**Southeastern Regional**
TRANSMISSION PLANNING

FERC Order 1920:

Measuring the Benefits of Long-Term Regional Transmission Facilities and Selection Criteria

Long-Term Regional Transmission Plan Overview

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Transmission Provider Announces Commencement of Long-Term Planning Cycle

STEP 1:
SERTP Transmission Providers announce **Scenario Inputs** Considering 7 Categories of Factors

OATT requirement: outline a scenario process that includes stakeholder input opportunity

Scenario Planning Inputs
As identified by states & stakeholders

Mandatory Factors
1) laws/regulations re: **resource mix & demand**
2) laws/regulations re: **decarbonization & electrification**
3) **integrated resource plans**

Subject to Discounting
4) trends in **fuel costs and technology**
5) potential **resource retirements**
6) **generator interconnection** requests and withdrawals
7) **utility/government policy** goals

OATT requirement: identify period in process when scenarios are set

STEP 2:
SERTP Transmission Providers identify at least 3 "plausible and diverse" **long-term scenarios** over at least a 20-year planning horizon

Plausible scenarios must be "reasonably probable... and collectively ... must reasonably capture probable future outcomes"

Diverse scenarios allow the transmission provider to "distinguish distinct transmission facilities or distinct benefits of similar transmission facilities[.]"

OATT requirement: provide process for sharing needs with and soliciting projects from stakeholders

STEP 3:
SERTP Transmission Providers identify **"long-term transmission needs"** informed by scenarios, sensitivities.

STEP 4:
SERTP Transmission Providers and non-incumbents **identify candidate projects**

Mandatory sensitivity for extreme weather; optional sensitivities for cyber attacks, significant forecast error, fuel price volatility, or other uncertainties

OATT requirement: describe process for quantifying benefits

Step 5:
Transmission Provider **calculates benefits** of at least 7 categories across scenarios (and sensitivities)

1) avoided/deferred transmission & aging infrastructure replacements
2) loss of load probability & reduced planning reserve margins
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7) capacity cost benefits from reduced peak energy losses

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STEP 6:
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OATT requirement: provide explanation why project was/was not selected

Cost Allocation
Process Begins!

OATT requirement: transmission providers develop required ex ante cost allocation plan; document optional State Agreement Process and/or voluntary funding process

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PARTICIPANTS   **ATTENDANCE**   **PROTOCOLS**

Measuring the Benefits of Long-Term Regional Transmission Facilities

LTRTP Overview

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Glossary of terms/acronyms

- BCR: Benefit-to-Cost Ratio

- LTRTP: Long Term Regional Transmission Planning

- LTTN: Long Term Transmission Need(s)

- LTRTF: Long Term Regional Transmission Facility

- EUE: Expected Unserved Energy

- VoLL: Value of Lost Load

- Reference Case: a case/model that does NOT include the LTRTF(s)

- Change Case: a case/model that does include the LTRTF(s)

- APC: Adjusted Production Cost

- PRM: Planning Reserve Margin

Benefits of What?

- Evaluate LTRTFs as portfolios
  - LTRTFs may be grouped together based on how they work together to solve LTTN(s)

Benefits to Whom?

- Benefits will be calculated on a per-sponsor basis
  - Increased transparency for cost allocation

Benefit Measurement is Comparative Analysis

- **Benefits measurements are comparative in nature**
  - Isolating the benefit of the LTRTF
  - Change case will have avoided/deferred projects removed

- **Reference and Change cases will need to be created for each scenario**

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AC Loadflow Models

Transmission Planning Cases

Resource Adequacy Models

8760 Simulation

Production Cost Models

8760 Simulation

Benefit 1: Avoided/Deferred transmission & aging infrastructure replacements

Benefit 2: Loss of Load Probability & reduced Planning Reserve Margins

Benefit 3: Production cost savings

Benefit 4: Reduced transmission losses

Benefit 6: Mitigation of extreme weather events/unexpected events

Benefit 4: Reduced transmission losses

Benefit 7: Capacity cost benefits from reduced peak energy losses

Benefit 5: Reduced congestion due to transmission outages

Benefit 6: Mitigation of extreme weather events/unexpected events

Benefit 1 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Avoided/Deferred Transmission & Aging Infrastructure Replacements	Reduced transmission expenditures achieved when LTRTF(s) avoid or defer local transmission projects* that are otherwise needed for system reliability.	AC Loadflow

* Local Transmission Projects are projects proposed or planned by individual sponsors within the 20-year horizon that are NOT regional in nature

Benefit 1: Avoided/Deferred Transmission & Aging Infrastructure Replacements
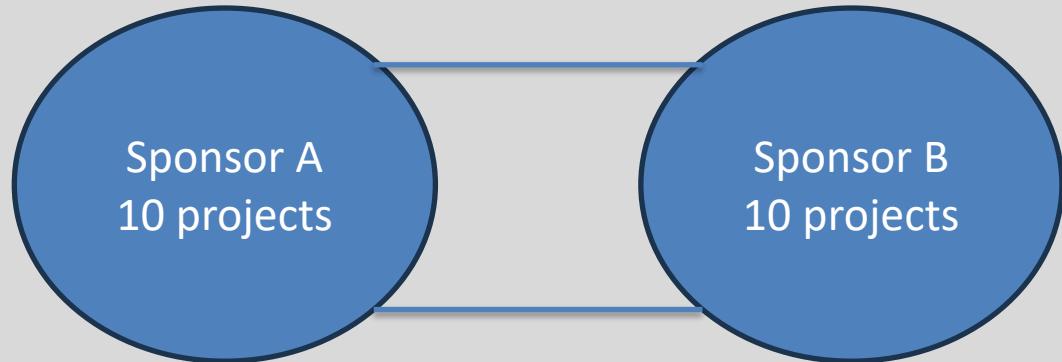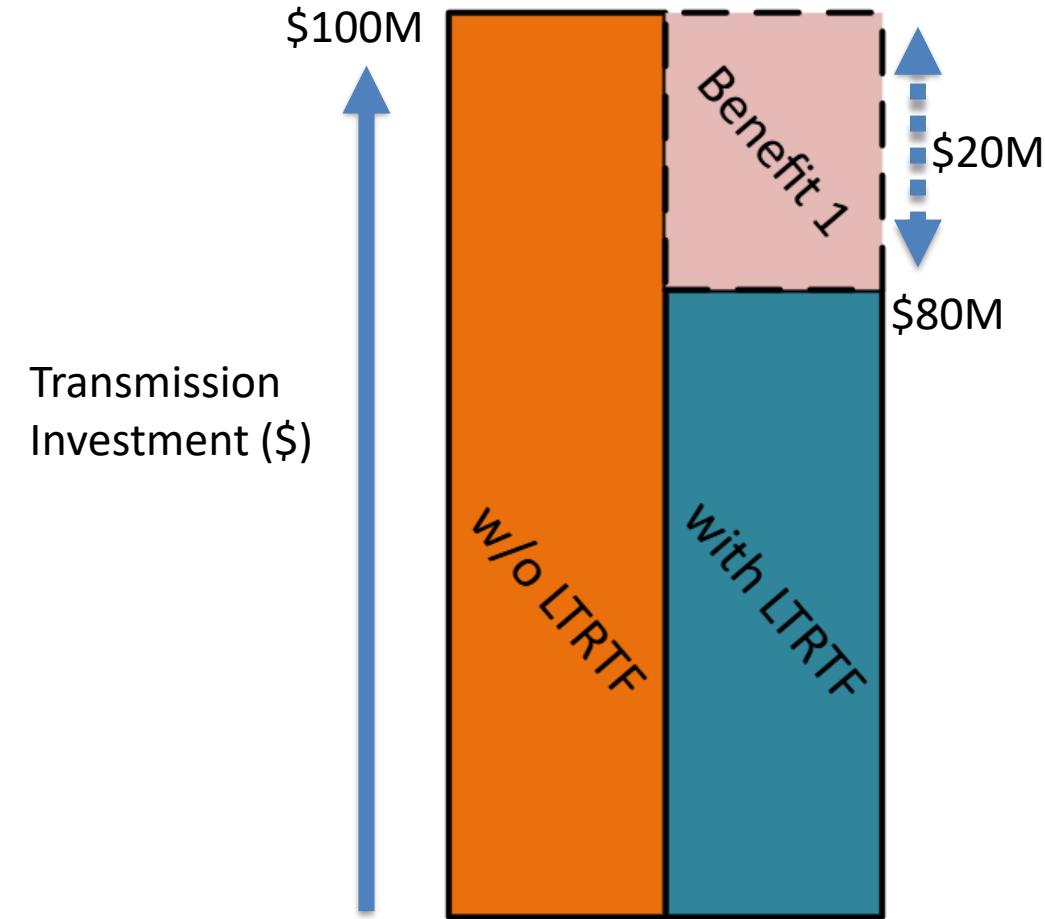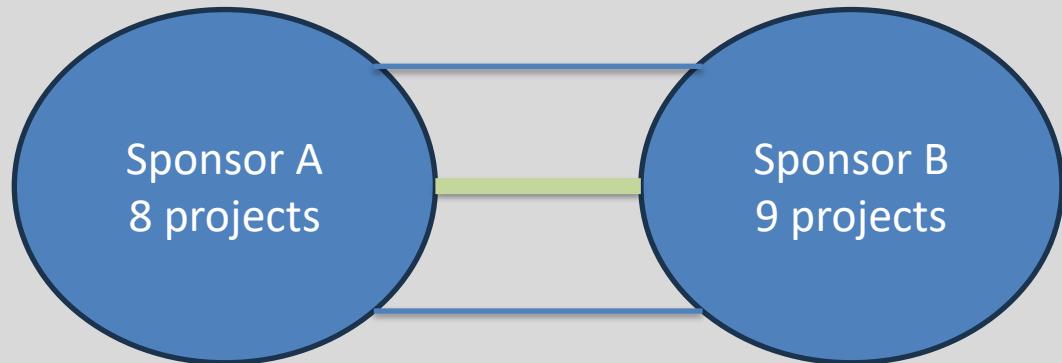
Benefit 1: Measurement

"…the reduced costs due to avoided or delayed transmission investment otherwise required to address reliability needs or replace aging transmission facilities."

