Stochastic Variable Modeling and Risk Discussion



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Agenda

- Overview of Stochastic Analysis (information and learning)
 - Definitions
 - Why use Stochastic Variables
 - Variable Selection
 - AURORA Implementation
- Proposed Improvements for the 2023 IRP (looking for feedback)
 - Increased Iterations
 - New Variables
 - Wider Scope
 - Scenario Simplification
- Feedback and Questions (You don't have to wait until the end!)

Definitions

Stochastic: Randomly determined; having a random probability distribution or pattern that may be analyzed statistically but may not be predicted precisely

- **Correlation:** A measure of the relationship or connection between two variables
- **Covariance:** The measure of the joint variability of different stochastic variables
- **Autocorrelation:** The similarity of variance for a stochastic variable with a previous version of itself
- **Probability Density Function (PDF):** The relative likelihood of observed occurrence over the variable space





Why Use Stochastic Variables for IRP Analysis?



Why Use Stochastic Variables for IRP Analysis?



Why Use Stochastic Variables for IRP Analysis?



Identifying Variables

Good Candidate Criteria

- Variables that have random components that approximate a known
 Probability Density Function
- Variables with sufficient history to estimate random component
- Variables whose impact to IRP model can reasonably be estimated
- Variables whose historical variance can be expected to match future variance

Monthly Natural Gas Prices



Monthly Natural Gas Prices



Monthly Natural Gas Prices



AURORA Implementation: Distributions

Counterclockwise from Upper Left

- Uniform-continuous equal probability between points [a,b]
- Normal-continuous symmetric distribution defined by a mean and standard deviation
- Binomial-pass/fail distribution defined by a probability of passing
- Lognormal-continuous heavy tailed distribution defined by a mean and standard deviation



AURORA Implementation:

Covariance

Within AURORA, as one input is varied, other inputs that are correlated to it can also be changed consistent with their linkage in the real data.

				Coincident Boise	Respective Area
				Summer Peak	Summer Peak
Airport	City	Region	Distance	Weather	Weather
			Miles	°F Deviation	°F Deviation
BOI	Boise	Intermountain	0	17.7	17.7
GEG	Spokane	Intermountain	287	12.0	16.8
SLC	Salt Lake city	Intermountain	289	8.8	18.9
RNO	Reno	Intermountain	335	7.0	17.0
PDX	Portland	Pacific	343	3.1	15.2
SEA	Seattle	Pacific	399	1.6	14.6
LAS	Las Vegas	Intermountain	520	5.3	14.4
SFO	San Francisco	Pacific	522	-0.5	12.7
BKF	Denver	Rockies	649	0.0	21.2
LAX	Los Angeles	Pacific	675	1.2	11.2
PHX	Phoenix	Desert SW	736	4.3	13.1
SAN	San Diego	Pacific	750	1.4	10.2
ABQ	Albuquerque	Desert SW	780	0.8	13.8
ELP	El Paso	Desert SW	973	-0.7	15.4

AURORA Implementation:

Autocorrelation



AURORA Implementation: Monte Carlo vs. Latin Hypercube





2023 Improvement: Increased Iterations





Preliminary Average Annual Natural Gas Prices



Preliminary Idaho Power Customer Load



Preliminary Idaho Power Hydroelectric Generation Variability



Preliminary Carbon Prices





2023 IRP Changes: Scenarios

- Removal of separate carbon price and gas price sensitivities
- High Market Price "Scenario"
 - Increased Average Demand \rightarrow Increased Market Prices
 - − Increased Peak Demand → Increased Market Prices
 - Increased Hydro Supply \rightarrow Decreased Market Prices
 - Increased Gas Prices \rightarrow Increased Market Prices
 - Increased Carbon Prices \rightarrow Increased Market Prices

Thank you!

Questions?

