Deliverability Task Force Update

Network Customer Meeting
May 25, 2006

Existing vs. Proposed Deliverability Methodology

TOPIC	Current Methodology	Proposed Methodology	Summary of Change
Base Case	NR units dispatched at 90% to meet load + interchange + losses. Unneeded units remain off-line.	"Economic" dispatch by Balancing Authority. NR units dispatched prior to ER units. If any MISO unit is at PMAX, ramp it down 1 MW (allows MUST dispatch algorithm to function). Unneeded units remain off-line.	Removes system-wide flow bias that contributes to overload conditions.

AMERICAN TRANSMISSION COMPANY LLC

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80/20 List for each potential constraint	Units sorted by "highest impact". Highest impact defined by PMax*DF across constraint. Units turned on in order with greater than 20% probability to all be available to be on-line at PMax.	Units sorted by "highest impact". Highest impact defined by DF across constraint. Units turned on in order with greater than 20% probability to all be available to be on-line at PMax.	Sorts units in order of electrical proximity (measured by DF) to potential constraint rather than sorting by MW impact on constraint. Creates a tighter pocket of generation to be tested rather than including large units from farther away.

Existing vs. Proposed Deliverability Methodology

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Adder contributions	All off-line units that are not in the 80/20 list but impact a potential constraint by 5% or greater DF (absolute value) are turned on at 85%.	Going beyond the 80/20 list, off-line units are only turned on if those units are among the top 30 when sorted by DF (positive values only) across potential constraint OR if those units contribute a MW flow to the potential constraint greater than or equal to 20% of the line rating ("20% Rule").	Greatly reduces number of units turned on without bounding the list to a specific number of units. Insures that only units with major impact on constraint are included in adder flow.