- (Par. 745 of 1920)

$$Benefit_1 = Avoided/Delayed\_Tx\_Projects(\$) - New\_Reliability\_Tx\_Projects(\$)$$

Notes:
- "New_Reliability_Tx_Projects" are projects that would be required to facilitate the LTRTF to maintain transmission reliability criteria
- Credited as annualized avoided cost of identified project in Reference case; not embedded in production-cost savings

Benefit 2 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Loss of Load Probability & Reduced Planning Reserve Margins	Enhanced system reliability associated with LTRTF(s) that result in increased transmission transfer capability during times of need.	Resource Adequacy

Benefit 2: Reduced Loss of Load Probability…
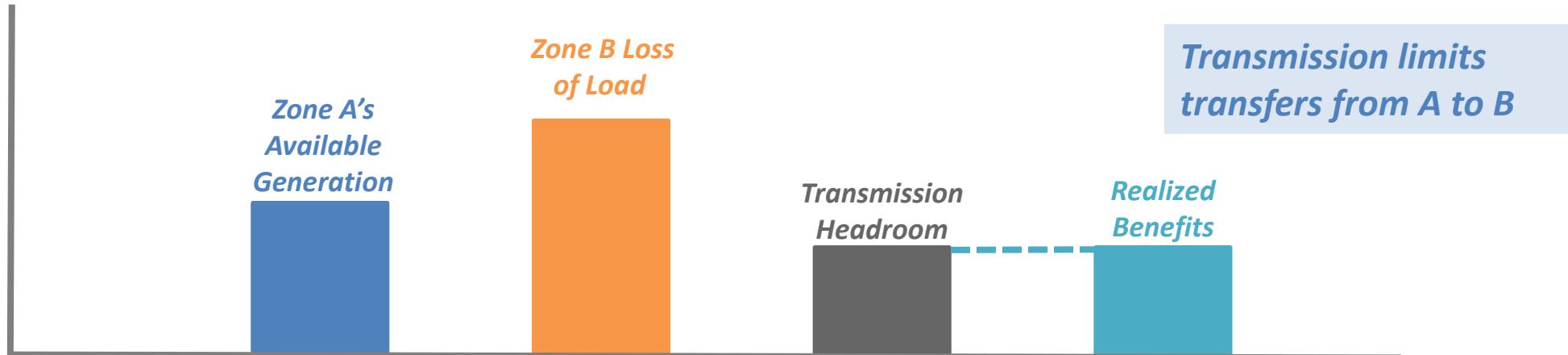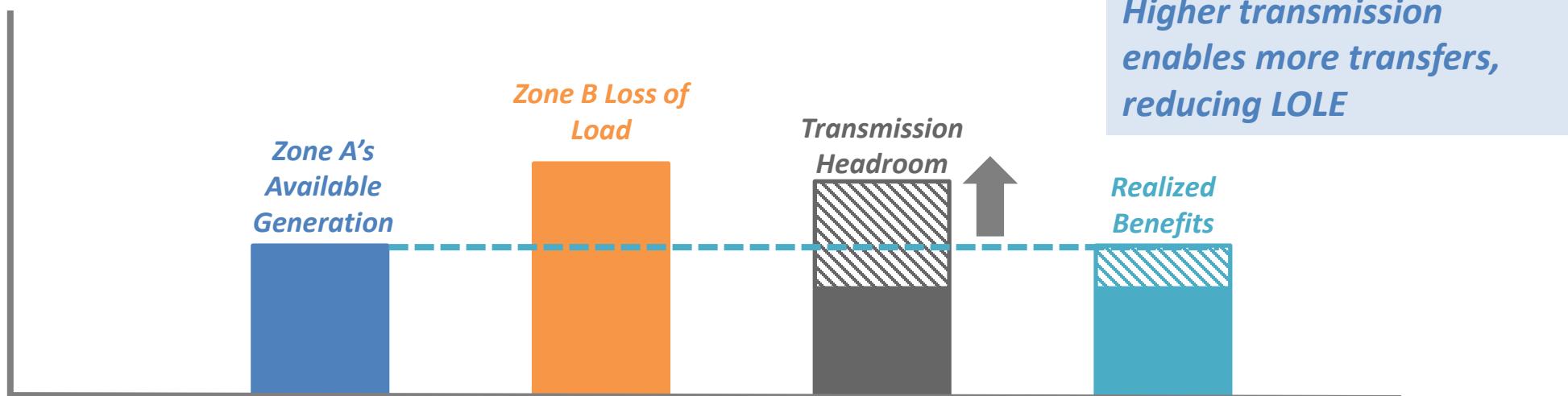
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Reference Case

Zone A's Available Generation

Zone B Loss of Load

Transmission Headroom

Realized Benefits

Transmission limits transfers from A to B

Change Case

Zone A's Available Generation

Zone B Loss of Load

Transmission Headroom

Realized Benefits

Higher transmission enables more transfers, reducing LOLE

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Benefit 2: Reduced Loss of Load Probability...

Without LTRTF

2000 MW Transfer Capability
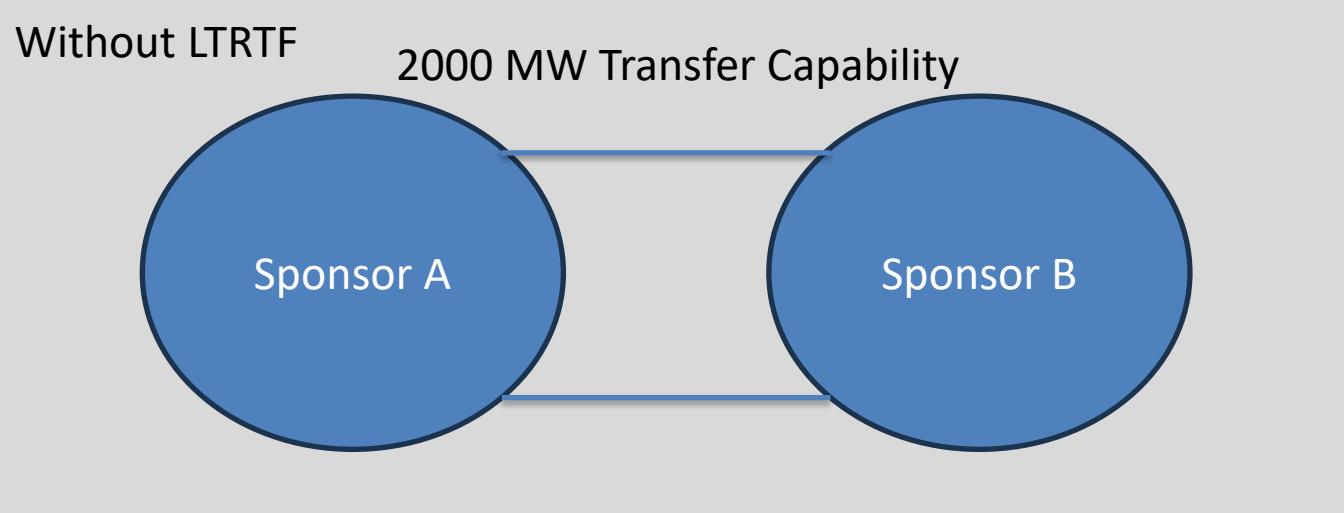
Sponsor A — Sponsor B

Sponsor	Loss Of Load Expectation	EUE (MWh)
A	1 event in 10 years	6,000
B	1 event in 10 years	7,000

