



Large Load Operational Forecast Requirements

Large Load Working Group (LLWG)

June 29, 2026

Purpose & Key Takeaway

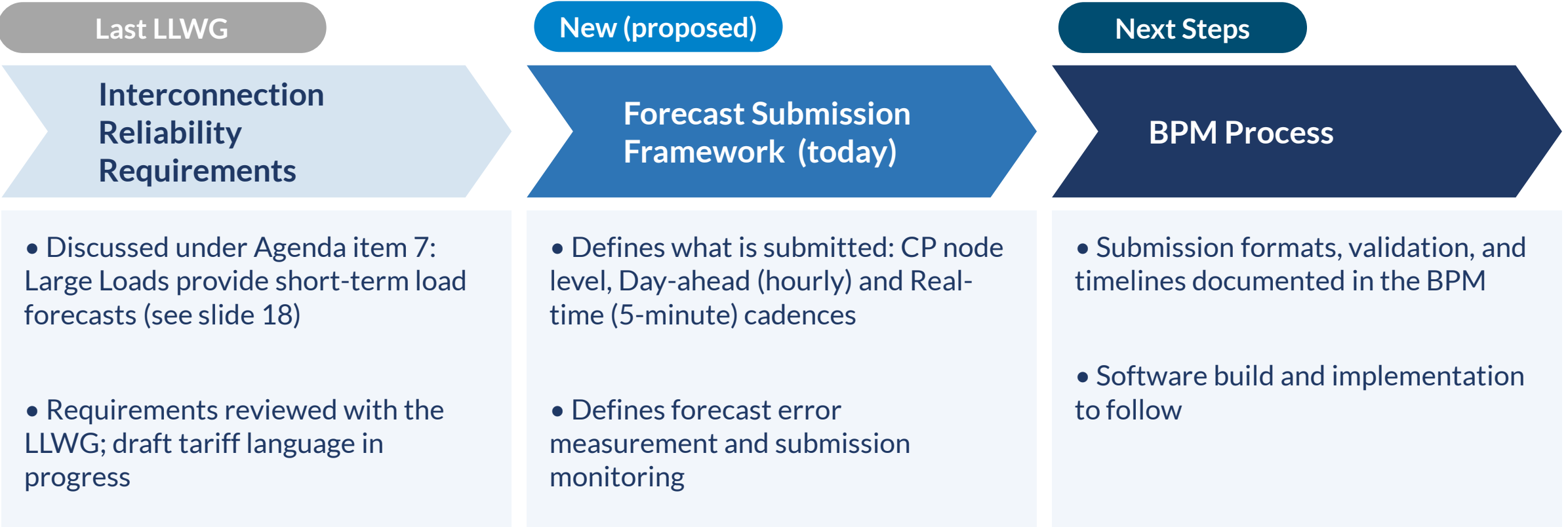
Purpose

As large loads interconnect across the footprint, MISO proposes they submit short-term forecasts to reliably manage their variability.

Key Takeaways

- MISO load forecasts inform commitment and scheduling decisions across the operating horizon
- Large loads add substantial volatile demand that MISO's weather and calendar driven forecasting cannot capture
- NERC has called for short-term forecast submissions from large loads; SPP requires them today and CAISO has identified the same visibility gap
- MISO proposes Large Load forecast submission at the CP node level, on hourly and 5-minute cadences aligned with commitment and dispatch

The forecast requirement progresses from tariff obligation to detailed framework to BPM process



MISO proposes that Large Loads submit forecasts at the CP node on 5-minute and hourly granularity

New (proposed)

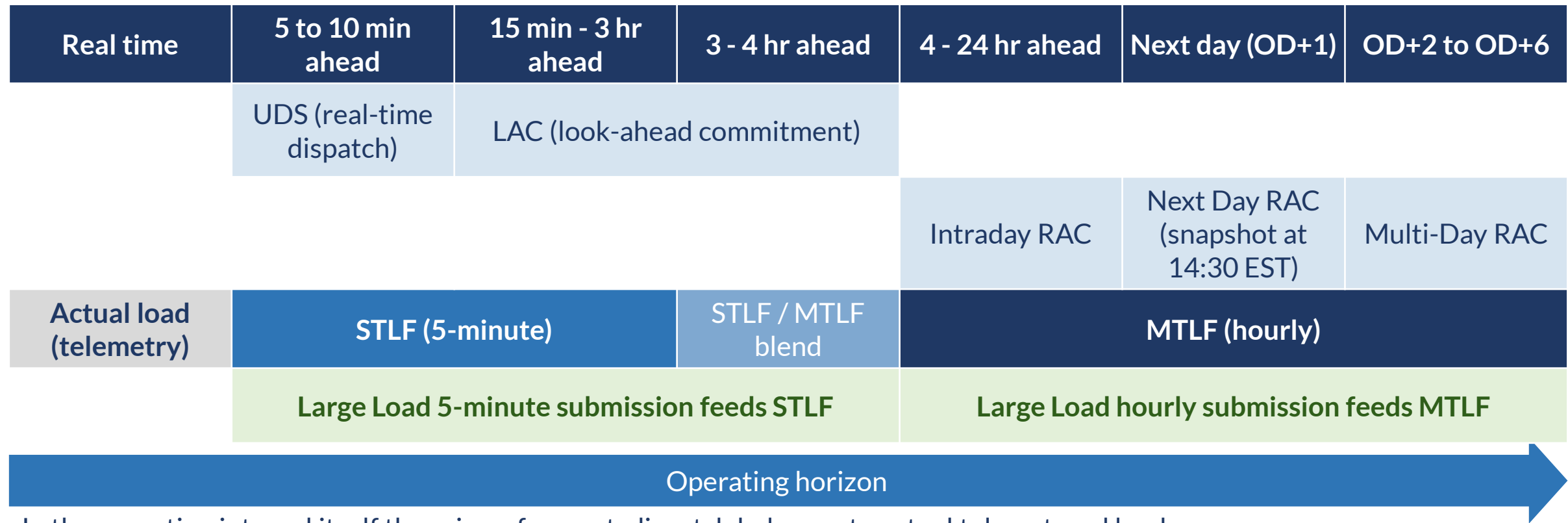
Forecast	Window and update cadence	MISO process supported	Status
Hourly	Next hour through +168 hours; updated hourly	Multi-Day, Next-Day and Intraday RACs (reliability commitment)	New
5-minute	Next 6 hours (72 intervals); updated every 5 minutes	LAC (look-ahead commitment) and UDS (real-time dispatch)	New

