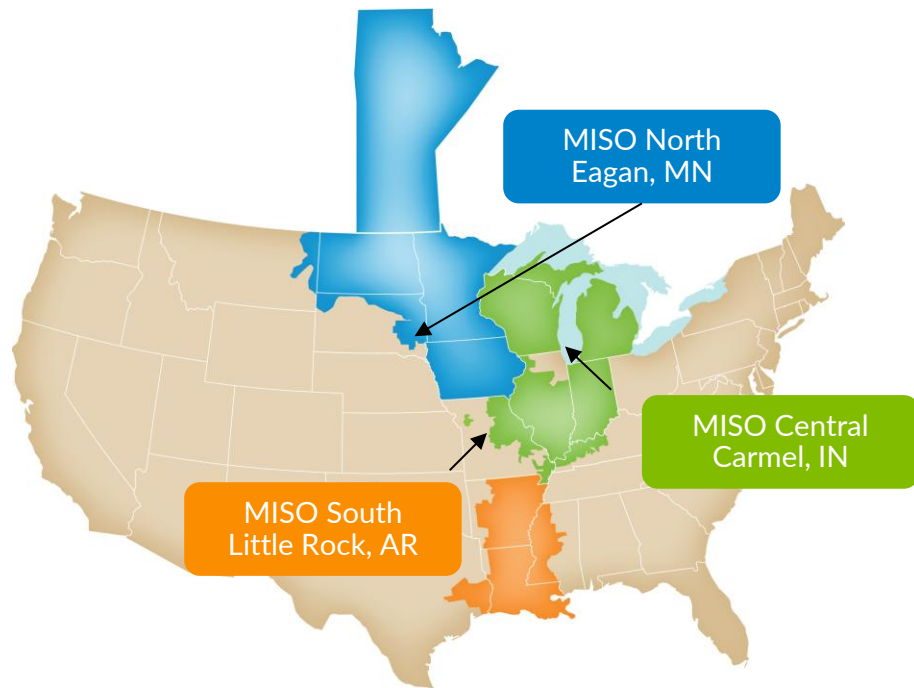




Probabilistic Methods Applied to MISO's LRTP Business Case

ESIG Spring Technical Workshop
March 19th in Austin, Texas
Session 6A: Transmission Planning

MISO key facts



Area Served	15 U.S. States and Manitoba, Canada
Population Served	45 Million
Generating Units	> 1,447
Record Demand	127 GW on 7/20/2011
Market Participants	> 500

MISO applies probabilistic methods to several processes

System Planning

- ✓ LOLE/PRM Study
- ✓ LRTP Business Case

Markets & Operations

- ✓ Operations Risk Management

Markets & Digital Strategy

- ✓ Strategic Assessments

Probabilistic methods applied to LRTP T2.1

Business Case methodology

- **Leverages** information from ESIG's Multi-Value Transmission Planning for a Clean Energy Future

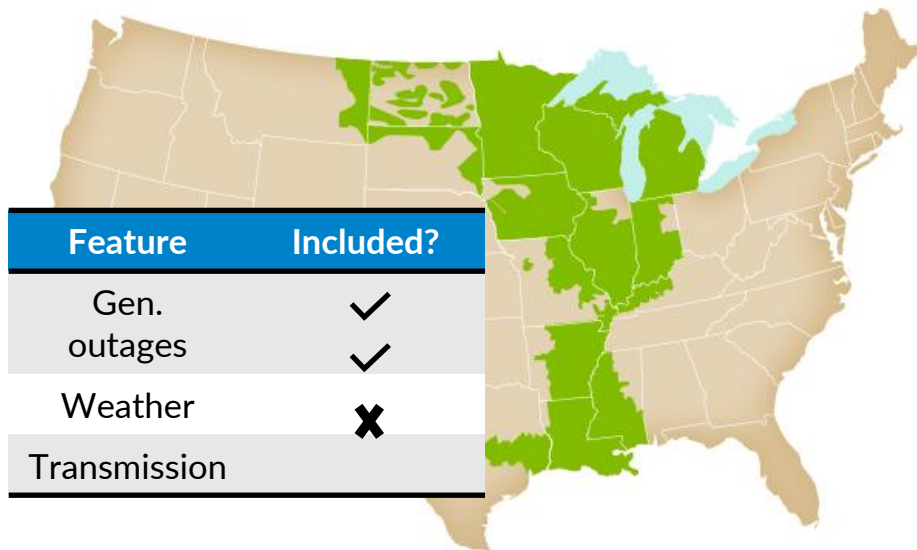
LRTP T2.1 Benefit Metrics		
1 Energy savings from reduced losses	2 Capacity savings from reduced losses	3 Decarbonization
4 Mitigation of reliability issues	5 Congestion & fuel savings	6 Avoided transmission investment
7 Avoided Capacity Cost	8 Reduced risks from extreme weather impacts	9 Reduced transmission outage cost

