

A detailed map of Kansas showing county boundaries and names. The map includes major cities like Wichita, Topeka, and Lawrence, and major highways such as I-70 and I-35. The text is overlaid on the map.

Kansas Power Pool

Electricity Subcommittee

Kansas Energy Council

June 17th, 2008



A joint effort by member cities to combine power supply assets and resources to gain the greatest economic efficiency and value for municipal utility customers



- Operational May 2005
- Municipal Energy Agency per Kansas statute
- Ensure a consistent, reliable power supply to members cities at the lowest price
- Help efficiently utilize and dispatch each city's generation and purchase power contracts
- Explore joint capital projects necessary and beneficial to member cities



- Formed when cities were given notice of the pending cancellation of their long-term power supply contracts
- Cancellation result of SPP's need to be the transmission provider to all customers under the RTO footprint
- Cities were required to make costly and intensive application to SPP for transmission service.
- Pooling together realized significant financial savings for cities



- Membership brings valuable benefits to the community:
 - Equal representation by all participants
 - Pooling of resources- access to lower cost market energy
 - Reserve sharing – reduced Southwest Power Pool ancillary service charges
 - Collective resource planning and acquisition
 - Networking transmission service - firming capabilities between cities and available network resources
 - Cost sharing of operating expenses



Municipal electric utilities serve 18% of Kansas' electric utility load

Expected KPP demand for all cities in the current Southwest Power Pool study process exceeds 358MW

