of KPTCL for evacuation of power from Yeramarus (2x800 MW) and Edlapur (1 x 800 MW) Thermal power generation.

- 2.1 Director(SP&PA), CEA mentioned that the transmission system for evacuation of power from the Yeramarus (2 x 800 MW) and Edlapur (1 x 800 MW) Thermal power generation project in the State of Karnataka was discussed in the meeting held in CEA with KPTCL and Central Transmission Utility i.e. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. on 14th November, 2013. Based on the studies carried out and discussions held in CEA, it was brought out that the total transmission system may be implemented in two stages.

Stage-I : Transmission scheme for evacuation of power from Yeramarus (2 x 800 MW) TPS, and

Stage-II: Transmission scheme for evacuation of power from Edlapur (1 x 800 MW) TPS.

CEA, on 19-11-2013 has given its 'In-principle' approval to KPTCL so as to enable them carry out preparatory activities for these schemes. He presented the results of the system studies that were carried out by KPTCL jointly with CTU and CEA and explained various transmission alternatives considered. The presentation and the results are given at **Annex-II**.

2.2 After discussion, it was agreed that following transmission system would be implemented by KPTCL for evacuation of power from Yeramarus TPS(2x800 MW) under Stage-I.

- (i) Bellary 400kV Pooling Station near 'BTPS'.
- (ii) Gulbarga 400/220 kV substation 7x167 MVA(single phase) or 2x500 MVA.
- (iii) Yeramarus TPS - Gulbarga 400 kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
- (iv) Establish 400 KV switching station at Chikkanayakanahalli (C.N Halli) near "Loop in Loop Out" (LILO) point on the Nelamangala – Talaguppa 400kV lines to Hassan.
- (v) LILO of both the circuits of Nelamangala – Talaguppa 400kV lines to the proposed pooling station near CN Halli.
- (vi) Terminate 400kV D/C line feeding 400/220 KV station at Hassan from Nelamangala – Talaguppa line at CN Halli 400kV pooling station.
- (vii) Yeramarus TPS - Bellary Pooling Station 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
- (viii) Bellary Pooling Station - C.N.Hally 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
- (ix) Bellary Pooling Station - New Madhugiri (near Tumakur) 765/400kV station, 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
- (x) Bellary TPS – Bellary Pooling Station 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
- (xi) De-link 400kV S/C line running between RTPS-BTPS-JSW-Guttur with 'BTPS' and JSW Bus so as to retain direct connectivity between RTPS and Guttur
- (xii) JSW TPS – Bellary Pooling Station 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor

2.3 It was agreed that KPTCL would take up the item nos. (xi) and (xii) above, only after the rest of the transmission lines and substations in the scope of Stage-I, above have been commissioned. KPTCL said that, for the item no. (xii), they would discuss with M/s JSW to take up this work as dedicated transmission line by the generator, and the same was noted.

- 2.4 All the new substations given above would be designed for fault level of 50kA.
- 2.5 KPTCL would plan an additional 400kV D/C transmission line from JSW TPS or would configure the JSW-Bellary link in such a way that in case of contingency the LILO of RTPS-Guttur at JSW would be re-established. If there is any constraint/congestion in the system beyond Bellary Pooling Station/or New Madhugiri S/S then the JSW or other generators connected at Bellary P.S. may have to be backed down.
- 2.6 It was agreed that following transmission system would be implemented by KPTCL under Stage-II matching with the Edlapur TPS(1x800 MW) generation project:
- (i) Edlapur TPS - Bellary Pooling Station 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
 - (ii) Edlapur TPS - Yermarus TPS 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor
 - (iii) Tumakur (New Madhugiri) - Bastipura (Mysore) 400kV D/C line with quad moose conductor

3.0 The concept on General Network Access (GNA), titled “Ensuring adequacy in the planning & development of Inter-state Transmission System”.

- 3.1 Director(SP&PA) made a presentation on the concept of GNA, detailing the issues and concerns in the present practice of according connectivity/ LTA with target region / or LTA for capacity less than the installed capacity. Regarding ‘connectivity’, as provided under the regulations, he said that it has to be in accordance with the Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003 and CEA’s technical standards for connectivity to the grid. The LTA with target region, which was introduced since the States were not firming up their long term power requirements through Case-I biddings, does not ensure building up of adequate transmission system required by the states/region of actual drawal of power. The MTOA and STOA are operated using margins in the existing system and do not mandate creation of additional transmission capacities thus often leading to congestion. He said that GNA provides flexibility to both the generators and the drawing State entities in sale/purchase of electricity under long-term, medium term or short term and ensures availability of adequate ISTS network to meet their requirement up to the GNA quantum. He emphasized the need to declare realistic GNA by the drawing entities and GNA corresponding to full installed capacity of generators. He also highlighted that as under GNA, the total quantum of MW that would share transmission charges would be more as compared to under the existing mechanism, therefore, the rate of transmission charges in terms of Rs/MW/month may be lesser. A copy of the presentation is given **at Annex-III.**

- 3.2 CE(SLDC), GETCO said that under GNA, the States would be required to assess their drawal requirement 4-5 years in advance. He said that it is not possible to correctly estimate the GNA requirements (injection / and drawal) by the States generally because of uncertainty in assessment of demand, the setting up of state generations, availability of gas, price of gas/fuel and increasing penetration of renewable energy. Further, it is also difficult to assess as to how many open access customers would source their supply from outside the State and therefore, it becomes difficult for the DISCOMs/States to assess accurately their GNA requirement. The open access customers are increasing in Gujarat. Some private DISCOMS are also sourcing cheaper power from outside instead of from the generators within DISCOM/State. Similarly, some of the captive generators are selling outside the state whose requirement cannot be assessed by the State. Under GNA concept, there may be over planning of the ISTS as well as the Intra-State network. However, under GNA the needy States would not be deprived of power because of lack of transmission. GNA would facilitate evacuation of power from merchant capacities and would encourage short-term market. Therefore, before implementing the GNA, likely requirement of transmission augmentation with cost implications may be studied for various load-generation scenarios.
- 3.2 Chhatisgarh and Tamil Nadu said that they would send their comments, if any, by 02nd January 2014
- 3.3 MS, WRPC said that the GNA concept may lead to over sizing of the ISTS. There is need for aligning the GNA concept with the PoC mechanism. It would be difficult to predict GNA requirement by States 3-4 years in advance. There is need for change in present regulation (Connectivity LTA, MTOA & STOA, PoC regulation) to overcome shortcomings.
- 3.4 MS, SRPC agreed with the concept of GNA as it would help in creating adequate transmission capacity in the country. He said that assessment of GNA requirement is dependent on a number of external factors. Therefore, GNA requirement for next five years could be assessed as a rolling Plan. Practicable minor modifications may be accommodated in GNA assessment to take care of uncertainties.
- 3.5 DGM(CTU), PGCIL opined that, CEA/CTU could assist the States for assessing their GNA requirement for the purpose of transmission system planning. However, it may not be necessary for the States to pay/commit to pay upfront the transmission charges as per their GNA quantum, because any upfront commitment by States may lead to conservative assessment of GNA, which in turn may lead to low transmission development. COO, POSOCO said that it

would dilute the concept of GNA as the States have to take the responsibility of assessment of their GNA requirement in a realistic manner.