- **Integrates** transmission planning and RA into a single study framework

Integrated transmission & RA method adopted in LRTP T2.1

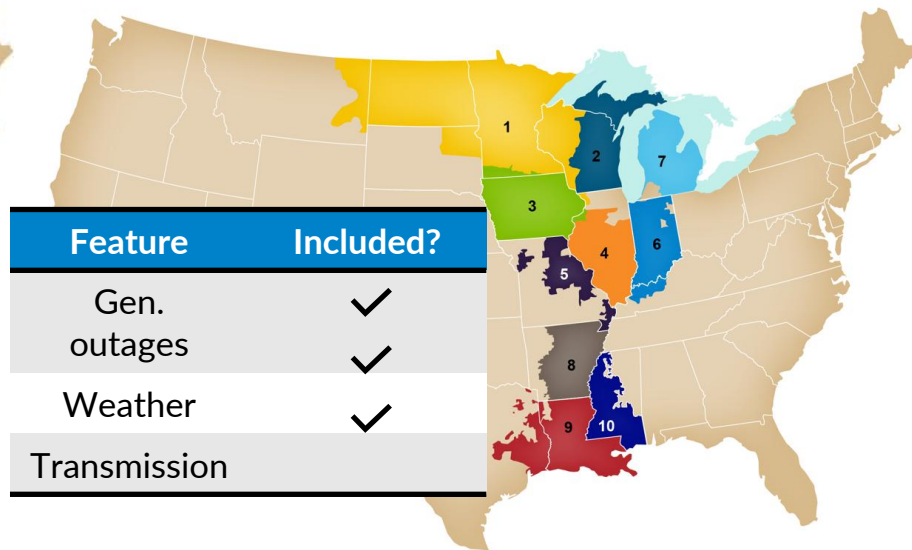
Typical RA model

Unconstrained transmission



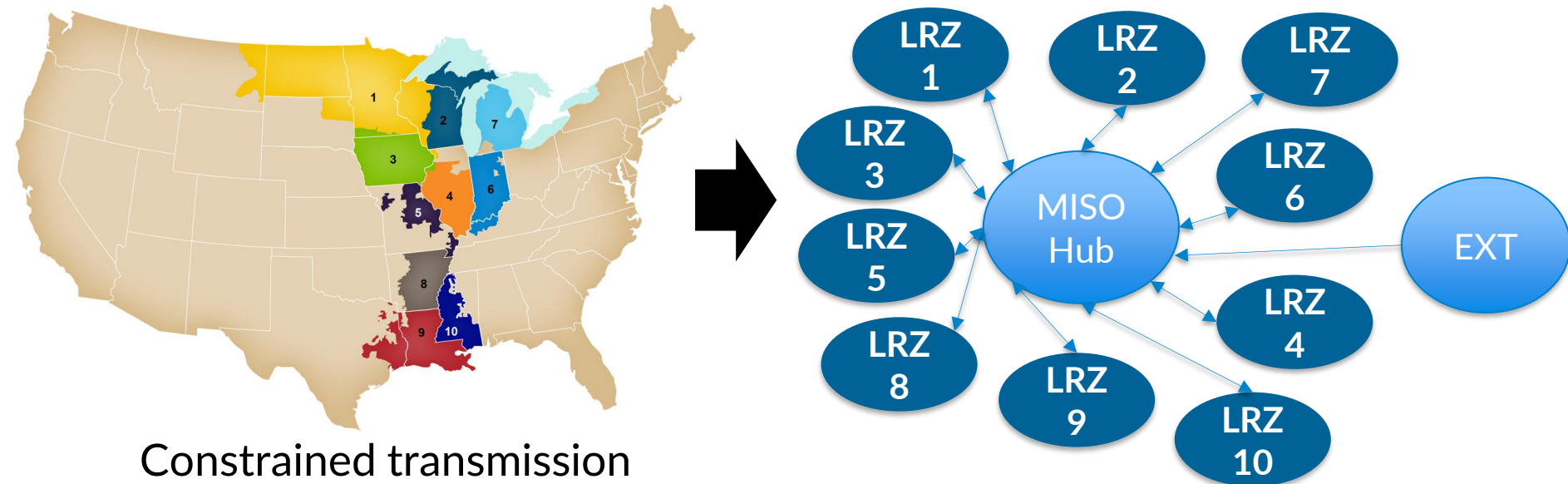
LRTP T2.1 RA model

Constrained transmission



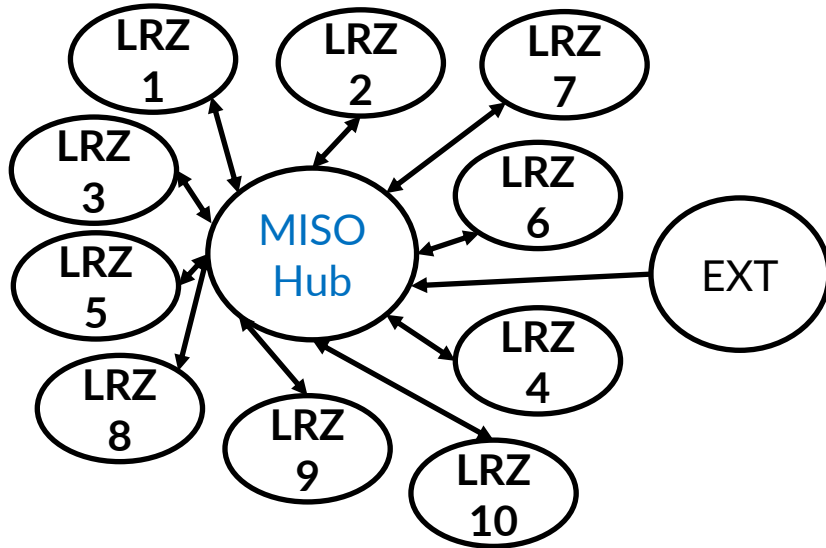
Integrated transmission & RA method adopted in LRTP T2.1

