



Resource Accreditation Reform

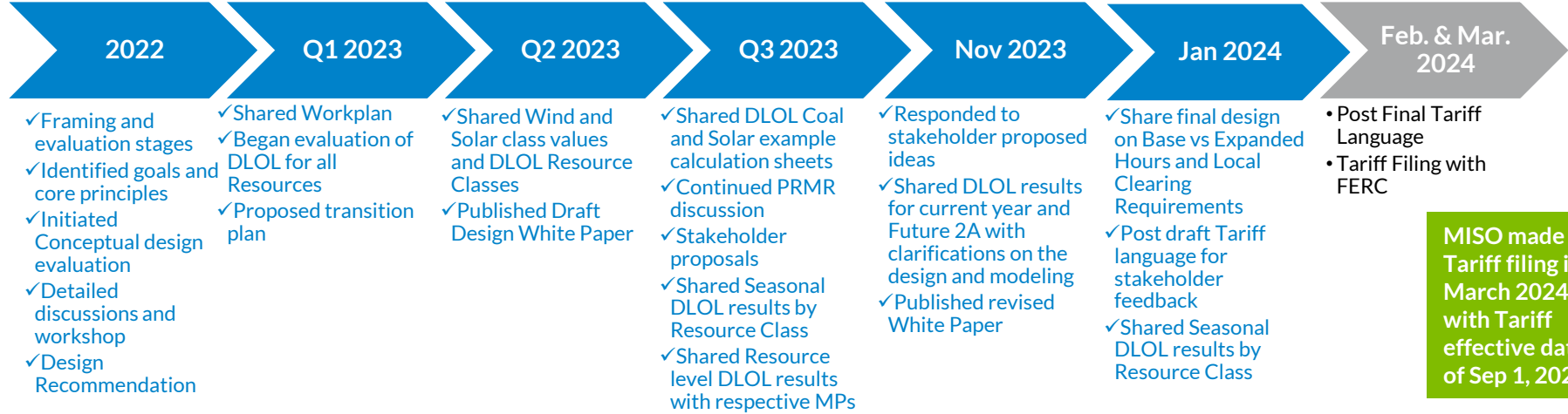
IRP Contemporary Issues Technical Conference
June 6, 2024

Executive Summary



- The changing resource fleet presents a paradigm shift *from* predictable peak risk periods with high resource availability *to* dynamic times of risk with corresponding low resource availability
- While accreditation enhancements approved in 2022 are helpful, further coordinated redesign of accreditation methodology is necessary
- Accreditation reforms under development advance a more wholistic solution for both thermal and non-thermal resources
- MISO made a Tariff filing for accreditation reforms in March 2024 (FERC Docket #: ER24-1638-000) with implementation in Planning Year 2028-2029

MISO's accreditation reform proposal has been developed based on robust stakeholder discussions over the last two years



MISO made a Tariff filing in March 2024, with Tariff effective date of Sep 1, 2024

MISO's proposed accreditation method is the next step in the evolution of the Resource Availability and Need (RAN) initiative to advance the needs identified in MISO's Reliability Imperative



MISO has done extensive outreach to educate stakeholders on its proposed accreditation reforms



17 MISO Stakeholder meetings (including 4 workshops)



15+ meetings with Market Participants



10+ meetings with OMS and State commission staff



10+ meetings with IMM

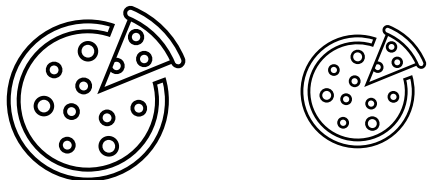
Proposed Accreditation Method

MISO's proposed methodology for accrediting all resources (except Load Modifying Resources) measures a resource's availability when reliability risk is the greatest

**Class-Level
(Prospective/Probabilistic)**

Direct-LOL Method

Availability within LOLE model during
Critical Hours

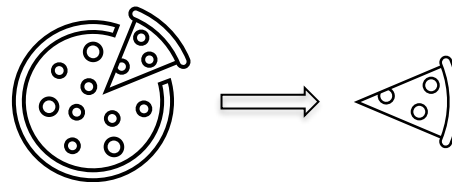


Step 1: Determining Class-level accreditation

**Resource-Level
(Retrospective/Deterministic)**

Schedule 53A Method

Based on actual performance with historical
high-risk hours weighted more heavily