- 3.6 Director(GO&Trans), APTRANSCO welcomed the concept of GNA as proposed by CEA. He suggested that the State beneficiaries may be excluded from the requirement of submitting bank guarantees to CTU, as the beneficiaries are functioning under the control of the respective State Governments.
- 3.7 AGM, NTPC said that CERC's regulation on the connectivity, had helped the generators, in the past, in fulfilling their requirement for achieving financial closures. He opined that GNA is an ideal concept and would help in planning and development of adequate transmission system both for generators and as well as for the drawing entities.
- 3.8 Director(Transmission), KSEB welcomed the concept of GNA as it would provide flexibility to any utility to procure power from any generator and vice-versa for the generators. However, the additional expenditure on transmission system, under GNA should not be loaded to the beneficiaries, in case of default by generators. He agreed that the present practice of granting connectivity and allotment of LTA for partial capacity may be reviewed. A payback period for transmission cost recovery i.e. 12 years as proposed under GNA is on lower side. Life of the transmission system is more than that of a generator and therefore currently adopted period of cost recovery may be followed. Grid expansion plans evolved based on GNA should be able to cater to needs of various feasible operating scenarios and should also provide margins to take care of uncertainties in load generation balance. He suggested that along with the proposed GNA philosophy, the cost sharing principle may also be reviewed.
- 3.9 Karnataka principally agreed with the concept of GNA for development of Inter State transmission system.
- 3.10 Chairperson, CEA asked all the participants to send their comments latest by 2nd January and asked SRPC and WRPC to facilitate in expediting comments of the States who were not present in the meeting.

4.0 Meeting ended with vote of thanks.

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List of participants of the Joint meeting of the Standing Committees of Power System planning of SR and WR, held on 26-Dec-2013 at SRPC, Bangalore

Sl. No.	Name and Organization	Designation
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Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

1.	Neerja Mathur	Chairperson
2.	K. K.Arya	Chief Engineer(SP&PA)
3.	Pardeep Jindal	Director (SP&PA)
4.	Ravinder Gupta	Director(SP&PA)

Southern Region Power Committee (SRPC)

5.	S. R. Bhat	Member Secretary I/c
6.	Meka Ramakrishna	Ex. Engr.

Western Region Power Committee (SRPC)

7.	S. D. Taksande	Member Secretary
8.	P. D. Llonc	Ex. Engr.

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID)

9.	N. Ravi Kumar	ED(SR-II)
10.	Dilip Rozekar	DGM(CTU)
11.	Manju Gupta	DGM(CTU)

Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO)

12.	S.K. Soonee	CEO, POSOCO
13.	P. Raghuram	ED, SRLDC
14.	V. Balaji	GM, SRLDC
15.	V.Suresh	DGM, SRLDC
16.	Abhimanyu	DGM, WRLDC
17.	Madhukar G.	Sr. Engineer, SRLDC
18.	Venkateshanm	Sr. Engineer, SRLDC
19.	L. Sharath	Engineer, SRLDC

NTPC Limited (NTPC)

20.	S. S. Mishra	AGM (Engg-Electrical)
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Transmission Corp. of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (APTRANSCO)

21. Mohd. Anwaruddin Director (GO & Trans)

Chhatisgarh State Power Transmission Co. Ltd.(CSPTCL)

22. Sanjay Nayak ED(C&P)

Gujarat / GETCO / GUVNL

23. B. B. Mehta C.E.(SLDC)/ GETCO

24. P. J. Jani E.E.(CSP)/ GUVNL

25. Venu Birappa Ex. Engr./ GETCO

Karnataka Power Transmission Corp. Ltd. (KPTCL)

26. S. Sumanath Director(Transmission)

27. A. J. Hosamani Chief Engineer(P&C)

28. D. Chethan EE(PSS)

29. Meetha C. Jadav AE(Elec)

30. Divya Prabha H. AE(PSS)

31. Vijayendra V. K. AE(PSS)

Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)

32. K. Vikram Nair Director(Transmission)

33. S. R. Anand EE/LD

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) / TANGEDCO/TANTRANSCO

34. Viji K. Chief Engineer/Planning (TANGEDCO)

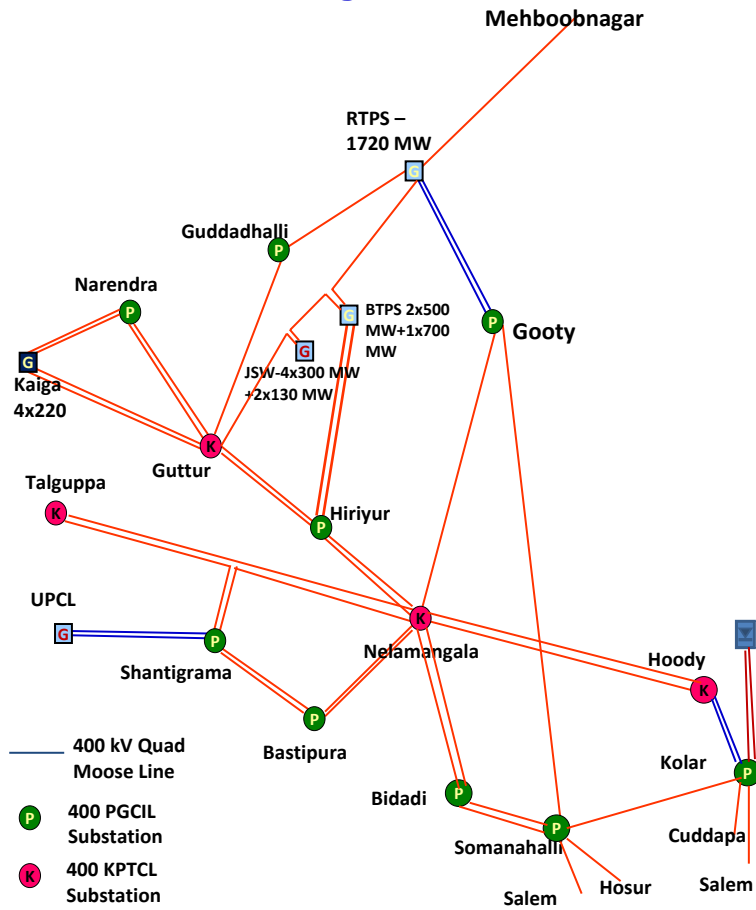
35. R. Santhana Kumar EE/ System Studies (TANGEDCO)