LRTP T2.1 RA model

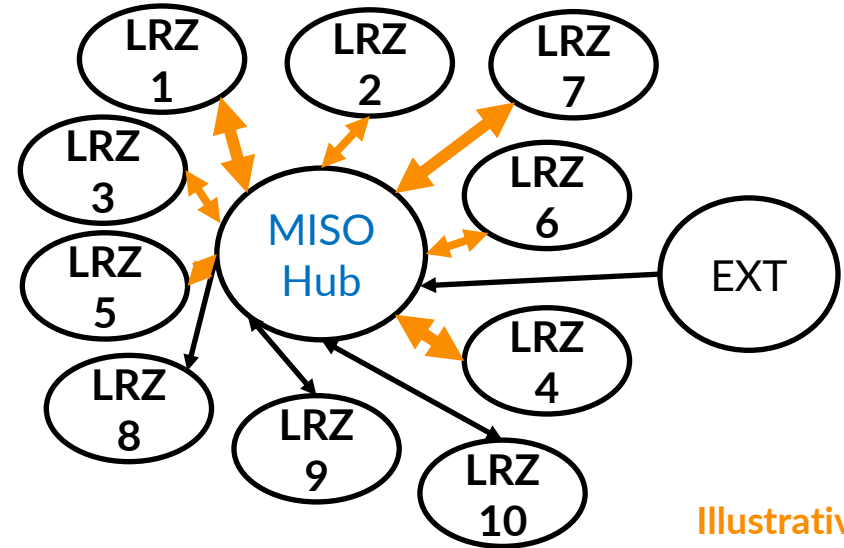


Benefits reflect increases in transfer capabilities across the footprint

LRTP T2.1 “base” RA model



LRTP T2.1 “change” RA model



Illustrative

Avoided capacity cost benefit (ACC)

How much capacity can LRTP T2.1 avoid?

LRTP T2.1 “base”

RA model

“Base” case
reserve margin

LRTP T2.1 “change”

