Joint Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) Stakeholder Presentation February 3, 2016



RESOURCE MODELING (I&M/AEP)

Agenda

- Objective: Provide a basic overview of resource modeling and how it is used in developing an IRP
 - List software criteria necessary for resource modeling
 - Identify and describe resource modeling inputs
 - Provide examples of model output
 - Describe risk modeling options and provide examples
 - Development of a preferred plan



- Role of Resource Modeling in Developing an IRP
 - Utilities must select among a variety of resource options (supply and demand-side) to meet their customers' energy needs
 - Each resource option has a different cost and energy profile
 - The optimal suite of resources will vary based on the modeling input assumptions (scenarios/sensitivities)
 - Goal of resource modeling is to identify the suite of resources that meets customer requirements at the lowest reasonable cost
 - Model outputs are used to inform utility decision makers in developing a preferred portfolio of resources



- Production Costing Function
 - Production Costing accounts for the costs of converting fuel and other variable and fixed costs in order to produce electrical energy to meet customers' load
- Resource Planning Function
 - Long-Term resource optimization is the development of a system resource expansion plan that balances "least-cost" objectives with planning flexibility, asset mix considerations, adaptability to risk, and conforms with applicable NERC and RTO criteria

5

 The "Objective Function" is to minimize net present value of forward-looking costs (i.e. capital and production costs)



 Software tools used in resource modeling functions (Production Costing and Resource Planning)





System Optimizer

Strategist

PROMOD IV

Power and productivity for a better world™







2/11/2016

- Criteria for selecting Resource Planning Software
 - Market-based commitment & dispatch
 - Easily model emission-limited dispatch
 - User-friendly input/output interface
 - Responsive user support

8

Inputs used in the modeling

- Existing System
- Resource Options
- Scenario Drivers
- Financial Rate Inputs



Existing system operating characteristics

- Heat rates
- Load points (MW)
- Start cost
- Start cost times (hours)
- Rating (firm, max, min)
- Min up Min down times
- Ramp rates (MW/min)
- Variable O&M (\$/MWh)
- Fixed O&M (\$/kW/year)

- Capital expenditures
- On-going capital
- Maintenance schedule (dates)
- Forced outage rates (%)
- Outage ratings (MW)
- Mean, min, max repair times (hours)
- Transmission interconnection



Inputs : Existing System - Resource Options - Scenario Drivers - Financial Inputs

Resource Options

- Thermal
 - Base load, Intermediate, and Peaking
- Energy efficiency
 - Commercial and Residential
- Wind
- Solar
 - Utility and customer owned
- Grid optimization

- Build costs (\$/kW)
- Construction profiles
- Economic life
- Technical life
- Min and max units built (by horizon or year)
- Operating characteristics
- Generation profiles (wind/solar)



Scenario drivers

- Load forecast (base)
 - Load sensitivities (high, low)
- Commodity prices (base)
 - Coal, Gas, Market energy price
 - Price sensitivities (high, low)
- Environmental Regulation
 - Water, CO₂, Coal Combustion Residuals



Financial Rate Inputs

- 1 Composite Tax Rate (%)
- 2 Customer Discount Rate (%)
- 3 Debt Service Reserve Percent (%)
- 4 Federal Income Tax Rate (%)
- 5 Inflation Rate (%)
- 6 Real Discount Rate (%)
- 7 Reserve and Contingency Reserve (%)
- 8 Utility Discount Rate (%)
- 9 Weighted Cost of Capital (%)



- Long term resource models utilize the objective function described earlier while abiding by the following <u>possible</u> constraints:
 - Minimum and maximum reserve margins
 - Resource addition and retirement candidates (*i.e.*, maximum units built)
 - Age and lifetime of generators
 - Operation constraints such as ramp rates, minimum up/down times, capacity, heat rates, etc.
 - Fuel burn minimum and maximums
 - Emission limits on effluents such as SO₂ and NO_x



- Long term resource models provide multiple plans for each scenario analyzed
 - Cost of plan is represented by the cumulative present worth of revenue requirements (CPW) or present value of revenue requirements (PVRR)
 - Models produce an optimal plans fuel cost, Variable O&M and Fixed O&M cost, start fuel cost, emissions cost, total generation cost, revenues from energy sales to market, recovery of capital investments on generation additions