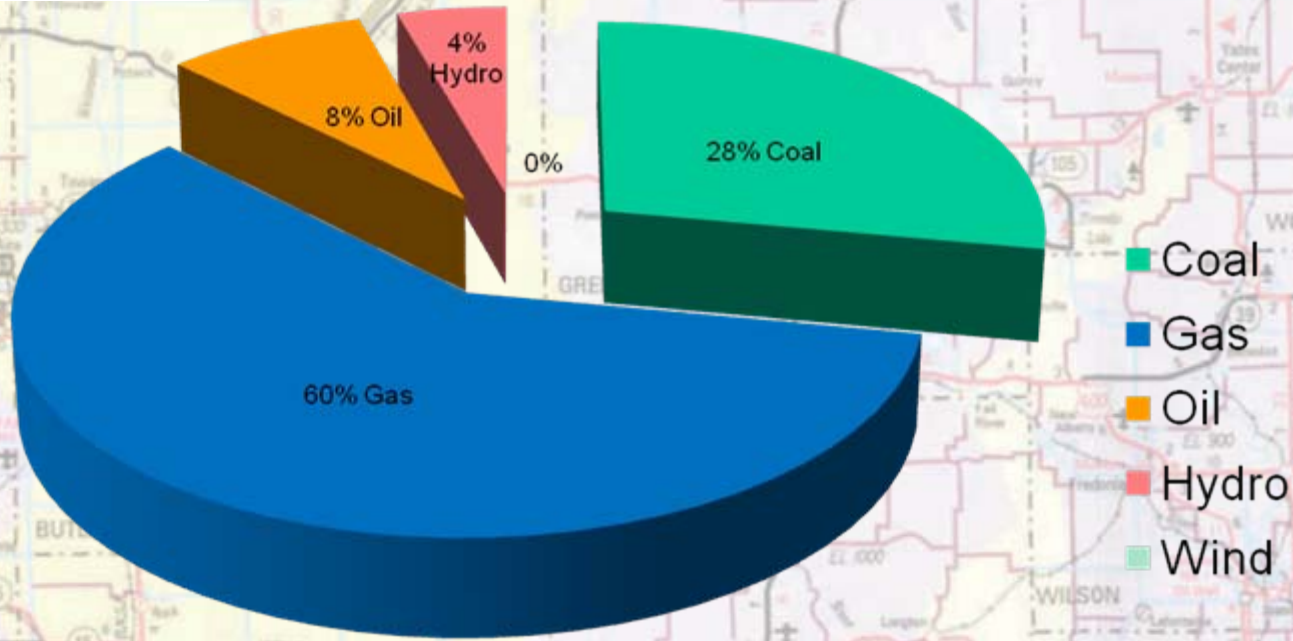


Kansas Power Pool Member Cities

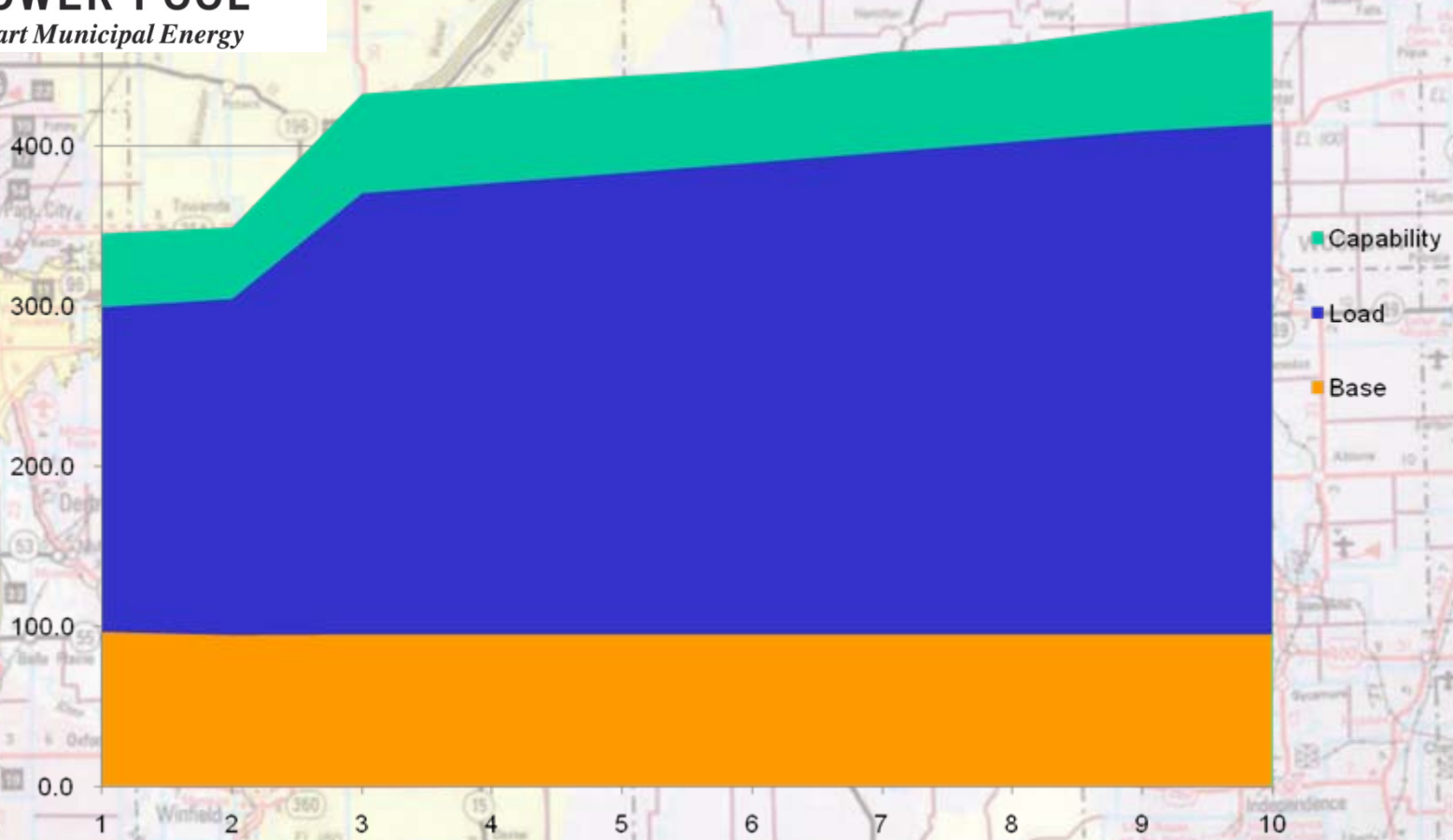
Cities in orange are taking power from KPP