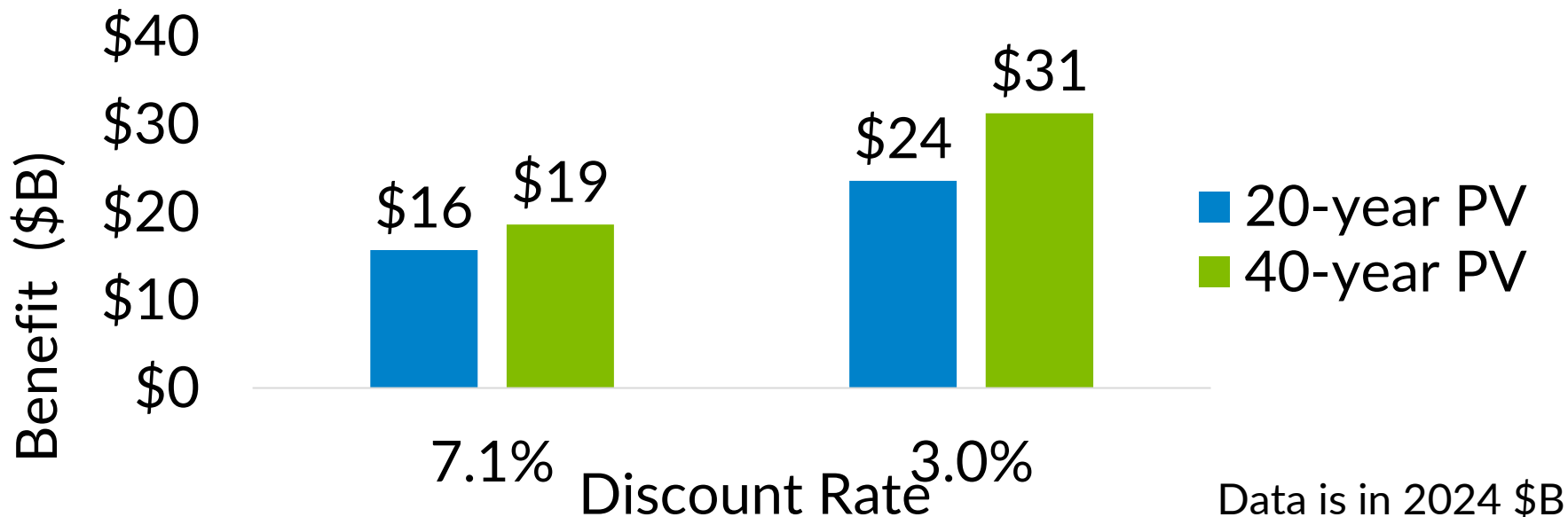
RA model

“Change” case
reserve margin

LRTP T2.1 ACC benefit = ① - ②

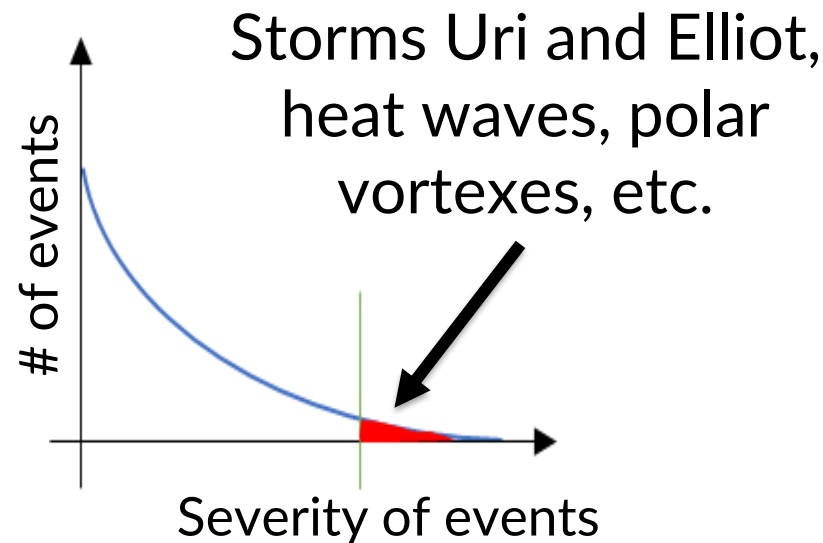
Avoided capacity cost benefit (ACC)