**Proposed Evacuation
scheme for
Yeramarus (2x800 MWs)
&
Edlapura(1x800 MWs)
Generation**

**As per New Manual on
Transmission Planning
Criteria –Jan 2013**



Existing Network



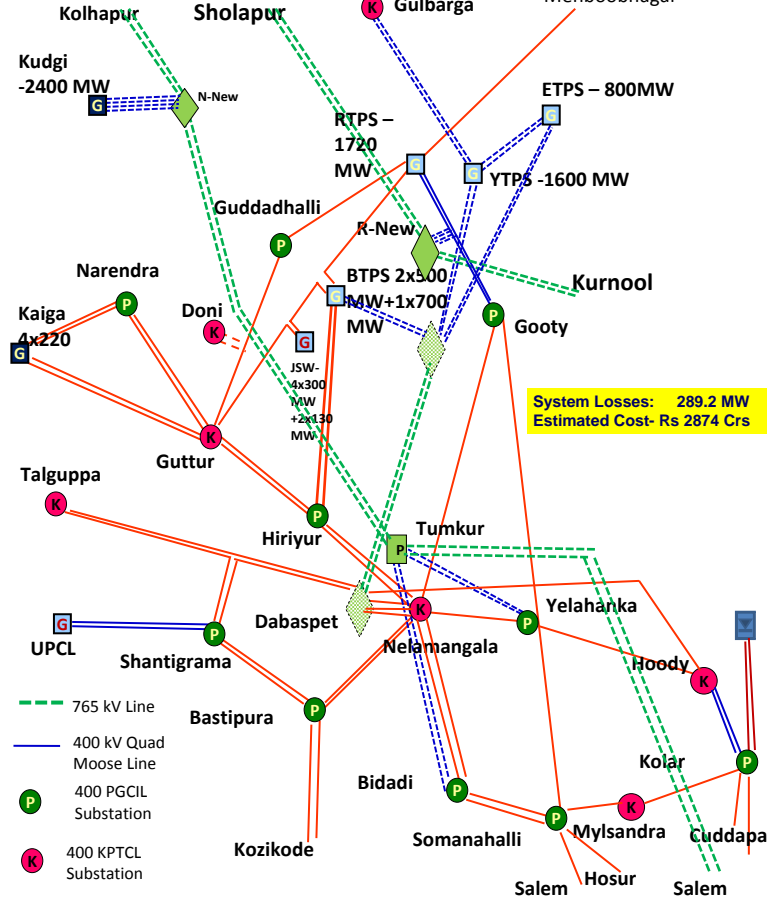
Yeramarus Evacuation Scheme

- About 15 various case studies were studied for the Yeramarus evacuation scheme jointly along with CEA and PGCIL, New Delhi. (Four meetings)
- Major five cases are explained.

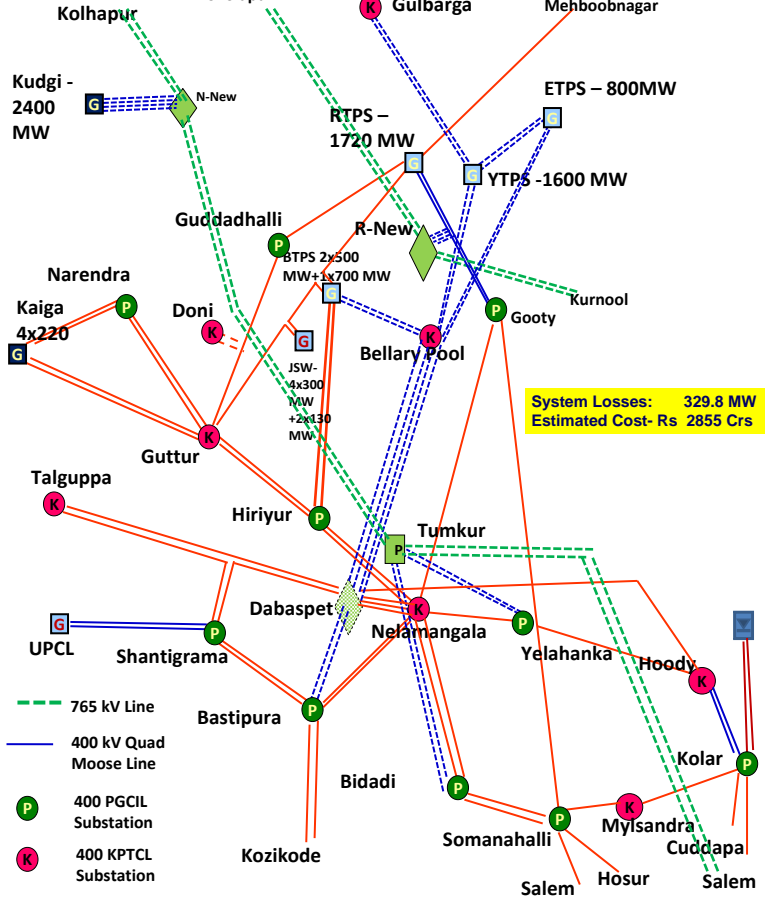
CEA considers the following criteria

- (n-1) criteria- One line outage
- (n-1-1) Criteria- One line under maintenance and other line outage