Outputs

ile <u>E</u> dit To <u>p</u> ic <u>R</u> un <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp													
🕒 😅 🔚 👯 Run Options 🍷 🗠 🔂 🗔 Standard Reports 🔣 F	eport Ager	nt 🔣	•		? .	II.		B 🔒	🗮 📲 🗙	+ 🕅 🖼	😓 🔚 🚺		
			101.400										
Strategist Topics													
👪 Find 📔 New Topic 🗙 Remove Topic													
Module Data I provide a construction of parts Output Company DLC Program Fuel Data Fuel Data Fuel Vear Individual Variables: Pump Storage Unit System Data System Data System Data Capital Expenditure and Recovery PROVEW Resource Optimization Strategist Topics		VEAR	Image: Cost all	 (\$000) 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 	AMOS_1 \$8,55 \$117,25 \$117,75 \$120,93 \$140,75 \$120,93 \$140,75 \$145,33 \$153,07 \$145,33 \$153,07 \$145,33 \$153,73 \$152,10 \$164,88 \$266,00 \$250,48 \$270,14 \$223,26 \$223,2	1 93.40 94.00 39.60 55.30 55.30 55.30 55.30 32.90 55.30 83.00 32.90 98.90 45.60 85.30 72.20 98.90 45.60 85.30 72.20 09.70 81.80 03.90 64.00 64.00 64.00 14.20 01.00 27.80 50.39 64.00 64.00 63.30 64.00 63.30 64.00 63.30 64.00 64.00 63.30 64.00 63.30 64.00 63.30 64.00 64.00 65.30	2 AMOS_2 \$101,905.50 \$130,473.30 \$97,622.40 \$140,737.30 \$121,260.10 \$115,445.80 \$119,371.70 \$125,794.60 \$121,083.10 \$138,835.10 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,398.60 \$141,395,710.30 \$143,862.30 \$159,007.10 \$188,268.50 \$172,595.00 \$182,758.30 \$150,208.50 \$131,766.00 \$154,517.40 \$153,483.80 \$272,809.40 \$271,216.60	3 AMOS_3 \$118,690.30 \$148,968.60 \$182,723.50 \$107,160.00 \$110,242.60 \$96,092.06 \$143,879.80 \$180,221.60 \$175,570.70 \$186,240.00 \$192,783.50 \$151,606.20 \$153,117.70 \$160,991.10 \$192,229.00 \$151,606.20 \$153,117.70 \$160,991.10 \$192,229.00 \$174,191.30 \$133,285.80 \$145,384.70 \$122,798.90 \$67,071.55 \$93,654.75 \$75,936.23 \$79,477.61 \$87,295.96 \$93,646.31 \$448,473.20 \$479,537.10 \$426,407.30 \$387,018.30	4 BECK_6 \$101.17 \$1,322.35 \$580.61 \$5,095.32 \$6,604.82 \$7,395.87 \$7,262.74 \$8,413.03 \$8,512.19 \$9,662.76 \$9,196.58 \$9,919.06 \$8,619.73 \$9,253.17 \$9,418.98 \$10,500.40 \$9,490.56 \$9,737.57 \$9,039.35 \$8,693.18 \$6,273.22 \$5,352.47 \$9,039.35 \$8,693.18 \$6,273.22 \$5,352.47 \$4,704.91 \$4,969.11 \$5,053.28 \$5,260.40 \$20,676.74 \$19,859.97 \$21,185.82 \$12,988.24	FUEL 5 BIGS_1 \$8,771.50 \$10,522.20 \$9,616.80 \$11,4791.57 \$12,646.68 \$11,476.50 \$11,935.83 \$0.00	BIGS_2 I \$94,717.21 \$53,958.86 \$104,164.90 \$94,713.39 \$59,406.60 \$96,482.13 \$89,743.39 \$22,900.71 \$55,709.20 \$65,154.10 \$91,051.52 \$87,742.03 \$91,051.52 \$87,742.03 \$73,685.14 \$83,834.59 \$72,521.50 \$57,483.55 \$56,325.71 \$40,103.69 \$22,459.22 \$19,377.74 \$24,919.29 \$25,163.30 \$28,413.96 \$26,668.18 \$29,432.30 \$281,795.30 \$20,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000		