Benefit is monetized by calculating the present value of the incremental capacity need using a resource expansion model



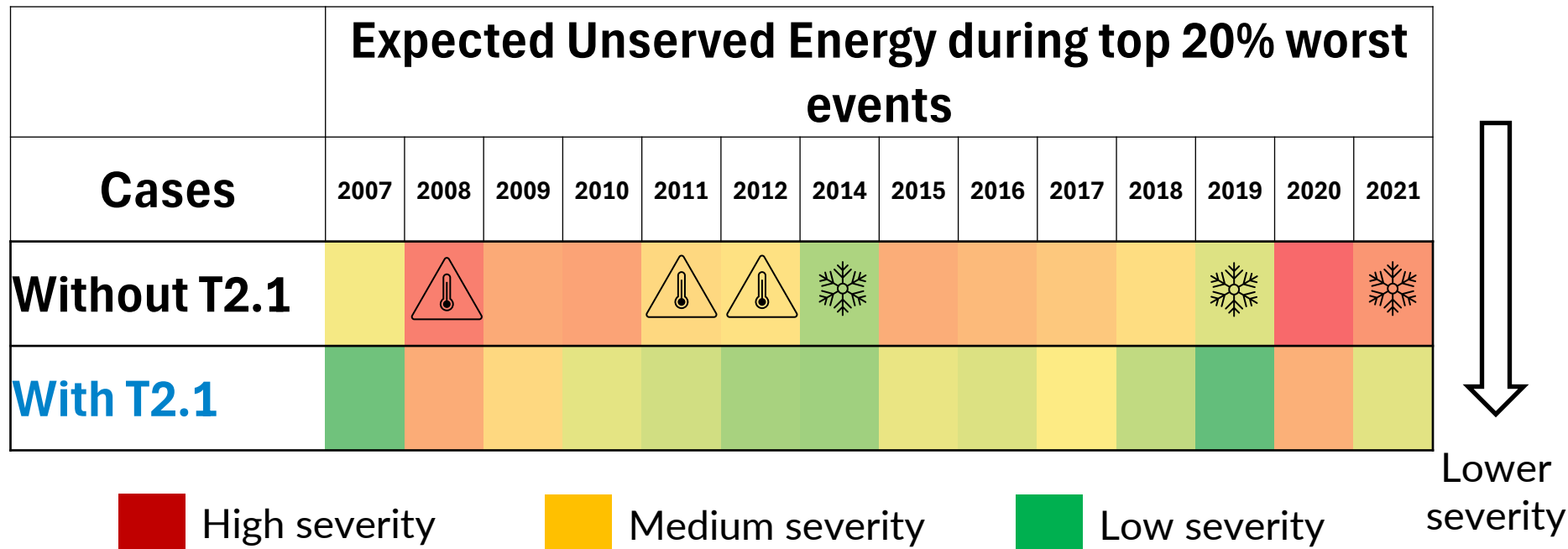
Reduced risks from extreme weather impacts benefit