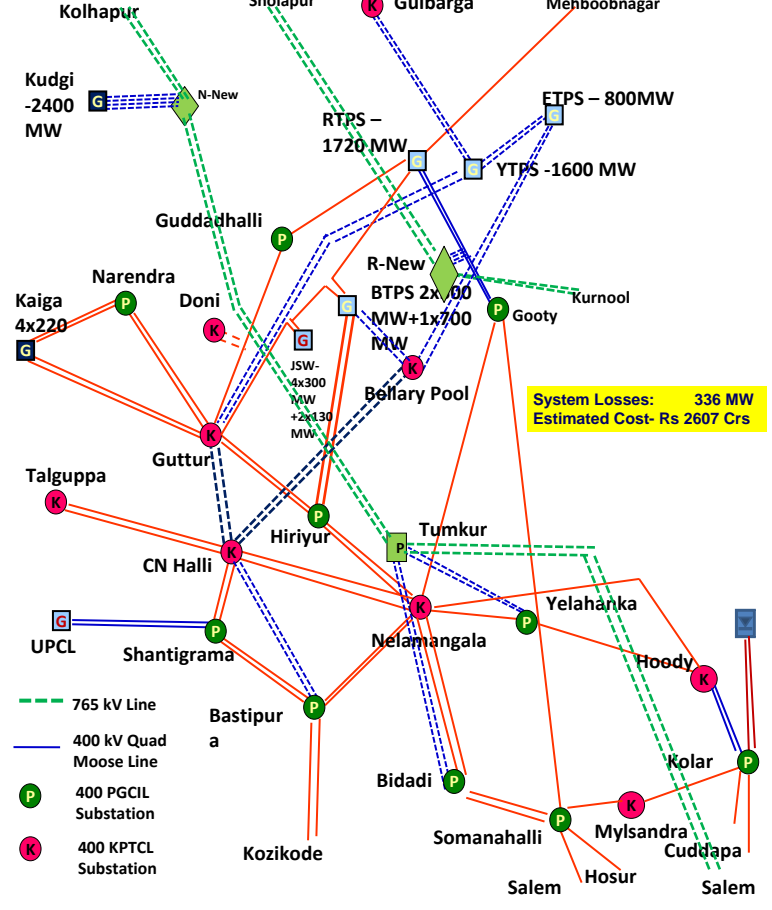
Case 1



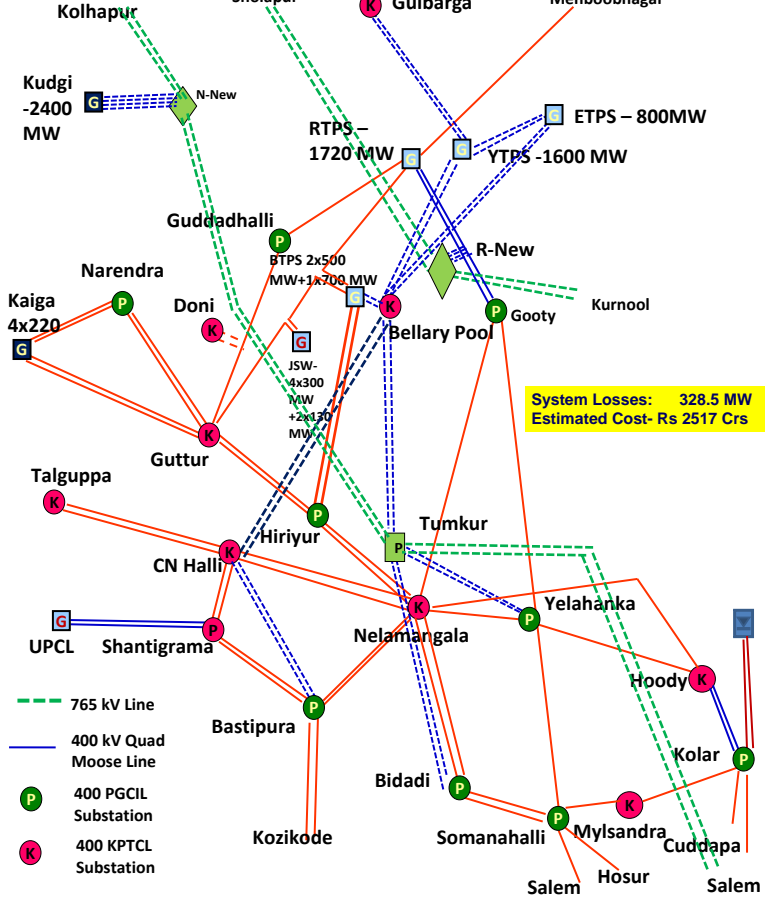
Case 2



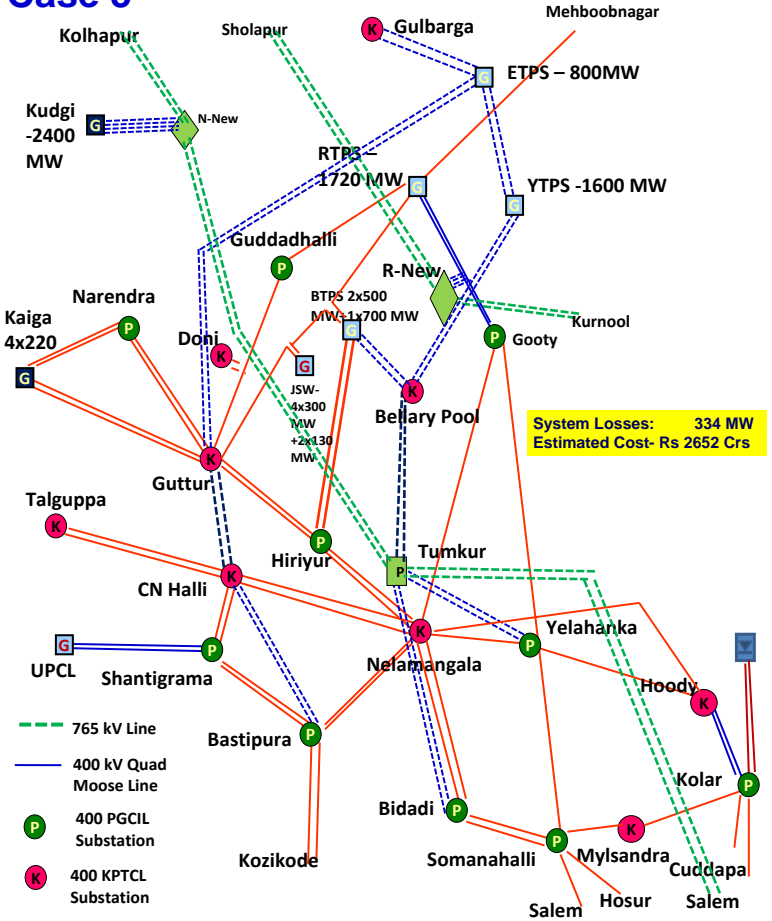
Case 3



Case 4



Case 5

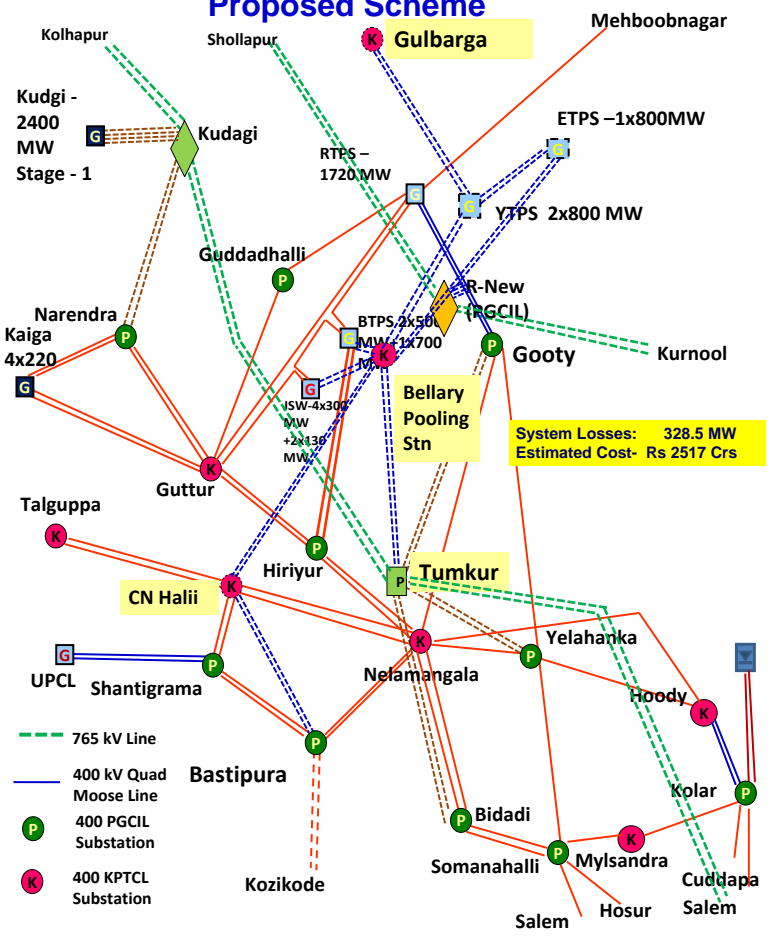


Comparison of cases

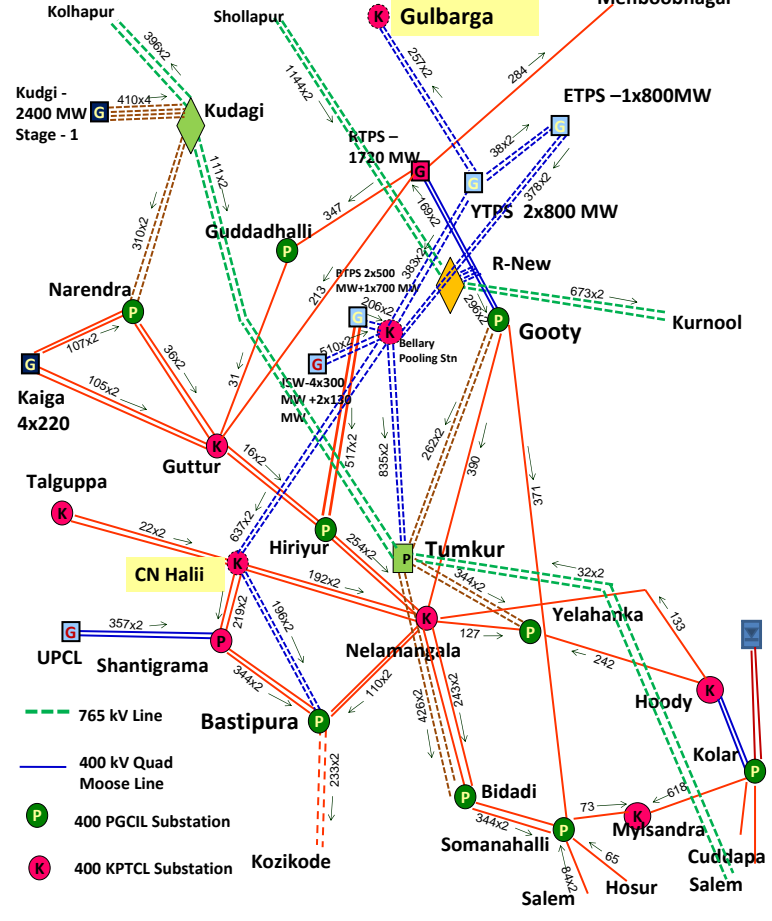
CASE	Evacuation scheme Voltage Class in kV	System Loss in MWs	Estimated cost in Rs Crs
CASE-1	765	289.20	Rs. 2874 Crs
CASE-2	400	329.80	Rs. 2855 Crs
CASE-3	400	336.00	Rs. 2607 Crs
CASE-4	400	328.50	Rs. 2517 Crs
CASE-5	400	334.00	Rs. 2652 Crs