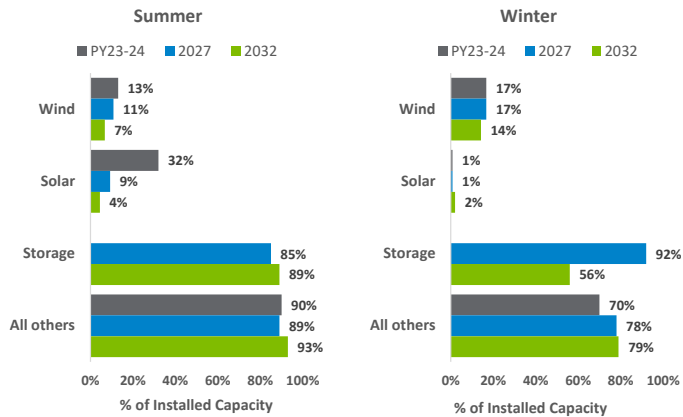


Step 2: Allocating Class-level accreditation
to each Resource in the Resource Class

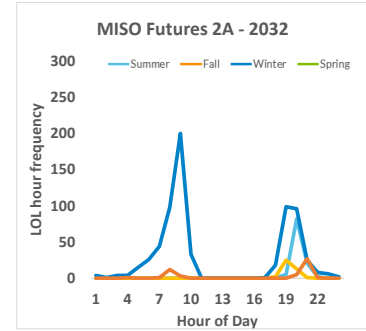
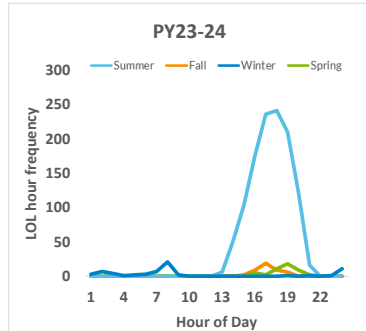
As the portfolio transitions, loss of load risks shifts, requiring resource accreditation to evolve based on reliability contribution

Risk hours are shifting from summer peak to winter.

Accreditation based on reliability contributions is the right direction.



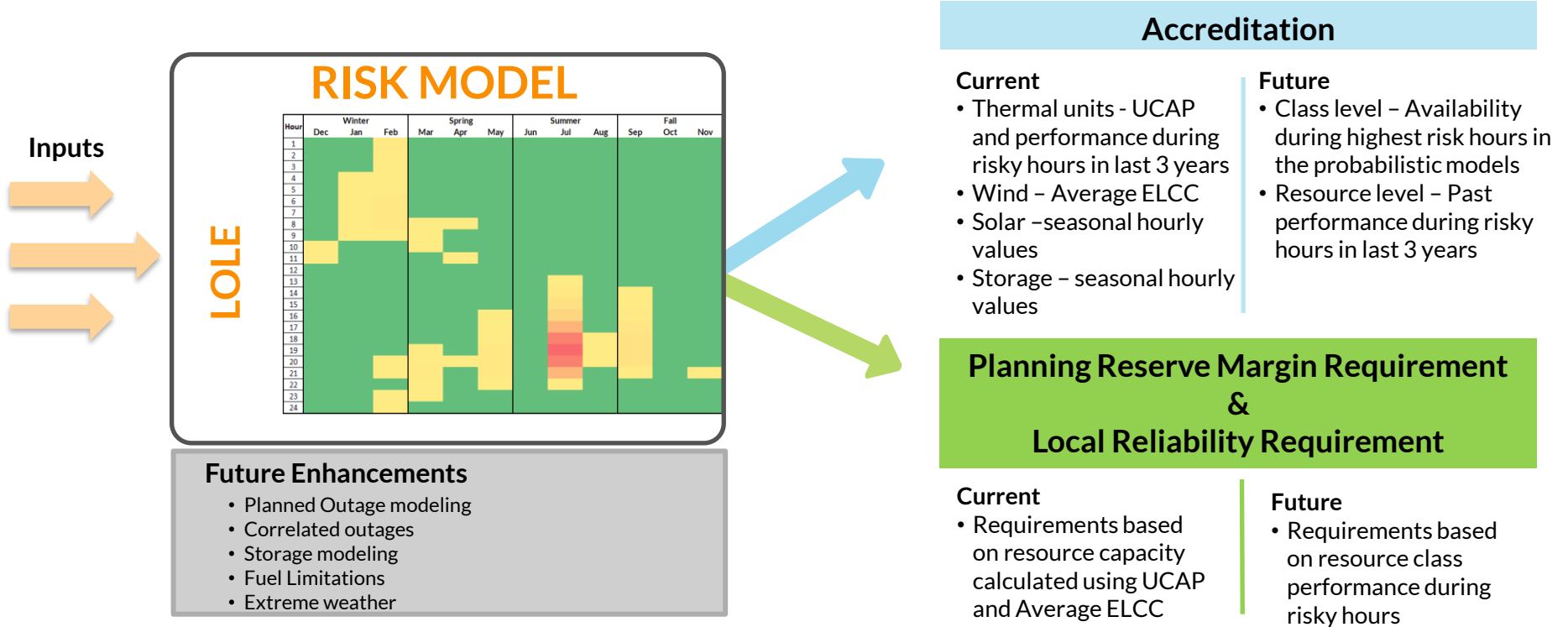
All others: Includes thermal, pumped storage, hydro, and others



