

Table 3: Decision Matrix

		S	S	SW	SW	SW	
	Base Case + two fixes	Byron - N Madison	Paddock - Rockdale	Salem - N Madison	plus Salem - Maquoketa 161 kV fix (Iowa)	plus Hazleton - Salem 345 kV fix (Iowa)	
Mileage							
345 kV (or EHV DC) Miles	49	143	84	202	202	278	
138 kV or 161 kV Miles	75	114	60	140	165	216	
Economic Factors							
Estimated Cost (\$M)	\$21.40	\$137.30	\$64.00	\$260.10	\$267.48	\$410.10	
Annualized (\$M/yr)	\$1.93	\$12.36	\$5.76	\$23.41	\$24.07	\$36.91	
Market Savings (\$M/yr)	\$10.57	\$15.53	\$10.78	\$6.52	\$15.53	\$14.00	
Net Savings (\$M/yr)	\$8.64	\$3.17	\$5.02	(\$16.88)	(\$8.54)	(\$22.91)	
Sensitivities:							
3x Market Savings	31.7	46.6	32.3	19.6	46.6	42.0	
3x Net Savings	29.8	34.2	26.6	(3.8)	22.5	5.1	
Other Factors							
Transfer Capability (MW)	16%	3648	4787	4756	4766	4766	4835
LMP Comparability (w/ UP)	10%	8.0	9.0	9.0	5.0	9.0	10.0
Reliability (LOLE)	5%	4.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		
Reliability (EUE)	5%	0.0	10.0	0.0	9.0		
Strategic Benefits	24%	1.7	7.2	1.7	8.8		
System Performance	5%	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0		
Operating Flexibility	5%	1.0	8.0	4.0	7.0		
Societal Impacts	15%	10.0	5.0	9.0	7.0		
Environmental Impacts	15%	10.0	4.0	9.0	3.0		
NET SCORE	100%	5.4	7.3	5.2	7.5		

(February 2, 2005)

AMERICAN TRANSMISSION COMPANY ACCESS INITIATIVE - DECISION MATRIX

Economic Comparison

Scenario	Measure	Weighting %	Economic Component	Base Case + two fixes	Byron N. Madison (Illinois)	Salem N. Madison (Iowa)
Base Case	\$Millions per year	70%	Annual Capital Carrying Charge (\$M)	1.9	12.4	23.4
			Market Savings - 2012 (\$M)	10.0	14.6	6.2
			Loss Cost Savings - 2012 (\$M)	-0.5	4.0	4.1
			Annual Net Savings (\$M)	8.0	2.3	-17.3
High Wind	\$Millions per year	10%	Annual Capital Carrying Charge (\$M)	2.7	12.9	20.1
			Market Savings - 2012 (\$M)	17.1	27.0	27.4
			Loss Cost Savings - 2012 (\$M)	0.2	3.7	5.0
			Annual Net Savings (\$M)	14.4	14.1	7.3
High Internal Generation	\$Millions per year	10%	Annual Capital Carrying Charge (\$M)	2.7	12.9	20.1
			Market Savings - 2012 (\$M)	9.7	21.3	17.5
			Loss Cost Savings - 2012 (\$M)	-0.3	1.2	2.0
			Annual Net Savings (\$M)	7.0	8.4	-2.6
Low Internal Generation	\$Millions per year	10%	Annual Capital Carrying Charge (\$M)	2.7	12.9	20.1
			Market Savings - 2012 (\$M)	25.0	65.7	61.7
			Loss Cost Savings - 2012 (\$M)	-0.3	2.3	2.9
			Annual Net Savings (\$M)	22.3	52.8	41.6
100%			Economic Score	3.6	10	5.5

Comparison of Other Factors

Category	Measure	Weighting %	out of state terminal in-state terminal connects to	Access Alternatives		
				Base Case + two fixes	Byron N. Madison (Illinois)	Salem N. Madison (Iowa)
				rank of alternatives on a 1 to 10 scale, with 10 the highest (best)		
Transfer capability				3648	4787	4766
TTC, with two fixes for each alternative	MW					
base case	MW	10.0%		4	10	10
high wind scenario	MW	2.0%		2	6	10
high internal generation scenario	MW	2.0%		2	10	10
low internal generation scenario	MW	2.0%		3	9	10
LMP comparability (Chris H.)						
	With UPPCO	10.0%		8	9	5
	Without UPPCO	0.0%		0	0	0
Reliability measurements						
LOLE	probability, days/year	5.0%		4	10	10
EUE	MWh/yr	5.0%		0	10	9
Strategic benefits						
provides transmission infrastructure	subjective, +/-	4.0%		1	7	10
access to out-of-state renewable resources	subjective, +/-	4.0%		3	6	10
benefits to neighboring systems	subjective, +/-	4.0%		3	8	5
geographic diversity	subjective, +/-	4.0%		1	5	9
enhances value of other TYA projects	subjective, +/-	4.0%		1	8	10
economic development potential	subjective, +/-	4.0%		1	9	9
System performance						
voltage security	MW	5.0%		9	9	10
Operating flexibility	list anticipated benefits	5.0%		1	8	7
Societal impacts		15.0%		10	5	7
corridor sharing potential	% of route					
new right-of-way required	miles					
public/private lands traversed	% of route					
Environmental impacts		15.0%		10	4	3
river crossings						
wetlands						
endangered species						
State natural areas						
State parks						
Federal lands (national forests and parks)						
tribal lands						
special water areas						
100.0%			Other Factors Score	5.44	7.32	7.52