Case-4 : Opted scheme – Techno-economical feasibility

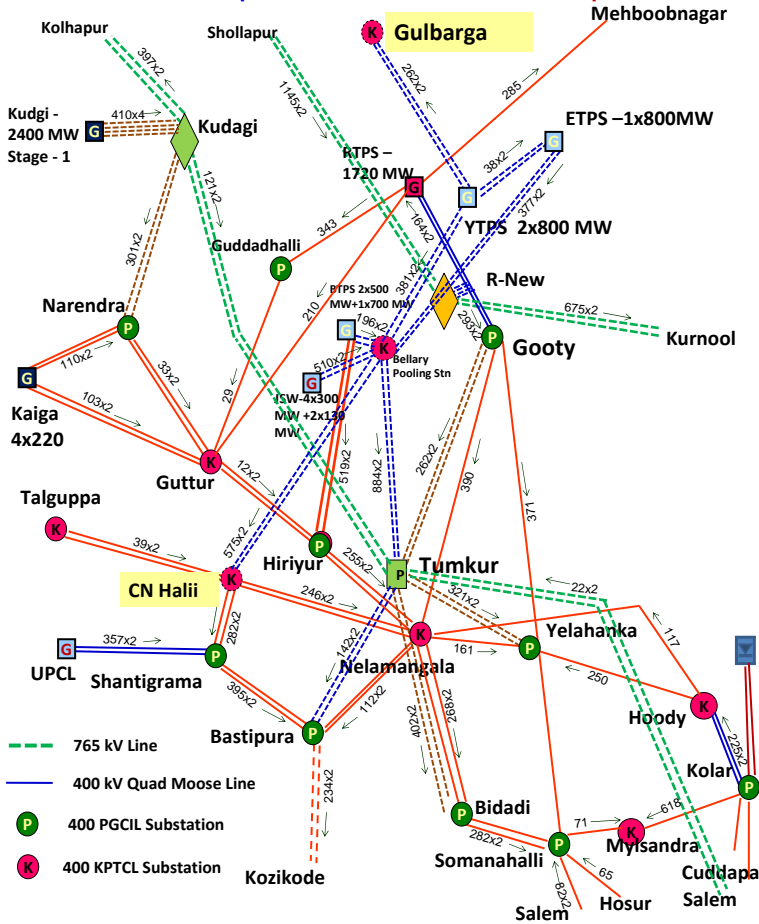
Proposed Scheme



Power Flows for Proposed Scheme- With CN Halli-Bastipur DC line



Power Flows for Proposed Scheme- With Tumkur-Bastipur DC line



Fault Level in Various Buses

Bus No.	Bus Name	Voltage Level	3-Ph fault current in kA	SLG Fault Current in kA
524003	[RAIC	400	33.1	34.8
524004	[DAVAN4	400	23.0	23.6
524005	[HOODI4	400	31.7	31.0
524006	[TALAGUP4	400	9.4	9.6
524007	[NELMANG4	400	37.6	36.6
524008	[UDUPI400	400	12.8	14.7
524009	[HASSAN4	400	19.7	20.2
524010	[MYSORE4	400	20.7	20.6
524013	[RAIC-NEW	400	33.9	35.2
524015	[NARDR-NW	400	32.3	36.2
524035	[ECITY	400	21.3	20.7
524044	[HIRY	400	21.2	21.3
524047	[NAREND-4	400	28.6	31.0
524076	[TORNG4	400	32.1	33.5
524077	[BIDADI	400	34.8	33.8
524082	[BELLARY	400	34.4	37.4
524083	[YERAMRS	400	24.3	26.9
524084	[YELAHNKA	400	29.4	28.7
524085	[EDLAPUR	400	23.1	25.1
524086	[BELLARY-POOL400.00]	400	36.7	40.5
524097	[CNHALLI	400	22.3	22.8
524098	[MADHUGI4	400	38.0	37.9
528003	[RAIC800	765	20.2	20.4

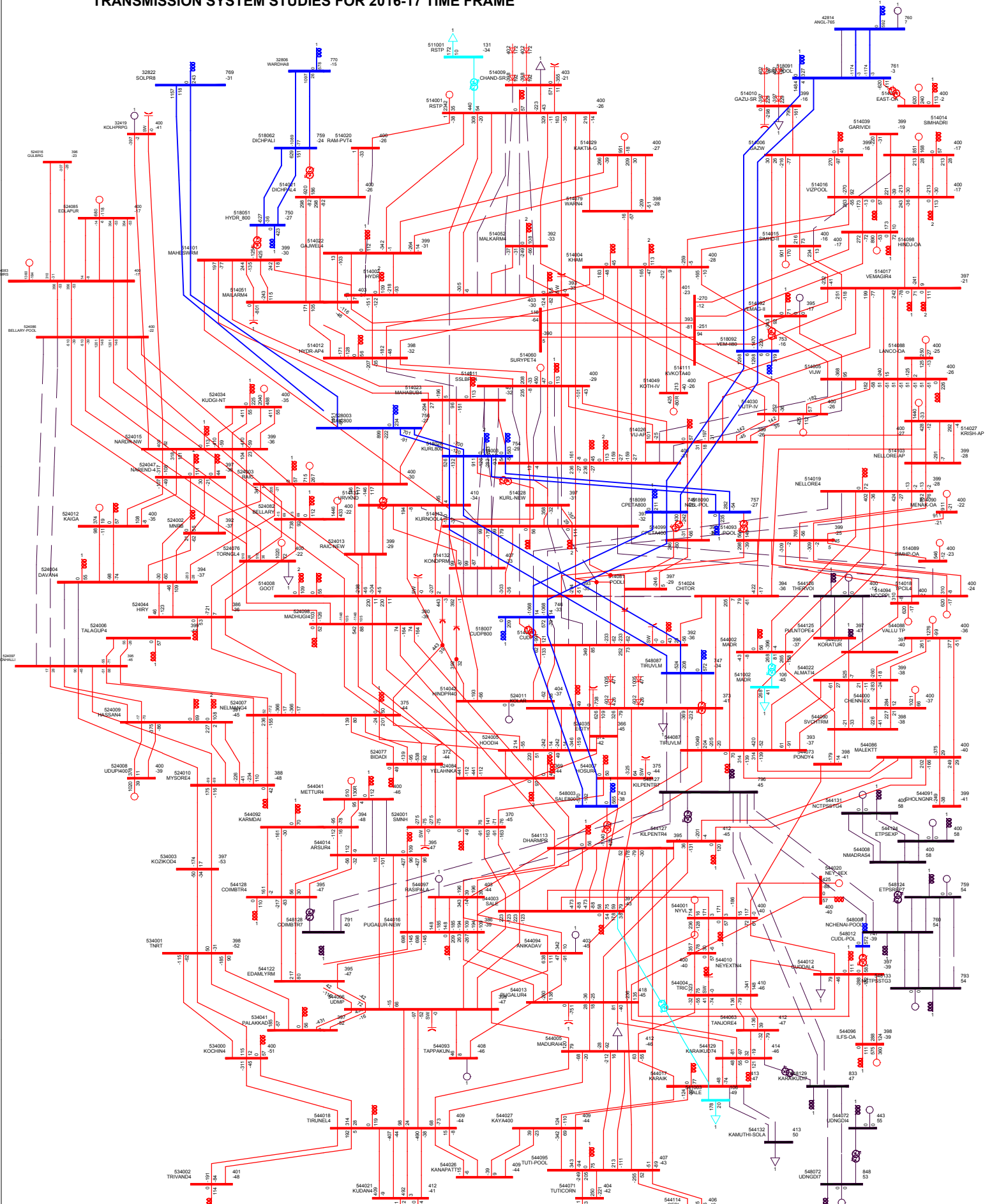
Contingency studies (n-1-1)

- 400kV DC Quad moose line between Bellary Pooling Station and Tumkur (Madhugiri)- Line outage
- 400kV DC Quad moose line between Bellary Pooling Station and CN Halli- Line outage