- Focuses on the “worst” events
- Same assumptions & method as the ACC benefit metric
- Combines RA metrics and scarcity pricing
- Probability of occurrence must be defined

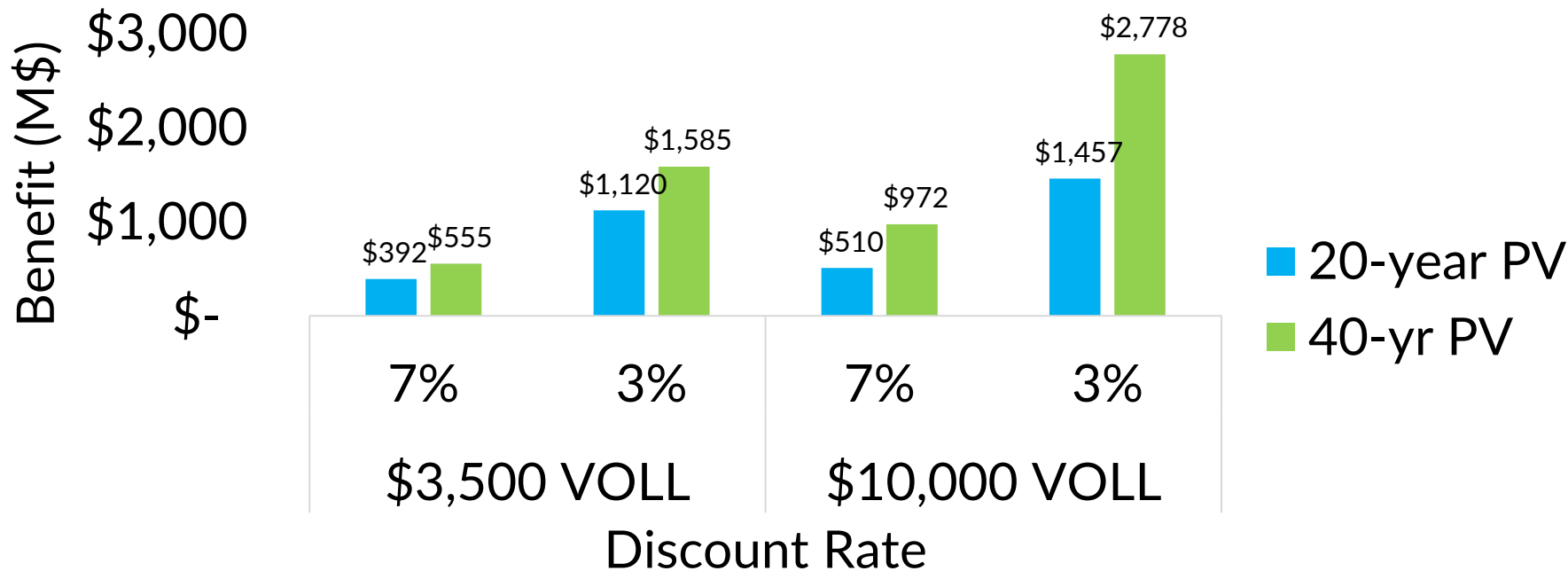


Illustrative distribution of risk

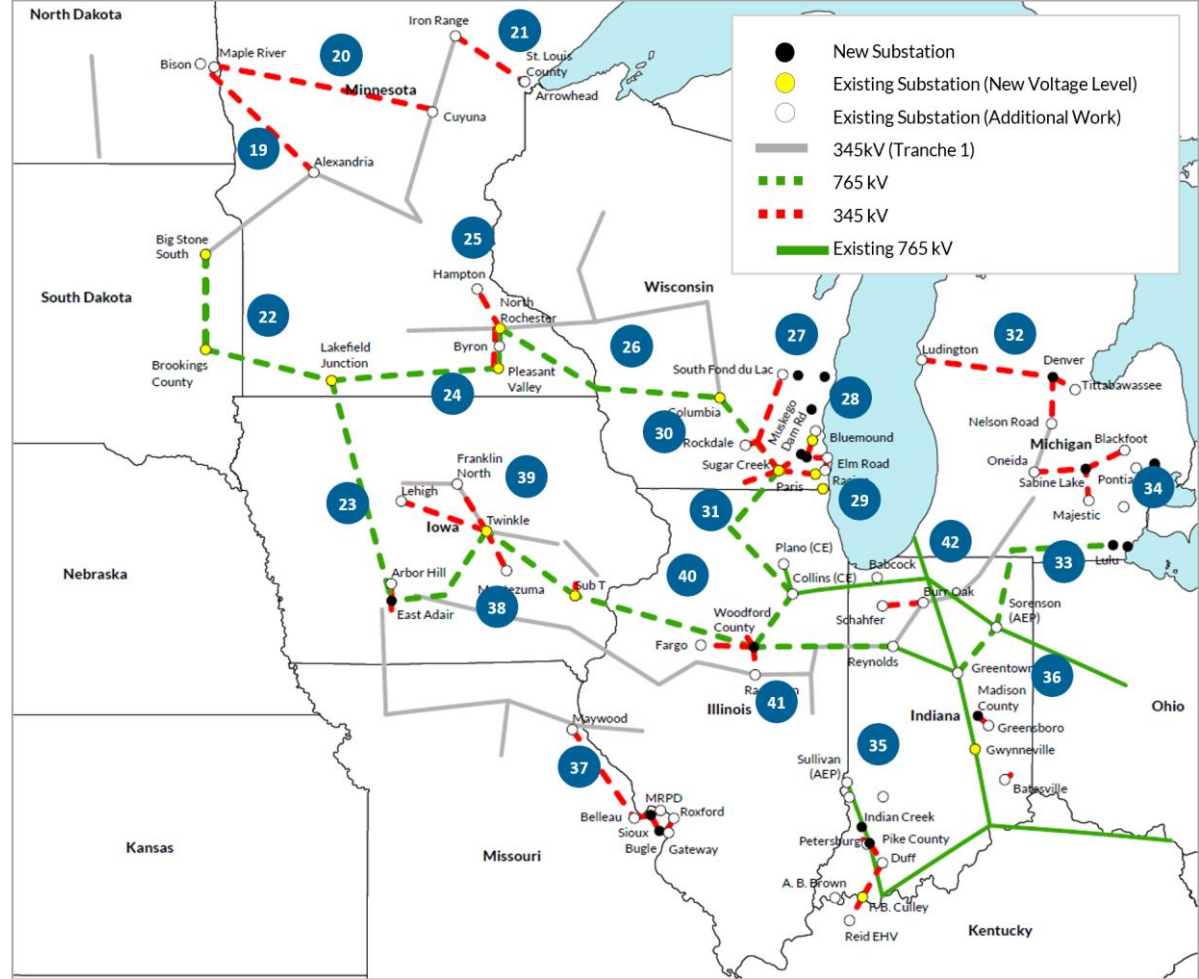
Reduced risks from extreme weather impacts benefit



Reduced risks from extreme weather impacts benefit



When all 9 benefits are included, the LRTP T2.1 benefit to cost ratios result in 1.9-3.8



How can the Probabilistic Methods developed in MISO's LRTP T2.1 business case be extended to other processes?

LRTP T2.1 Benefit Metrics		
Energy savings from reduced losses	Capacity savings from reduced losses	Decarbonization
Mitigation of reliability issues	Congestion & fuel savings	Avoided transmission investment
Avoided Capacity Cost	Reduced risks from extreme weather impacts	Reduced transmission outage cost



Thank you!

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