Summary of Weighting

Transfer capability enhancement	16%
Reliability/system perf. enhancement	20%
Strategic benefits	24%
Comparability	10%
Societal impacts	15%
Environmental impacts	15%
100%	

Comparison of Economic and Other Factors

	Access Alternatives		
	Base Case + two fixes	Byron N. Madison (Illinois)	Salem N. Madison (Iowa)
Other Factors Score	5.44	7.32	7.52
Economic Score	3.60	10.00	5.50
Overall Score	9.04	17.32	13.02

the higher the score, the better

Category

Economics	
Annual Capital Carrying Charge (\$M)	The estimated, levelized annual revenue requirements associated with the Capital Costs of the projects.
Market Savings - 2012 (\$M)	Equals Production Costs plus Purchased Power Costs minus the revenue from sales. This value includes the loss savings and is in 2003 dollars.
Loss Cost Savings - 2012 (\$M)	<p>Equals the money saved due to reducing losses on the system. This is the 2012 savings in 2003 dollars.</p> <p>The values for the Base case are taken from Jamal Khudai's Loss presentation. These include accurate measurement of the 60% and 80% load cases.</p> <p>The values for the High Wind, High Internal Generation and Low Internal generation cases were equated from the respective base cases, and the values for the 50% and 70% load values are a .5 and .7 multiple from the base case loss numbers respectively. 50% and 70% were used as an approximation instead of 60% and 80% due to the lack of the 60% and 80% cases at the time of the study.</p>
Annual Net Savings (\$M)	Equals the opposite of the Annual Capital Carrying Charge minus the Market Savings. A positive result indicates a net savings. This value is also in \$2003.

Transfer capability	
base case, with two fixes	Formula used for ranking of MUST results: $(\text{project MW xfr} - 3000) / 1610 * 10$ and then round, for example, Byron $(4787 - 3000) / 1610 * 10 \approx 10$
high wind scenario, committed internal generation	
high internal generation scenario	
low internal generation scenario	

Reliability measurements	
LOLE	All of the upgrades met the .1day/year requirement for the LOLE study. Meeting the requirement was set at a value of "4" and the lowest value of .0003 was given a value of 10. The middle values were then subjectively determined. Note: The values for those blocks shaded in yellow were not available at the time this verification was developed.

EUE	To rank the EUE results, the data from the EUE studies for each case was compared to the base case. The change in EUE was then normalized by shifting each value up by 11,124. This left the data ranging from 0 to 742,479. Each value was then divided by 74,247.9 to leave values between 0 and 10. The floor of each value was then Taken to produce an integer ranking between 0 and 10. Please See the table to the right for the calculations.
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System Performance	
voltage security	Formula used for ranking of VSAT results: $(\text{project MW xfr}) / (\text{highest project MW xfr}) * 10$ then subtract 1 point for voltage collapse; for example, byron had the highest so they get a 10 but have to deduct a point for voltage collapse.

LMP comparability	To rank the LMP comparability, the maximum and minimum LMP values were compared for each upgrade. Because the LMP value for UPPCO was the highest for each case, a second comparison without UPPCO was created to avoid skewing the data. These differences between max and min values were then interpolated with the lowest difference receiving a 10 and the other results being similiary scaled. These calculations are in the graphs to the right.
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Strategic benefits			Base Case	Byron	Salem
provides transmission infrastructure to better accommodate new generation and/or load, and facilitate lower voltage expansion	subjective, +/-	2%	Provides no new 345 kV infrastructure	Provides additional 345 kV infrastructure Project area parallels existing 345 kV (~25 miles)	Provides additional 345 kV infrastructure Project area remote from existing 345 kV Lower voltage expansion planned in project area
access to out-of-state renewable resources namely, prospective wind generation in Iowa and Minnesota	subjective, +/-	2%	Provides moderate improvement	Provides significant improvement	Provides significant improvement Best alternative for this purpose
provides system benefits to neighboring transmission owners	subjective, +/-	1%	addresses one limitation on Alliant-West system	moderate improvement in Byron stability response addresses limitations on Alliant-West system	addresses limitations on Alliant-West system
improves geographic diversity of 345 kV grid	subjective, +/-	2%	No new 345 kV	moderate; up to 25 miles from existing 345 kV 25 miles from nearest parallel 345 kV	excellent; up to 75 miles from existing 345 kV ~100 miles from nearest parallel 345 kV
enhances value of other TYA projects	subjective, +/-	2%	nothing identified	enhances Wempletown-Paddock, Madison 345 kV loop, Rockdale-Lannon	enhances Wempletown-Paddock, Madison 345 kV loop, Rockdale-Lannon, Spring Green-W.Middleton conversion
improves economic development potential in the project area	subjective, +/-	1%	nothing identified	provides 345 kV infrastructure in area where lower voltage system is adequate but not robust	provides 345 kV infrastructure in area where lower voltage system is adequate but not robust

Operating flexibility			1	8	7
	subjective		no identifiable change	facilitates outage scheduling flexibility for Wempletown-Paddock circuits	facilitates outage scheduling flexibility for Wempletown-Paddock circuits
				facilitates outage scheduling flexibility for circuits from Byron	

Societal impacts			10	5	7
corridor sharing potential	% of route		n/a	60%	100%
new right-of-way required	miles		0	38	0
public/private lands traversed	% of route		n/a	TBD	TBD

This provides numerical justification for the Societal Impacts rating. This weights the corridor sharing at 33% of the final value, and the new right-of-way at 66% of the final value.	0.196595745	0.33
	0.28	-
	5.21	6.70