Stability studies

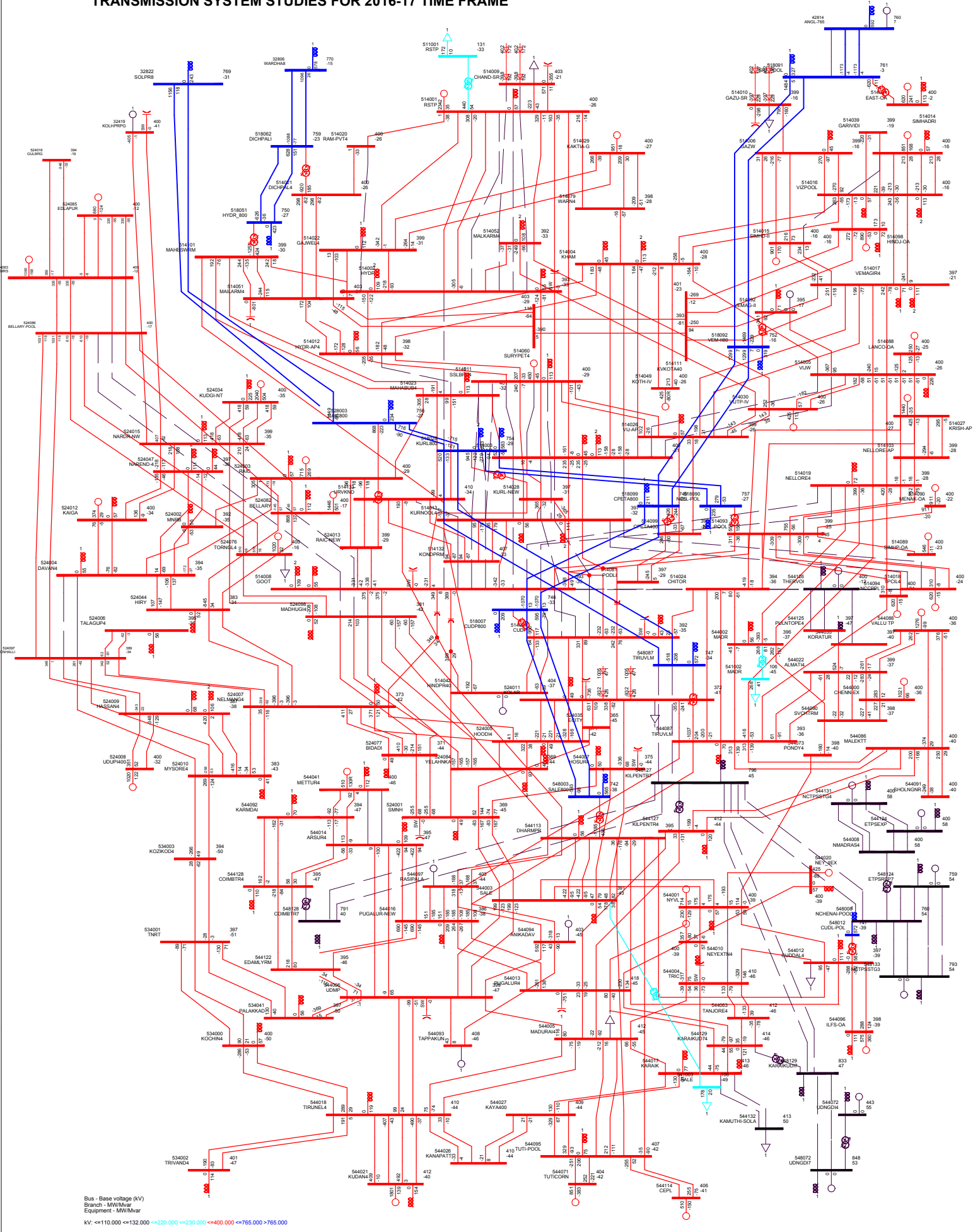
- Stability studies were conducted using mi-power Software.
- Results obtained are normal
- CEA vide letter dated 19-11-2013 has given “in-principle” approval pending clearance in standing committee.
- Members may please discuss

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM STUDIES FOR 2016-17 TIME FRAME



Bus - Base voltage (kV)
 Branch - MW/Mvar
 Equipment - MW/Mvar
 kV: <=110.000 <=132.000 <=220.000 <=230.000 <=400.000 <=765.000 >765.000

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM STUDIES FOR 2016-17 TIME FRAME



Bus - Base voltage (kV)
 Branch - MW/Mvar
 Equipment - MW/Mvar

kV: <=110.000 <=132.000 <=220.000 <=230.000 <=400.000 <=765.000 >=765.000

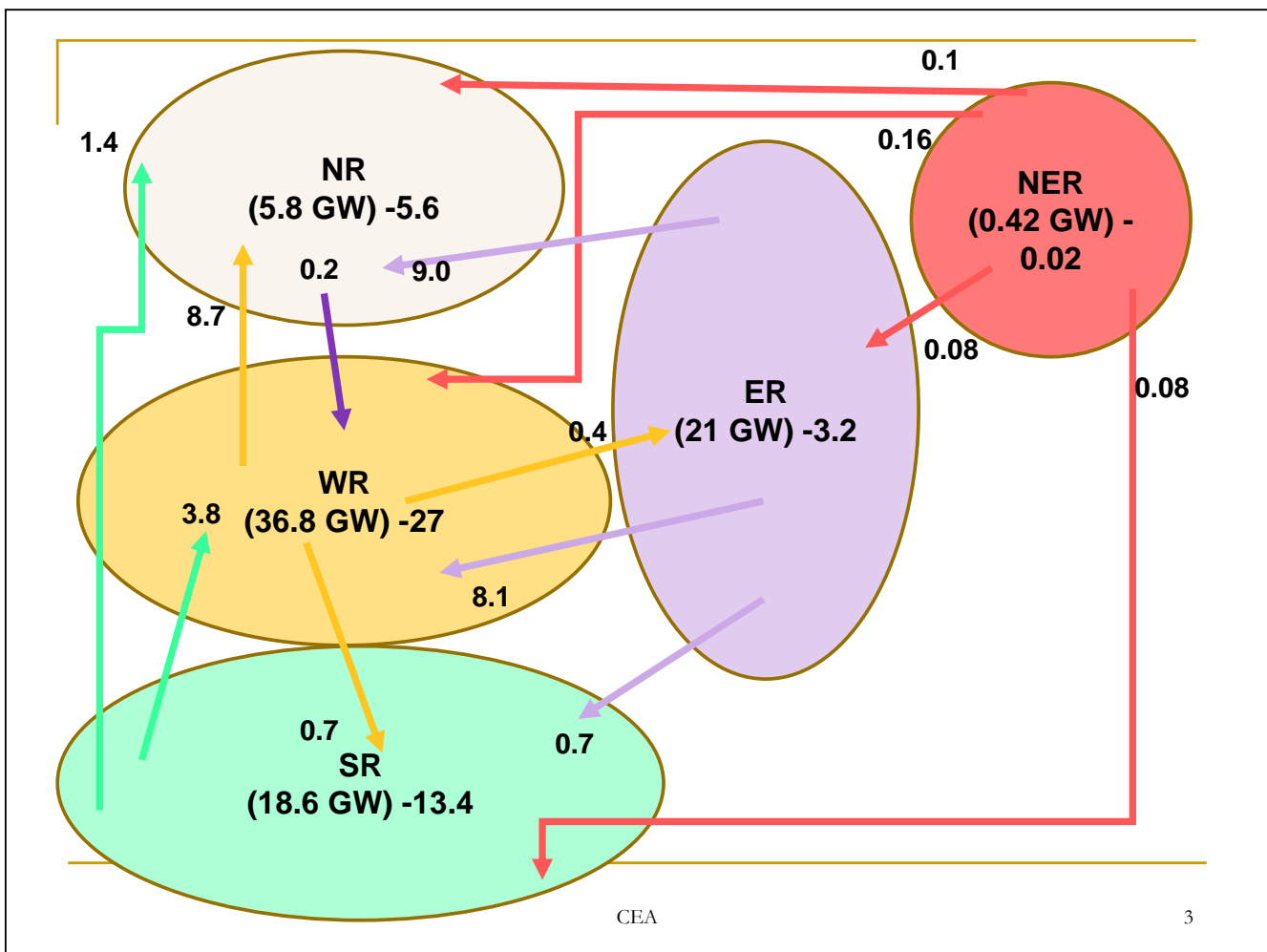
Ensuring adequacy in the planning and development of Inter State Transmission System