With LTRTF

2500 MW Transfer Capability
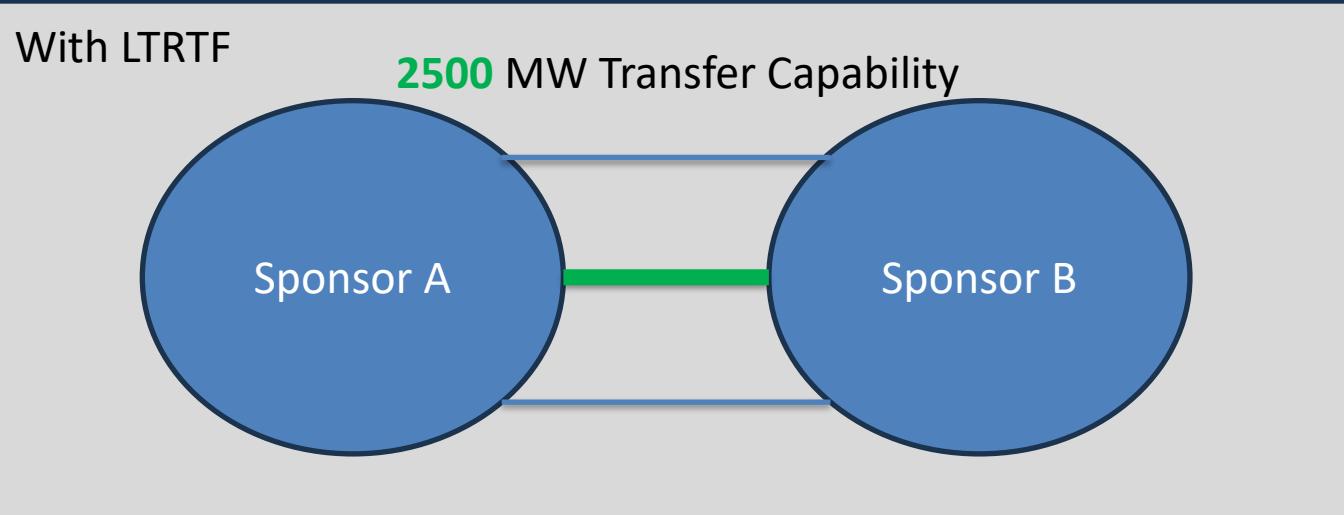
Sponsor A — Sponsor B

Sponsor	Loss Of Load Expectation	EUE (MWh)
A	1 event in 15 years	3,000
B	1 event in 12 years	5,000

"One method of measuring a reduction in loss of load probability benefit is to quantify the incremental increase in system reliability by determining the reduction in expected unserved energy between the base case and the change case, determining the value of lost load, and multiplying these two values to obtain the monetary benefit of enhanced reliability associated with a Long-Term Regional Transmission Facility or a portfolio of Long-Term Regional Transmission Facilities."

- (Par. 756 of 1920)

$$Benefit_{2a} = \Delta EUE \, (MWh) * VoLL(\frac{\$}{MWh})$$

Notes:

EUE = Expected Unserved Energy

VoLL = Value of Lost Load

Benefit 2b: Measurement

"...the reduction in capital costs of generation needed to meet resource adequacy requirements (i.e., planning reserve margins) while holding loss of load probability constant."
        - (Par. 758 of 1920)

$$Benefit_{2b} = Avoided\_Capacity(kW) * Capacity\_Cost\left(\frac{\$}{kW - yr}\right)$$

Note: "Avoided_Capacity" is the Capacity required to get Reference Case LOLE equal to Change Case LOLE

Benefit 3 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Production Cost Savings	Fuel & variable O&M cost savings associated with LTRTF(s) that enhance the ability to dispatch generation units more economically.	Production Cost

Benefit 3: Production Cost Savings

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Without LTRTF

2000 MW Transfer Capability

Sponsor A — Sponsor B
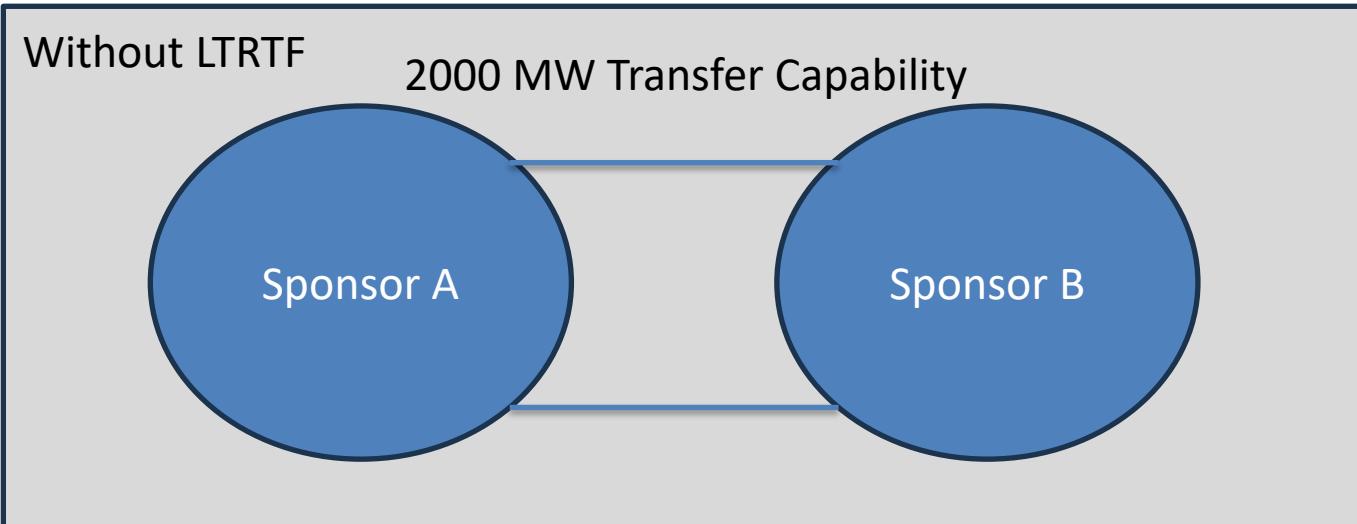
Flow	Average Savings ($/MWh)	Power Traded (MWh)	Total Savings ($k)
A ➔ B	5	3,000,000	15,000
B ➔ A	10	5,000,000	50,000

With LTRTF

2500 MW Transfer Capability

Sponsor A — Sponsor B
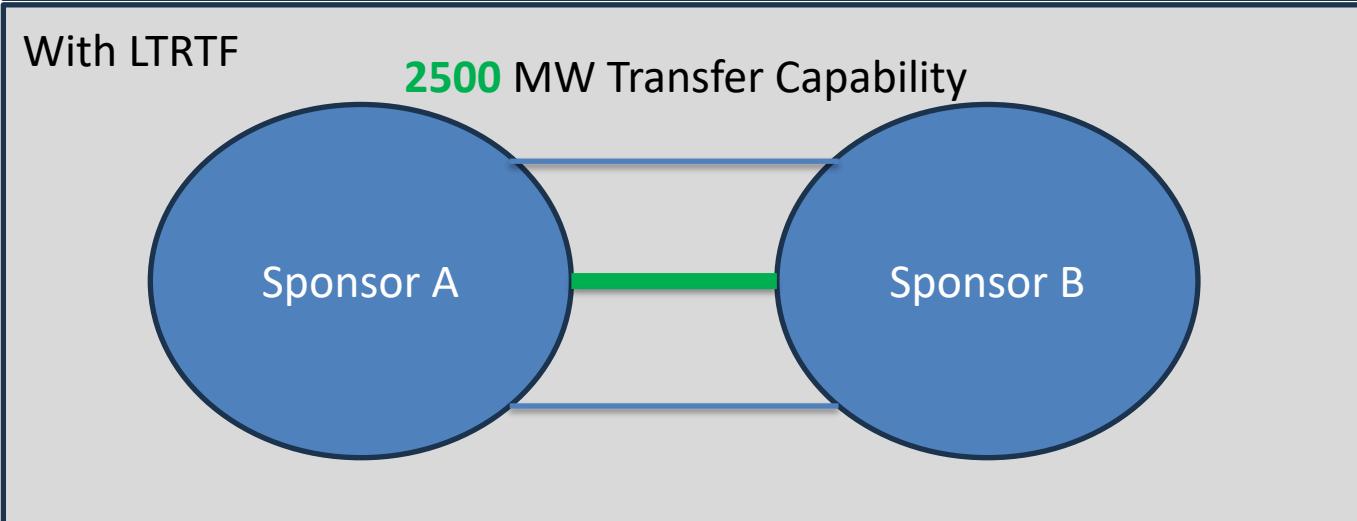
Flow	Average Savings ($/MWh)	Power Traded (MWh)	Total Savings ($k)
A ➔ B	5	5,000,000	25,000
B ➔ A	10	8,000,000	80,000