Solar accreditation falls off with higher levels of penetration because of risk hours being shifted to later in the evening.

Requires close coordination with Members & State Regulators as they plan for their evolving fleets.

The planned reforms better leverage the risk model and aligns resource accreditation calculations with requirements calculations. Future modeling improvements will naturally drive more efficiency in the outcomes



KEY: ELCC = Effective Load Carrying Capability
 LOLE = Loss of Load Expectation

The proposed DLOL approach accurately accounts for reliability contributions of all resource classes in the probabilistic models. Accreditation & requirements change similarly under the DLOL paradigm

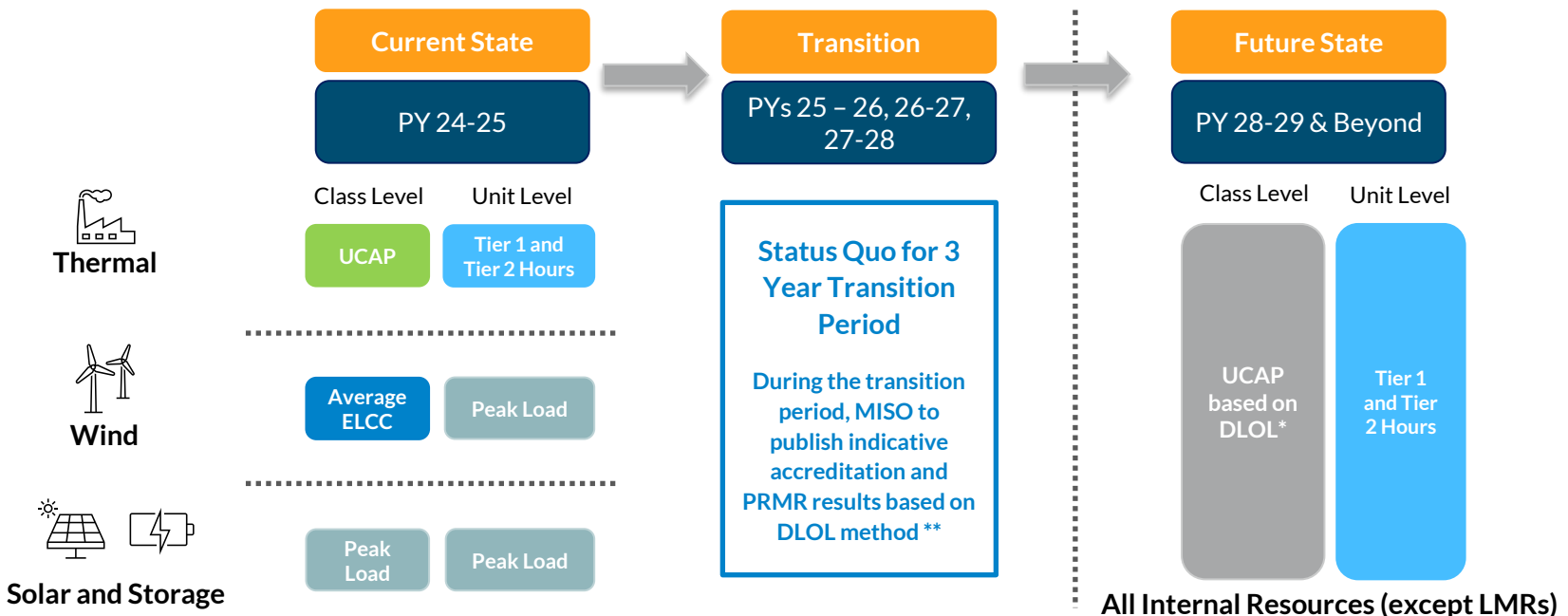
| PY23-24 Resource Class | Summer | | Fall | | Winter | | Spring | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed |
| Gas | 90% | 88% | 84% | 88% | 79% | 66% | 84% | 69% |
| Combined Cycle | 91% | 90% | 94% | 89% | 90% | 74% | 92% | 75% |
| Coal | 92% | 91% | 91% | 88% | 90% | 73% | 89% | 74% |
| Hydro | 96% | 96% | 94% | 96% | 93% | 92% | 97% | 88% |
| Nuclear | 95% | 90% | 96% | 85% | 95% | 86% | 92% | 80% |
| Pumped Storage | 99% | 98% | 91% | 98% | 94% | 50% | 89% | 67% |
| Storage | 95% | 94% | 95% | 93% | 95% | 91% | 95% | 95% |
| Solar | 45% | 36% | 25% | 31% | 6% | 2% | 15% | 18% |
| Wind | 18% | 11% | 23% | 15% | 40% | 16% | 23% | 16% |
| Run-of-River | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