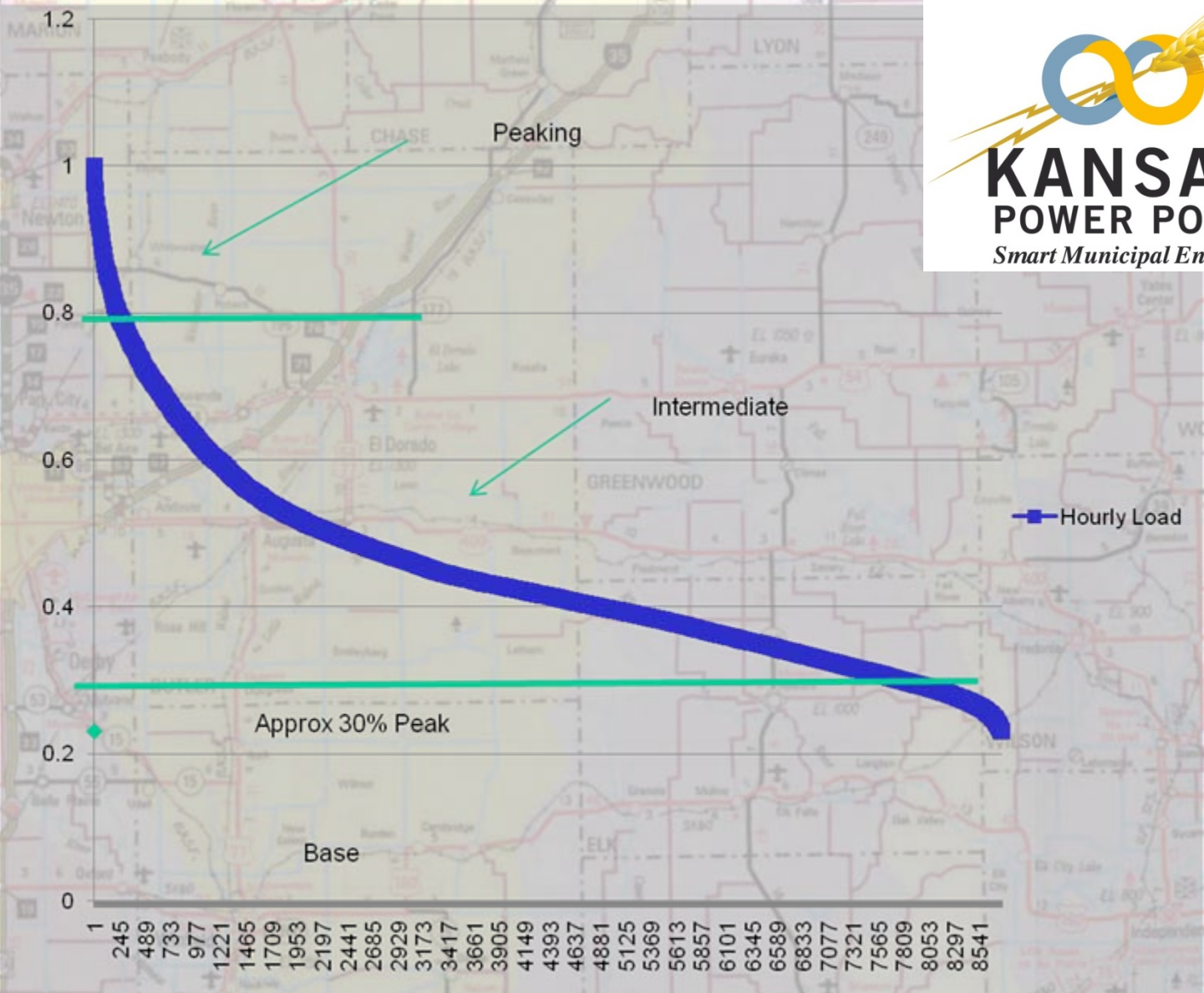
- **Power Supply Resources**
 - Bowersock Hydro Dam
 - Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA)
 - Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA)
 - KCBPU Nearman
 - Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority (OMPA)
 - Omaha Public Power District (OPPD)
 - Each of the cities' own generating resources



Kansas Power Pool Generation Mix



KPP Load & Capability



Load Duration

Load Projection Mix



	<u>2008</u> <u>1st</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>2nd</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>3rd</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>4th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>5th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2013</u> <u>6th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>7th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>8th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>9th</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>10th</u> <u>Year</u>
Coal	96.34	94.42	94.82	94.82	94.82	94.82	94.82	94.82	94.82	94.82
Gas	205.63	212.43	244.95	250.05	254.30	258.55	267.05	271.30	280.65	289.15
Oil	28.06	29.26	34.99	35.89	36.64	37.39	38.89	39.64	41.29	42.79
Hydro	15.30	15.83	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73
Wind										
	345.33	351.94	392.49	398.49	403.49	408.49	418.49	423.49	434.49	444.49

30% increase in power needs within 10 years



- **Going Forward**

- Thirty percent increase in power needs within 10 years drives real solutions – not temporary fixes
- Long term, fixed power contracts are a premium
- Access to affordable baseload generation capacity critical
- As transmission dependent utilities a more robust grid will allow greater generation choice at more affordable prices



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