Benefit 3: Measurement

"…savings in fuel and other variable operating costs of power generation that are realized when transmission facilities allow for displacement of higher-cost supplies through the increased dispatch of suppliers that have lower incremental costs of production, as well as a reduction in market prices as lower-cost suppliers set market clearing prices."
    - (Par. 767 of 1920)

$$\boldsymbol{Benefit_3 = \Delta Adjusted\_Production\_Cost(\$)}$$

Note: Normal-conditions hours only; excludes transmission outage and extreme-event hours (see Benefits 5 & 6)

Benefit 4 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Reduced transmission losses	Fuel & variable O&M cost savings associated with LTRTF(s) that reduce total energy generation needed to meet demand by reducing transmission losses.	AC Loadflow or Production Cost

Benefit 4: Reduced Transmission Losses

Without LTRTF
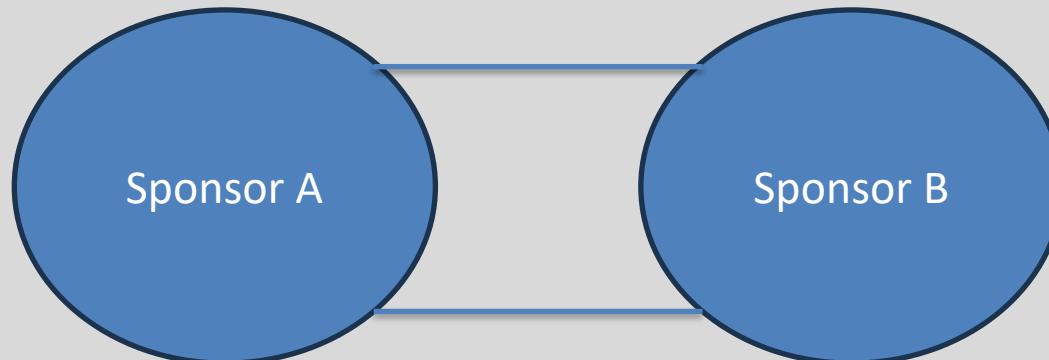
Sponsor	System Load (GWh)	System Loss Factor (%)	Energy Losses (GWh)
A	100,000	4	4,000
B	150,000	5	7,500

With LTRTF
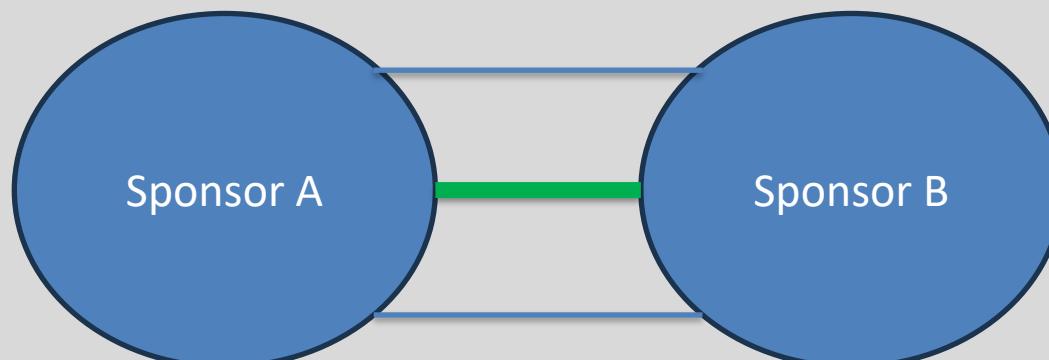
Sponsor	System Load (GWh)	System Loss Factor (%)	Energy Losses (GWh)
A	100,000	3	3,000
B	150,000	4	6,000

Benefit 4: Measurement

"...the reduced total energy necessary to meet demand stemming from reduced energy losses incurred in transmittal of power from generation to loads."

- (Par. 781 of 1920)

$$Benefit_4 = \Delta Losses(MWh) * Marginal\_Dispatch\_Cost(\frac{\$}{MWh})$$

Note: Counted separately from production-cost savings

Benefit 5 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Reduced Congestion Due to Transmission Outages	Fuel & variable O&M cost savings associated with LTRTF(s) that reduce the extra cost incurred during periods of transmission outages that constrain economic dispatch.	Production Cost

# Benefit 5: Reduced Congestion Due to Transmission Outages (EXAMPLE)
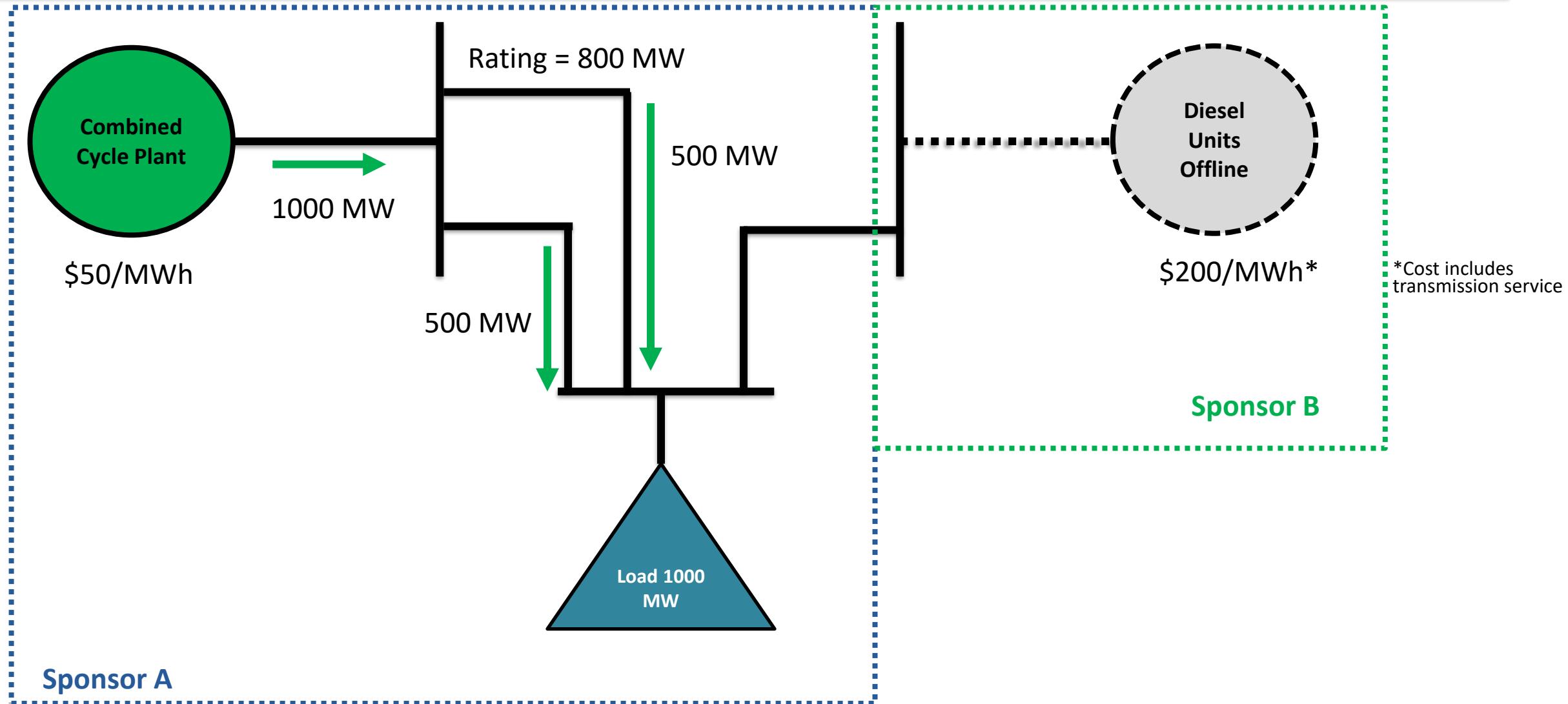
Combined Cycle Plant — $50/MWh
1000 MW
Rating = 800 MW
500 MW
500 MW
Load 1000 MW
Diesel Units Offline — $200/MWh*
*Cost includes transmission service
Sponsor A
Sponsor B

Benefit 5: Reduced Congestion Due to Transmission Outages (EXAMPLE)