| PY 23/24 - PRMR Resource Class | Summer | | Fall | | Winter | | Spring | | Formula Key |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed | Current | Proposed | |
| Gas | 30,251 | 29,541 | 28,595 | 29,745 | 28,582 | 23,605 | 28,962 | 23,657 | [A] |
| Combined Cycle | 27,558 | 27,326 | 28,635 | 27,015 | 28,552 | 23,650 | 27,929 | 22,997 | [B] |
| Coal | 40,545 | 39,955 | 39,888 | 38,812 | 39,914 | 32,539 | 39,280 | 32,641 | [C] |
| Hydro (includes diversity contracts) | 2,120 | 2,122 | 2,104 | 2,118 | 926 | 916 | 1,350 | 1,287 | [D] |
| Nuclear | 11,410 | 10,850 | 11,522 | 10,304 | 11,627 | 10,493 | 11,063 | 9,640 | [E] |
| Pumped Storage | 2,530 | 2,523 | 2,345 | 2,504 | 2,299 | 1,216 | 2,359 | 1,763 | [F] |
| Storage | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 54 | 52 | 55 | 55 | [G] |
| Solar | 2,151 | 1,700 | 1,603 | 1,937 | 698 | 188 | 1,824 | 2,221 | [H] |
| Wind | 4,639 | 2,731 | 5,993 | 3,859 | 11,389 | 4,477 | 6,500 | 4,601 | [I] |
| Run-of-River | 966 | 966 | 966 | 966 | 966 | 966 | 966 | 966 | [J] |
| BTMG | 4,196 | 4,196 | 4,218 | 4,218 | 4,163 | 4,163 | 4,240 | 4,240 | [K] |
| Demand Response | 7,397 | 7,397 | 7,041 | 7,041 | 5,388 | 5,388 | 6,280 | 6,280 | [L] |
| Firm External Support | 1,707 | 1,707 | 1,714 | 1,714 | 1,857 | 1,857 | 1,778 | 1,778 | [M] |
| Adj. {1d in 10yr} | (4,000) | (4,000) | (10,000) | (10,000) | (6,200) | (6,200) | (12,750) | (12,750) | [N] |
| PRMR | 131,498 | 127,042 | 124,652 | 120,261 | 130,215 | 103,310 | 119,836 | 99,376 | [O]= sum of [A] through [N] |

Note: Current numbers represent UCAP for thermal resource class and average ELCC for Wind & Solar resource classes.



A three-year transition allows time for stakeholders to better understand and plan for the accreditation and reserve margin calculations based on DLOL approach



*Definition of Unforced Capacity (UCAP) is changing with the Accreditation Filing and will account for resource's availability in the LOLE analysis that will be computed based on DLOL method.

11 **MISO also plans to use the Regional Resource Assessment (RRA) to publish forward looking accreditation and planning reserve margin requirement estimates starting with the 2024 RRA





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