File Home Window Chart												
New Open Connect Save Paste	Stand Auto	dard → ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓										
File Clipboard	Nume	eric Format Solution										
IM IRP Initial ST 2016-45 Base Band_NFL												
Phase		🕞 🖉 🌍 AEP_EAST 🛛 🛛 Data	a (Chart								
MT Schedule	-11	Production	Pa	arent Name	Collection	Property	Band	Datetime	Units	Rockport 1 85%	Rockport 2 85%	Tanners
T SChedule		A Generators	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2016	\$000	148,583.67	147,974.1	2
Period Type		V Q Rockport 1 85%	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2017	\$000	149,504.07	165,632.9	9
Interval	-		AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2018	\$000	157,135.81	120,379.9	4
Month		Image: A standard and a standard	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2019	\$000	188,422.06	138,476.3	o
Fiscal Year		▷ ♥ ♥ Tanners Ck 2	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2020	\$000	168,831.25	179,729.5	7
Series		Tanners Ck 3	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2021	\$000	217,624.16	173,891.5	9
List	-11	🛛 🔽 🥁 Nuclear	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2022	\$000	229,764.21	200,217.3	1
Properties		Image: Window State S	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2023	\$000	233,940.82	198,738.4	2
Names		IM Thermal Options	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2024	\$000	238,757.93	228,244.1	7
Bands		Fuels	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2025	\$000	184,661.40	239,222.3	В
Statistics		Physical Contracts	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2026	\$000	223,585.50	270,158.5	Э
Date Range		Transmission	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2027	\$000	231,129.80	290,006.5	4
1/1/2015		Regions	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2028	\$000	216,109.79	206,235.1	3
1/1/2010 15 1: 12:00 AM	2	Nodes	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2029	\$000	254,322.80	250,181.1	3
31 😴 Years(s) 🔹	•	Financial Companies	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2030	\$000	240,254.67	239,956.1	3
Primary Axis Secondary Axis		4 🥁 Generic	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2031	\$000	259,718.52	260,550.8	5
Properties (1/37	7)	V Constraints	AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2032	\$000	283,768.45	247,526.0	1
	4		AL	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2033	\$000	201,178.72	297,327.3	5
Property Unit	- 17		AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2034	\$000	318,232.39	289,419,4	0
Generator			AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2035	\$000	225 270 60	205 222 7	2 2
Generation GWh				D FAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2030	\$000	204 206 37	336,820,0	7
Units Started -				D FAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2037	\$000	359 826 10	309,623.0	1
Capacity Factor %				P FAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2030	\$000	345 514 64	362 759.8	2
Fuel Offtake GBTU			AF	P FAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2035	\$000	380 285 38	351 626.9	5
Start Fuel Offtake GBTU			AE	P EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2041	\$000	348.807.79	376.803.6	3
Pump Load GWh	-		AE	P EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2042	\$000	398.661.76	346.550.8	6
Fuel Cost \$000	-		AE	P EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2043	\$000	379,387.84	403,146.6	1
VORM Cost \$000			AE	P EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2044	\$000	420,828.05	380,734.6	7
Pueze Cast 5000			AE	P EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2045	\$000	363,180.76	418,264.4	1
Constraint Cost 5000			AE	P_EAST	Generator	Fuel Cost	1	2046	\$000	14,198.20	13,928.5	4
Start & Shutdown Cost \$000												
Start Evel Cost \$000												
Emissions Cost 6000												
Total Generation Cost \$000												
Average Heat Rate RTU/W/b										•	III	
SRMC \$/MM/h			◀		1		of 31					۹ ۵
Pool Revenue \$000		Recu	ult d									
		la neso										

.

- - . .

.