Combined Cycle Plant

$50/MWh

1000 MW

Rating = 800 MW

1000 MW

Line Outage

Load 1000 MW

Diesel Units Offline

$200/MWh*

*Cost includes transmission service

Sponsor B

Sponsor A

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Combined Cycle Plant

$50/MWh

800 MW

Rating = 800 MW

800 MW

Line Outage

200 MW

Load 1000 MW

Diesel Units

$200/MWh*

200 MW

*Cost includes transmission service

Sponsor B

Sponsor A
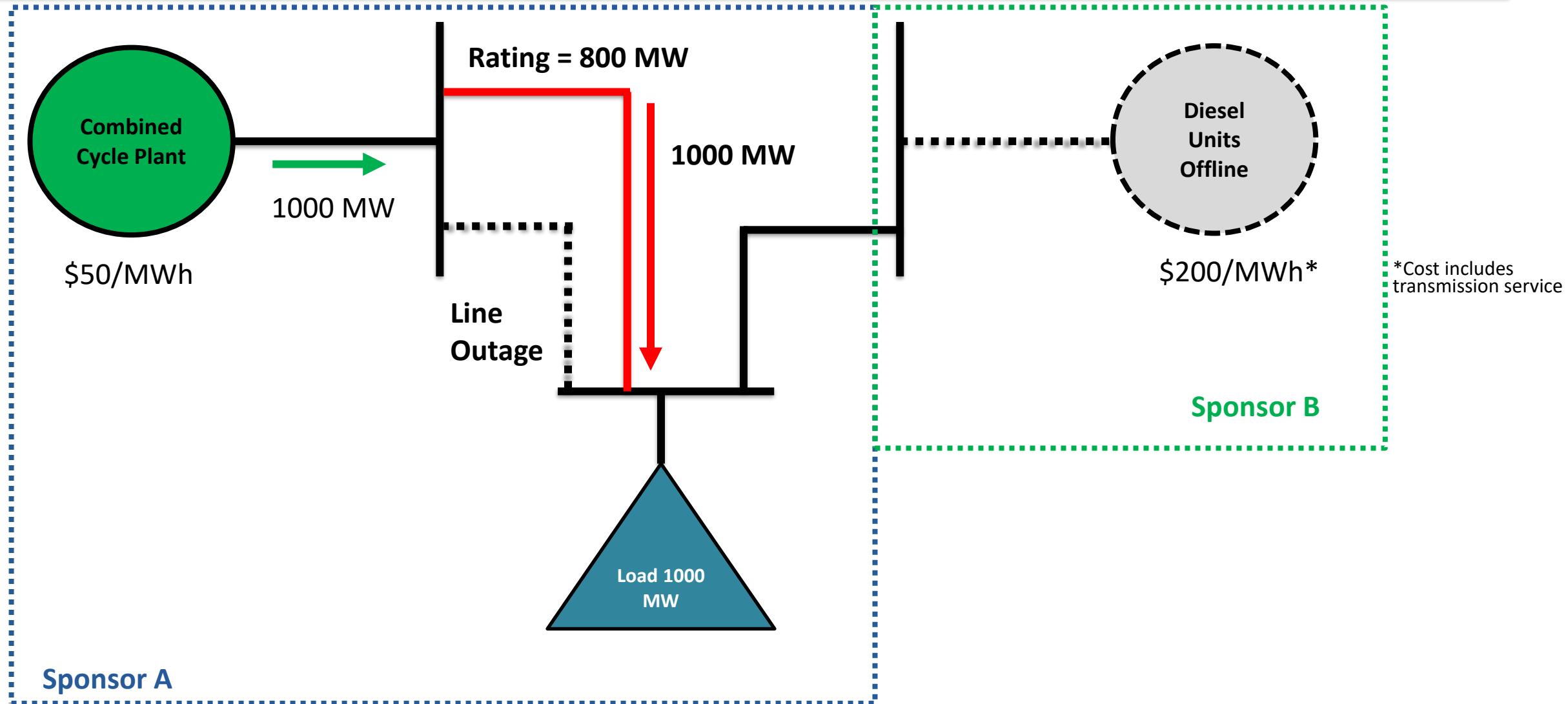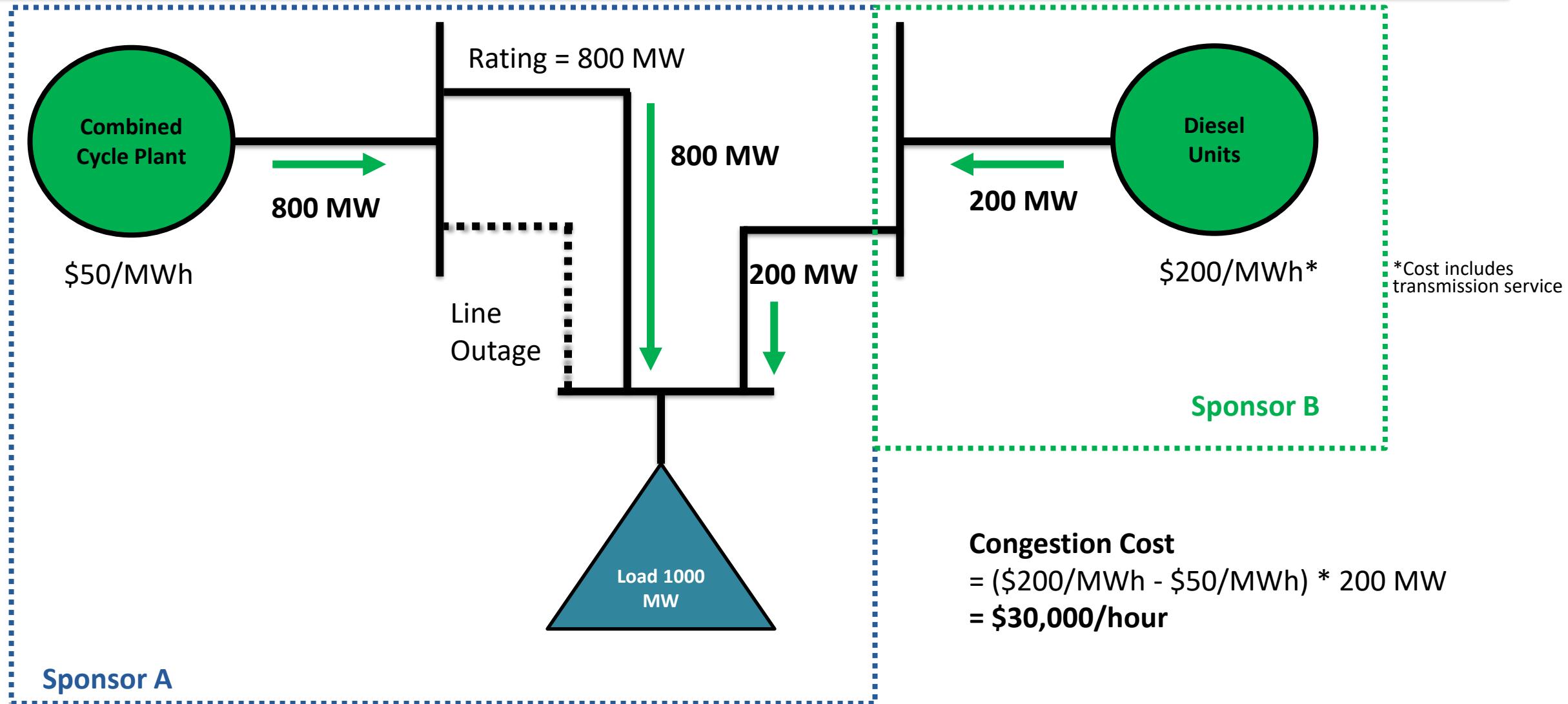
Congestion Cost
= ($200/MWh - $50/MWh) * 200 MW
= **$30,000/hour**
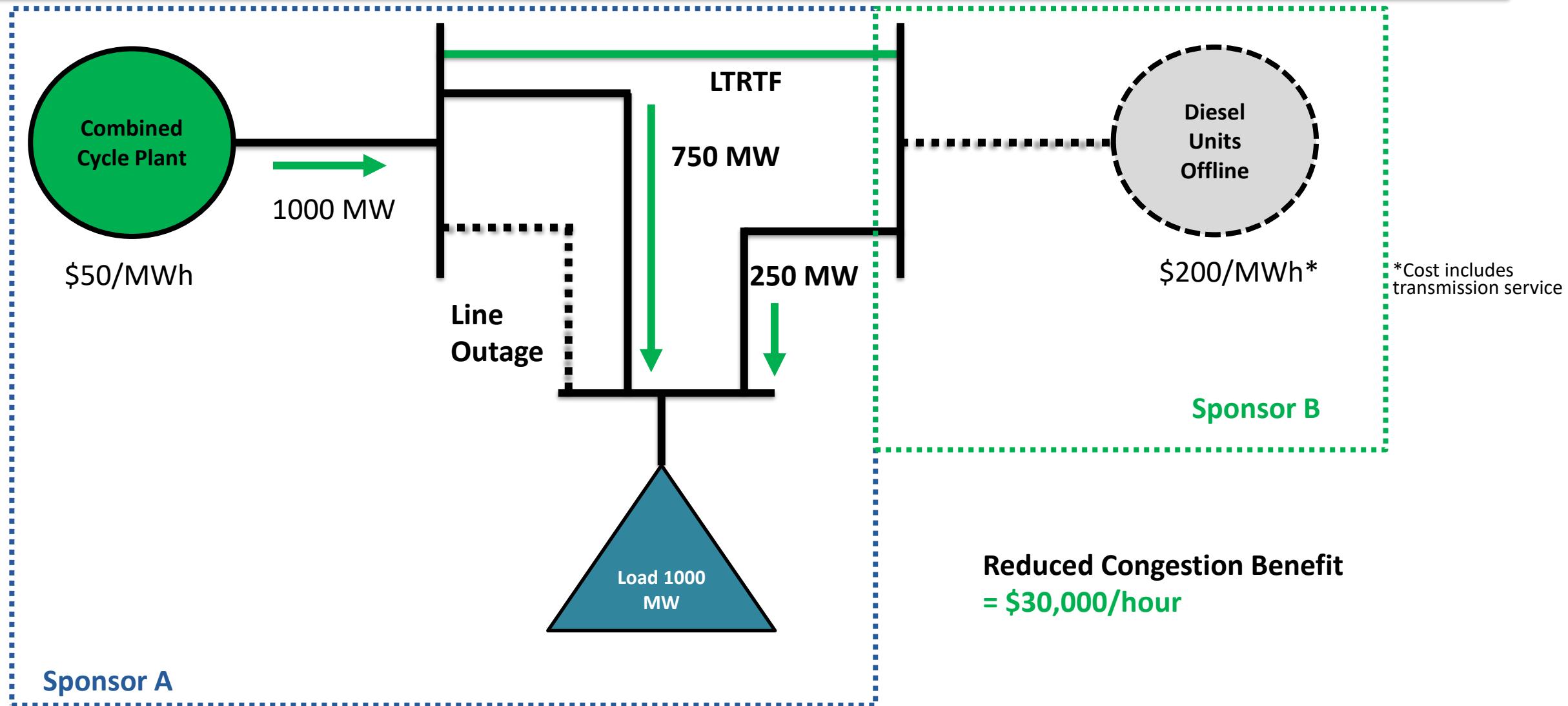
Benefit 5: Measurement