General Network Access (GNA)

Central Electricity Authority
December 2013

Existing Mechanism for Transmission Access

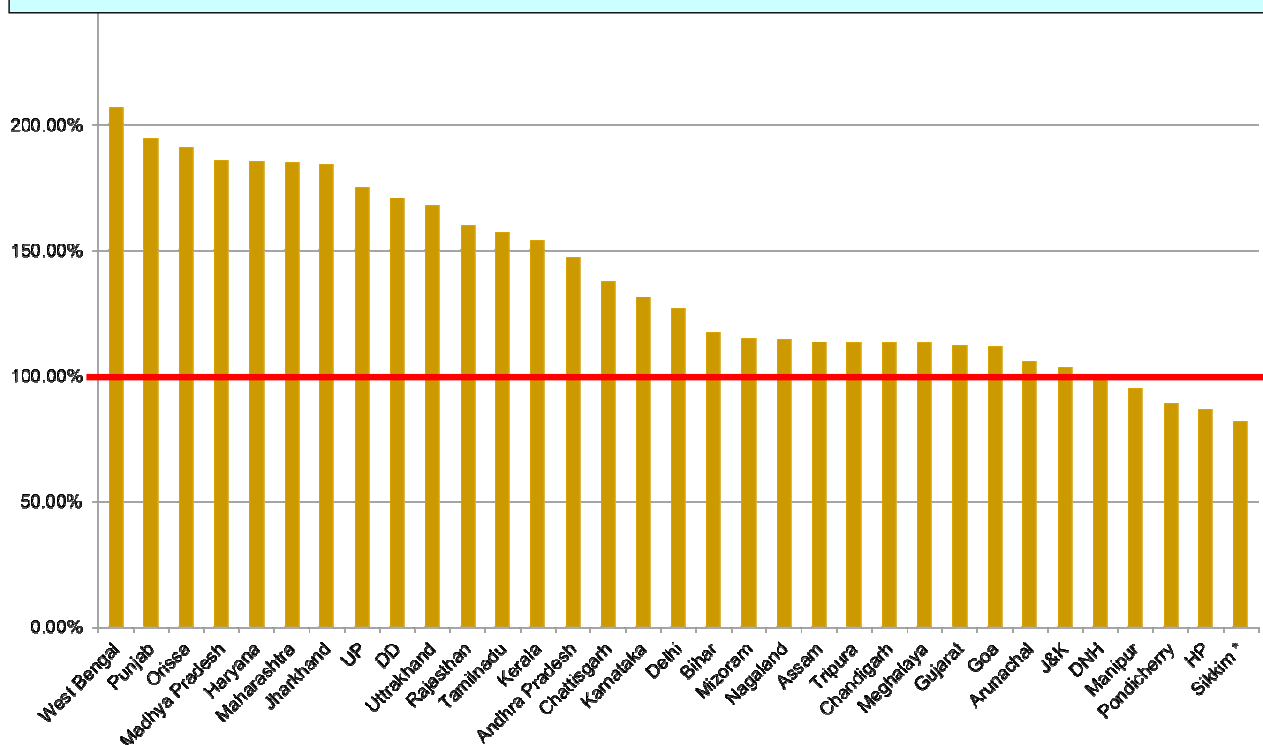
- Connectivity for Generator with ISTS:
No charges payable & no commitment to provide access – no transmission strengthening
- LTA (Point to Point): - Adequate transmission system get planned and implemented.
- LTA (Target Region) – part transmission system gets planned, may be insufficient
- MTOA/STOA: - no transmission strengthening, uses margins in existing transmission system



Concerns in existing approach

- Congestion – due to inadequate transmission system planned and increasing STOA/MTOA transactions (from 8 BU in 2007 to 50 BU in 2013)
- For LTA (target region) :
 - Burden of additional PoC charges (for target as well as actual drawal point)
 - While availing MTOA/ STOA, no preference over those having mere connectivity.
- Disproportionate payment of PoC charges – disadvantage to Generators /Utilities who follow long term PPA vis-à-vis those who over-inject/ over-draw than their LTA

% Drawal above LTA quantum



CEA

5

New approach - General Network Access

- System to be planned based on Generator/ Demand quantum and their location without knowing the contracted source of purchase/ sale
- The generator and the States/Consumer could be given general network access (GNA) to ISTS for the agreed quantum of power (MW)
- For grant of GNA
 - Generator will not have to specify drawal points
 - Drawee entity will not have to specify injection points
- Generators mandated to take GNA corresponding to their ex-bus capacity (other than captive)
- A GNA agreement with generators/drawing entity could become the driver for investment in transmission - GNA to be assessed at least with 4-5 years in advance

CEA

6

New approach - General Network Access

Cont..

- Existing transmission service – ‘Connectivity (as per the CERC)’ and LTA (target regions) for IPPs may be discontinued in view of GNA
 - Any power transfer beyond the GNA capacity may be entertained only through STOA service at a premium rate (say 100%)
 - The concept of PoC charges and GNA are not path specific or point to point specific. Accordingly, in GNA transmission charges would be determined by the GNA quantum and PoC rate for that point
-

Benefits under GNA

For Generators

- Generators to get all India access with flexibility to change point of drawal
- Generators not be liable to pay for notional point of drawal charges
- Generators will not have to declare target beneficiaries

For Drawing Entities

- Reliable access for short term and medium term market. This will be a great comfort to OA consumers as well as DISCOMs.
 - States empowered to determine their GNA requirement and get the ISTS built for it.
 - DISCOMs will be able to buy cheap power with certainty through the PX at where the competition is intense - will benefit consumers
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Tenures under GNA mechanism

- The GNA may be for a period of 12 years
(to ensure recovery of investment in transmission)
 - For scheduling under GNA, it is proposed that - the LTA (P-to-P) can be for a minimum period of 5 years
 - MTOA for one year fixed tenure, with window opening twice a year,
 - The STOA for period up to 1 month
 - The difference between LTA/ MTA/ STOA users may be in the priority of scheduling
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Thanks