Sample output for one resource plan

	Plan A						
	Fuel	VOM	Emission	FOM	Annualized		Revenue
	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Build Cost	Pool Revenue	Requirement
Year	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2016	104,492	7,652	12,500	5,854	107,357	161,562	76,293
2017	111,806	8,188	13,375	6,264	107,357	172,871	74,119
2018	119,633	8,761	14,311	6,702	107,357	184,972	71,792
2019	128,007	9,374	15,313	7,171	107,357	197,920	69,302
2020	136,968	10,030	16,385	7,673	107,357	211,775	66,638
2021	146,555	10,732	17,532	8,211	107,357	226,599	63,788
2022	156,814	11,484	18,759	8,785	107,357	242,461	60,738
2023	167,791	12,287	20,072	9,400	107,357	259,433	57,475
2024	179,537	13,148	21,477	10,058	107,357	277,594	53,983
2025	359,073	26,295	42,955	20,117	322,071	555,187	215,324
2026	384,209	28,136	45,961	21,525	322,071	594,050	207,851
2027	411,103	30,105	49,179	23,031	322,071	635,634	199,856
2028	439,880	32,213	52,621	24,644	322,071	680,128	191,301
2029	470,672	34,468	56,305	26,369	322,071	727,737	182,147
2030	503,619	36,880	60,246	28,214	322,071	778,679	172,352

Sample output for multiple resource plans

		INDIAN	A MICHIG	AN POWER	COMPANY		-	-	
		I&M Ca	apacity Re	esource Opt	imization				
PRELIMINARY - S	Summary C	Compariso	n Plan A,	Plan B, Plan	C Under Hig	h Band Comm	odity Prici	ng	
CPW \$000 (2016\$)	Load Cost	Fuel Costs	Emission Costs	Fixed O&M+ Var O&M+ On-going Capital	New Build Capital+ New Build Program Costs	Contract (Revenue)/Cost	<i>Less:</i> Market Revenue	ICAP Value	Revenue Requirements
Plan A									
Utility Cost Present Worth 2016-2045	18,527,589	8,691,690	2,853,690	3,689,931	5,465,294	(219,164)	28,155,696	185,130	10,668,203
NPV of End Effects beyond 2045									1,402,022
Total Utility Cost, Cumulative Present Worth									12,070,226
Plan B									
Utility Cost Present Worth 2016-2045	18,527,589	8,817,296	1,875,660	2,662,676	6,354,900	(219, 164)	27,229,749	262,091	10,527,117
NPV of End Effects beyond 2045									1,571,701
Total Utility Cost, Cumulative Present Worth									12,098,818
Plan C									
Utility Cost Present Worth 2016-2045	18,527,589	5,922,547	734,031	2,045,270	5,903,289	(219,164)	22,033,360	139,263	10,740,938
NPV of End Effects beyond 2045									1,872,035
Total Utility Cost, Cumulative Present Worth									12,612,972

- Risk Modeling Options
- Deterministic
 - Subject specified plan through a variety of commodity price assumptions and load sensitivities.
 - Present value of revenue requirements (PVRR) created for a band of scenarios and sensitivities.

- Probabilistic
 - Identify variables
 - Energy Price, Fuel Price, Emission Price
 - Randomly selected iterations
 - PVRR for each iteration to determine Revenue Requirement at Risk (RRaR)
 - Higher RRaR the "riskier" the plan is.

- Risk Modeling Output
 - Deterministic

Revenue Requirements \$ Low Plan **Base Plan** High Plan Low Commodity 7,456,123 6,000,000 8,456,123 Base Commodity 7,894,123 7,000,000 9,456,123 High Commodity 8,000,000 9,456,321 8,456,123

Probabilistic



- Using Resource Model Results to Determine Preferred Plan
 - Look for similar elements in optimal plans under a variety of input scenarios
 - Quantify impact of modifying resource selection
 - Measure risk characteristics of Preferred Plan to Optimal Plans that are developed under a variety of pricing scenarios
 - Consider variations to existing fleet when constructing portfolios
 - Quantify impact of modifying existing resource assumptions
 - Useful in determining retirement candidates
 - Helpful in determining incremental cost related to policy decisions for example, increasing renewable energy component of capacity mix to hedge against future CO₂ restrictions