"…reduced production costs resulting from avoided congestion during transmission outages."

       - (Par. 788 of 1920)

"Because Benefit 3, Production Cost Savings, as described in this rule does not capture production cost savings during transmission outages, we require transmission providers to measure and use Benefit 5 to ensure that they are accounting for reduced production costs during transmission outages as well."

       - (Par. 789 of 1920)

$$\boldsymbol{Benefit_5 = \Delta Average\_Congestion\_Cost}$$

Notes:
- "Average" refers to the average results from outage simulations
- Outage-hour savings only

Benefit 3 & 5 Overlap Example and Mitigation

EXAMPLE 24 HOUR DAY

Benefit 3 — Benefit 5

Note: Graph is for illustrative/example purposes ONLY.
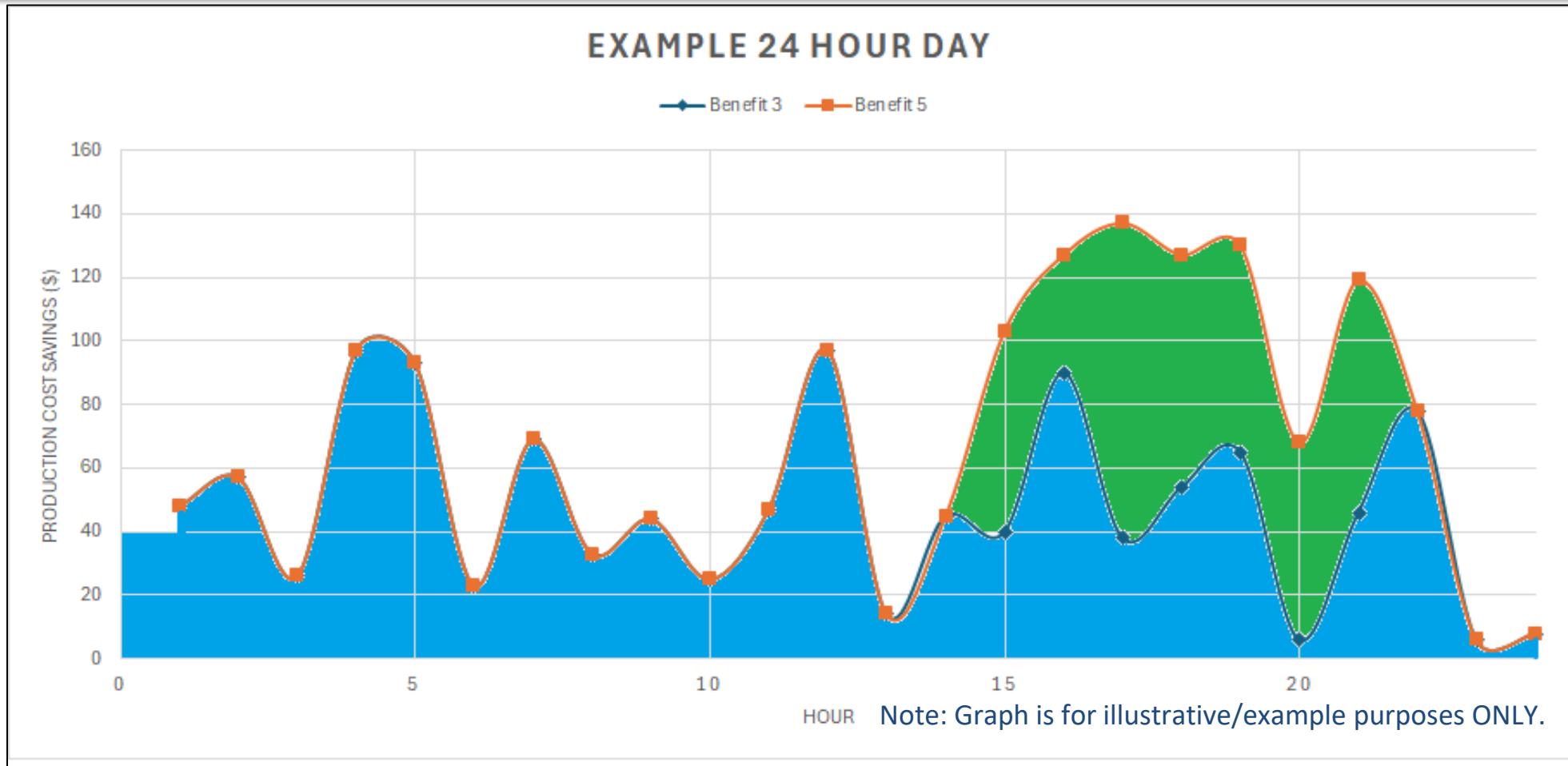
- Example of a 24-hour day with a 7-hour transmission outage causing congestion
- Same time period has been run without transmission outages for benefit 3.
- Benefit 5 is targeting the incremental value of the LTRTF during times of outages

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Benefit 6 Overview

Benefit	Description	Model Used
Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events /Unexpected Events	Fuel & variable O&M cost savings and reduced loss of load associated with LTRTF(s) that provide access to less expensive and available generation during extreme weather or other unexpected system conditions.	Resource Adequacy or Production Cost

# Benefit 6: Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events /Unexpected Events

Without LTRTF

2000 MW Transfer Capability
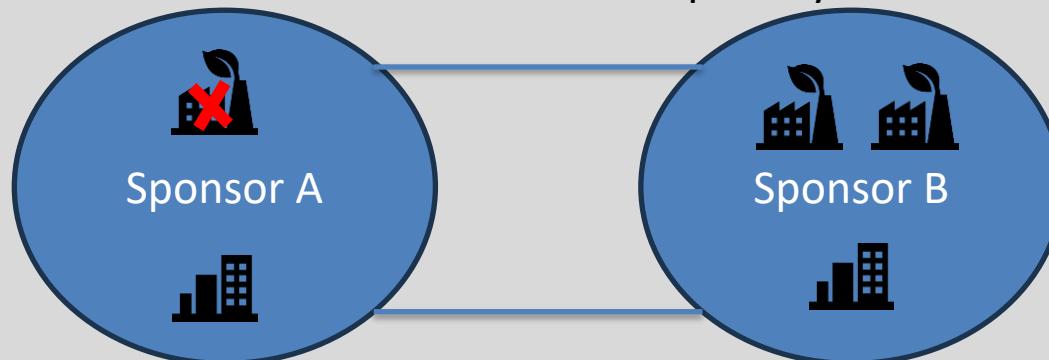
Sponsor A

Sponsor B

Sponsor	EUE (MWh)	Prod Cost during event ($k)
A	4,000	10,000
B	5,000	15,000

With LTRTF

2500 MW Transfer Capability
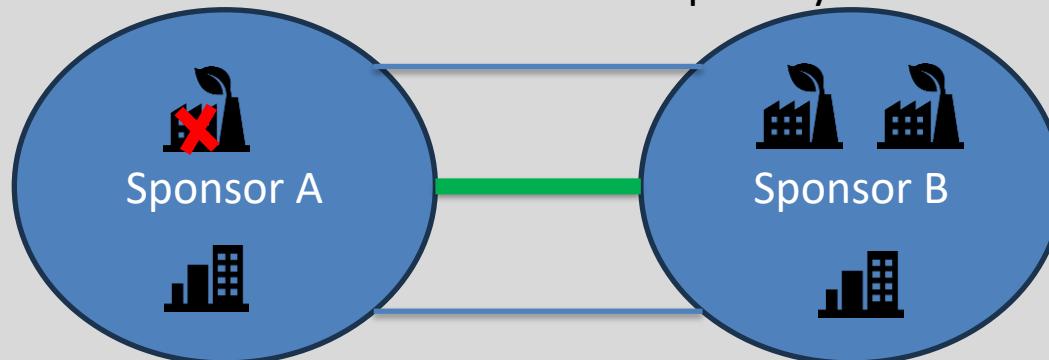
Sponsor A

Sponsor B

Sponsor	EUE (MWh)	Prod Cost during event ($k)
A	2,000	8,000
B	3,000	11,000

Benefit 6: Measurement

"…reduced production costs and reduced loss of load (or emergency procurements necessary to support the system), including due to increased Interregional Transfer Capability, during extreme weather events and unexpected system conditions, such as unusual weather conditions or fuel shortages that result in multiple concurrent and sustained generation and/or transmission outages."

- (Par. 800 of 1920)

$$Benefit_6 = \Delta\textbf{Adjusted\_Production\_Cost}(\$) + \Delta\textbf{EUE}(\textbf{MWh}) * \textbf{VoLL}(\frac{\$}{\textbf{MWh}})$$

Note: Adjusted Production Cost & EUE for Benefit 6 are only measured during the hours of extreme weather / unexpected system conditions and are incremental to the benefits seen for Benefit 3 for the same time period under normal conditions.

Benefit 7 Overview

| Benefit	Description	Model Used
Capacity Cost Benefits from Reduced Peak Energy Losses	Cost savings associated with LTRTF(s) that reduce peak system losses, thereby reducing the amount of reserve capacity needed on-peak.	AC Loadflow

Benefit 7: Capacity Cost Benefits from Reduced Peak Energy Losses

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Without LTRTF

Sponsor	System Peak Load + Losses (MW)	Gen Capacity needed for 20% Planning Reserve Margin (MW)
A	10,000	12,000
B	30,000	36,000

With LTRTF

Sponsor	System Peak Load + Losses (MW)	Gen Capacity needed for 20% Planning Reserve Margin (MW)
A	9,750	11,700
B	29,750	35,700

Peak Shaving = 0.5 GW

40 GW

39.5 GW

System Peak Load + Losses (GW)

w/o LTRTF

with LTRTF
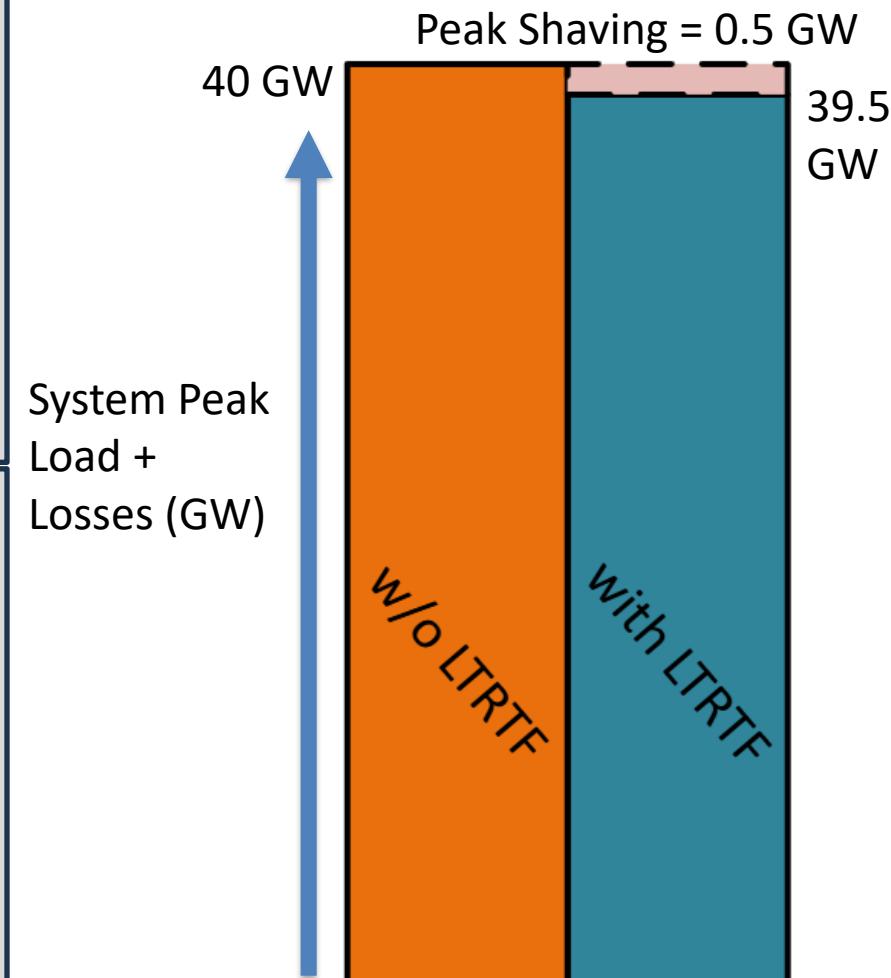
"…reduced generation capacity investment needed to meet peak load."
- (Par. 817 of 1920)

$$Benefit_7 = \Delta Peak\_Gen\_Capacity\_Required * Capacity\_Cost\left(\frac{\$}{kW-yr}\right)$$

Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) Calculation

$$BCR_{Scenario\_n} = \frac{B1_n + B2_n + B3_n + B4_n + B5_n + B6_n + B7_n}{Cost\ Estimate}$$

10 Minute Break

Selection Criteria

Step 6: Evaluate and Select Projects

Southeastern Regional TRANSMISSION PLANNING

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Example of Benefit Calculation

LTRTF 1

SCENARIO 1

Sponsor	BENEFITS 1-7 ($)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
Total	

SCENARIO 2

Sponsor	BENEFITS 1-7 ($)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
Total	

SCENARIO 3

Sponsor	BENEFITS 1-7 ($)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
Total	
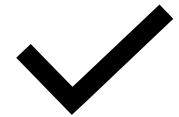
✔ LTRTF COST ✔ LTRTF BENEFITS ➡ SELECTION CRITERIA

Weighted Benefits Analysis

Whether the project meets or exceeds a 1.25 Benefit-to-Cost Ratio (BCR) based on its probability-weighted aggregate benefits, where probabilities have been assigned to each Long-Term Scenario studied.[1]

STEP 1

BENEFITS

LTRTF 1*
Cost - $1,500

Scenario 1 - $2,500

Scenario 2 - $400

Scenario 3 - $3,500

STEP 2

PROBABILITY WEIGHTED BENEFITS**

Scenario 1 **(50%)** - $1,250

Scenario 2 **(25%)** - $100

Scenario 3 **(25%)** - $875

STEP 3

PROBABILITY WEIGHTED BCR

Aggregate Weighted Benefits ($2,225)
_____
Cost ($1,500) =
1.48
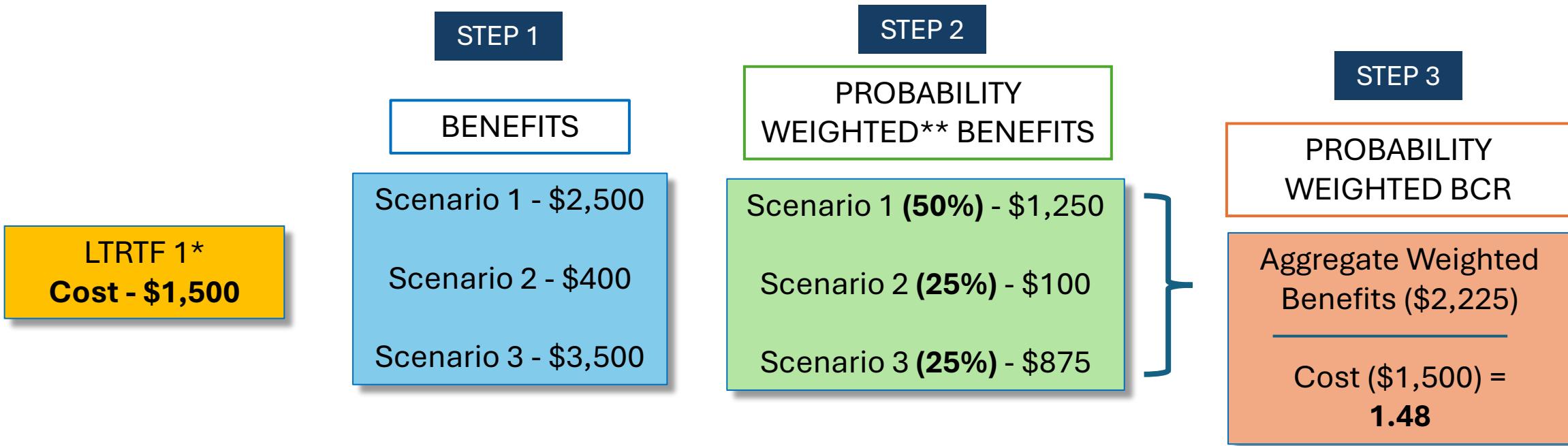
[1] Discussion of Weighted Benefits Analysis to address long-term planning uncertainty can be found in Order 1920 at ¶ 967; Order 1920-A at ¶ 424, 438.

*Example is for illustrative purposes only

**Probability to be assigned based on engineering judgment and other relevant factors; probability of all three Scenarios equals 100%

Least Regrets Analysis

The extent to which an LTRTF is **net-beneficial in most or all Long-Term Scenarios,** even if other transmission facilities have more net benefits or a higher benefit-cost ratio in a single Long-Term Scenario.[1]

LTRTF*	BENEFITS	Benefit to Cost Ratio
Cost - $1,500	Scenario 1 - $1,700	Scenario 1 **BCR – 1.13**
	Scenario 2 - $800	Scenario 2 **BCR – 0.5**
	Scenario 3 - $3,500	Scenario 3 **BCR – 2.3**
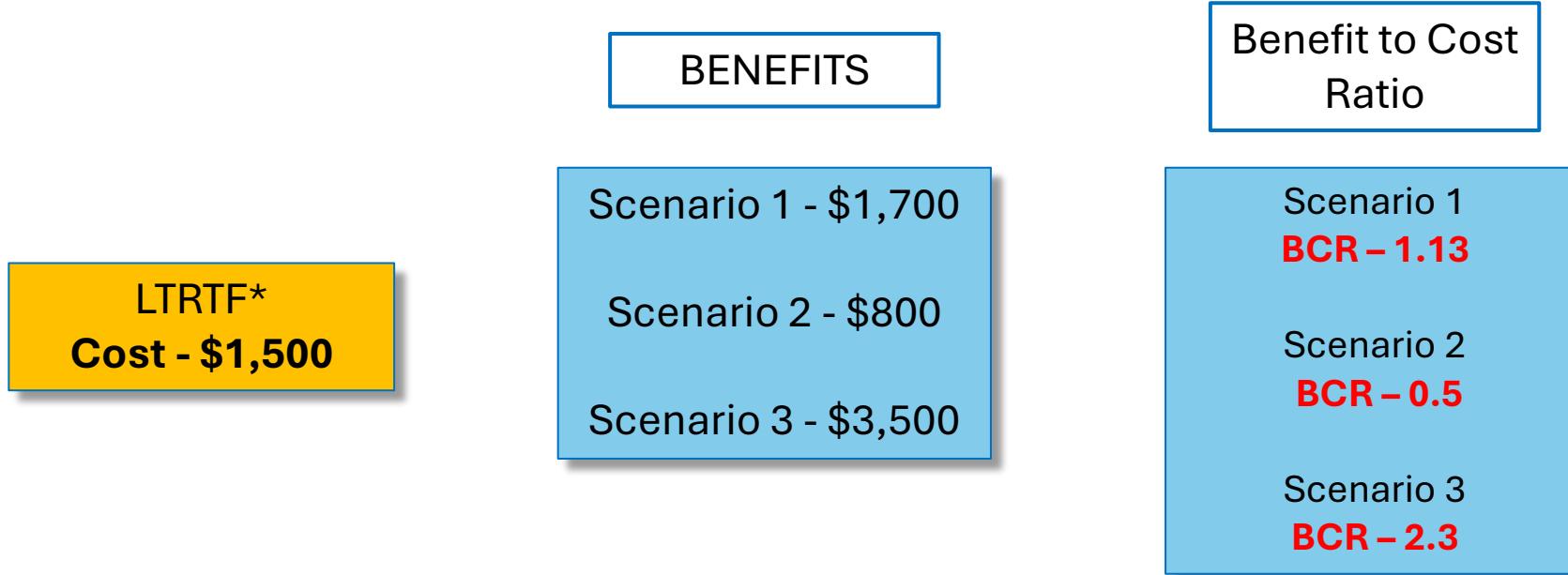
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Timing of LTRTF
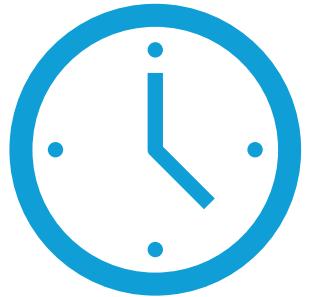
Whether the timeline for the LTRTF, considering the timing of the LTTN, permits consideration of the LTRTF in next long-term regional transmission planning cycle

Example: Long-term transmission need starts in 2040 and the construction/development timeline for the LTRTF is 5 years

Disbursement of Benefits
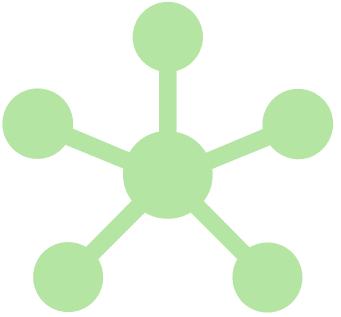
The extent to which the benefits of the LTRTF are **dispersed** among two or more Sponsors

Sponsor	% of Benefits
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
Total	100%

Resiliency to Potential Assumption Changes
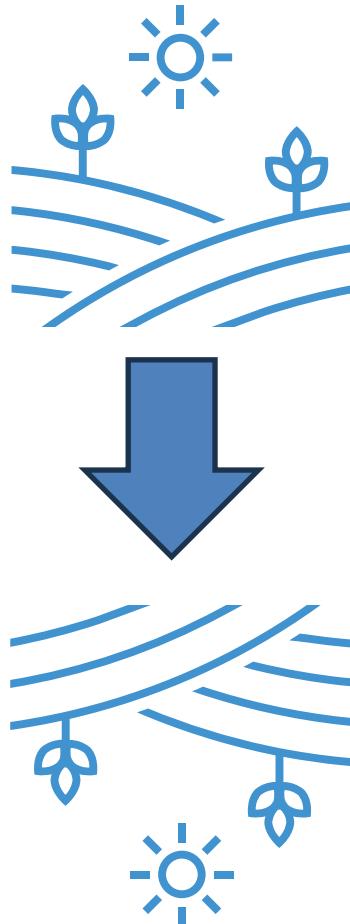
The extent to which the outcome is resilient to potential changes in circumstances or underlying model data

Staleness of Model Data

The extent to which the model data supporting the benefit to cost ratio has become **stale** or **inaccurate** in a manner that would **materially impact the analysis**.

Executability

1. Is the developer **reasonably able to construct and tie-in the proposed transmission project** into the transmission system **by the required in-service date,** based on the timing for the identified transmission need(s) and the stages of project development.

2. Whether the **impacted Sponsor(s) will be able to construct and tie-in any additional facilities on their systems** located within the SERTP region that are necessary to reliably implement the proposed transmission project.

Financial Impact

$ Financial impact of the LTRTF to the impacted Sponsors and their customers

PSC/Government Authority
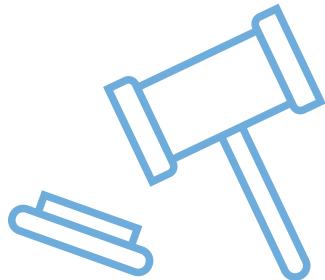
Any recommendation provided by state jurisdictional and/or governance authorities **including** whether the LTRTF is a viable project in the proposed jurisdiction(s).

Transmission Developer Qualification Information

Any updated qualification information regarding the transmission developer's finances or technical expertise.

No Unmitigated Costs
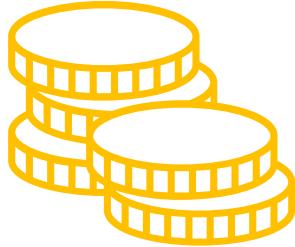
- No individual impacted Sponsor should incur increased, unmitigated costs from the LTRTF.

- An entity would incur increased, unmitigated costs should it incur more costs than displaced benefits as measured in the benefits calculation.

Factors considered in the selection determination include:

1. Weighted Benefits-to-Cost Ratio

2. Least Regrets Analysis (the extent to which benefits are present across all Scenarios)

3. Disbursement of benefits

4. Resilience to changes in circumstances or model data

5. Staleness of model data

6. Executability

7. Any recommendation provided by PSC/govt. authority

8. Whether timeline for project permits consideration in next LTRTP cycle

9. Financial impact

10. Updated transmission developer qualification information

11. No unmitigated costs to any Sponsor

Order 1920 (Paragraph 969) states that qualitative and quantitative factors may be used.

Stakeholder Engagement:
Future Events Schedule

Future Stakeholder Engagement

Tentative Schedule of Engagement Sessions*:

- Spring 2026: Stakeholder requested discussion on Needs and Solutions
- Summer 2026: Stakeholder Coordination Engagement Process
- Fall 2026: Near-Final Long-Term Regional Transmission Planning Process

*Meeting topics and timeframes subject to change

Thank You!