Forecasts are submitted at the Commercial Pricing (CP) node level, consistent with the Large Load participation model; MISO maps submissions into the network model for congestion and contingency analysis

Last LLWG

Submission responsibility: the Large Load Customer, the Tariff Customer requesting Transmission Service to serve a Large Load Campus, is responsible for forecast submission

Each existing scheduling process consumes a specific load forecast at a specific horizon



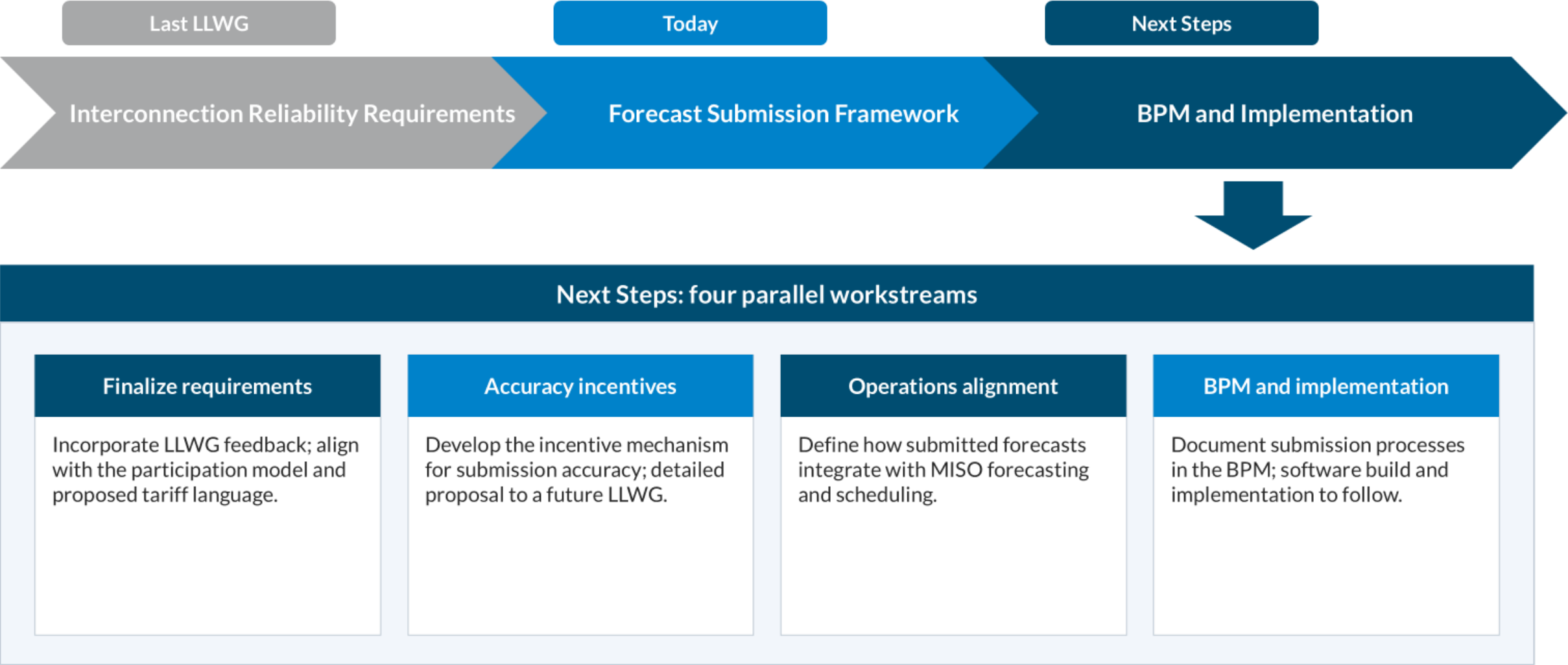
In the operating interval itself there is no forecast; dispatch balances to actual telemetered load.
STLF: 5-minute granularity, refreshed every 5 minutes. MTLF: hourly granularity, refreshed every 15 minutes, horizons to 7 days.

MISO will monitor forecast performance for each Large Load and is considering mechanisms to incent accurate submissions

What MISO will monitor	Incentive design considerations	Industry direction
• Submission timeliness: stale or missing submissions identified per Large Load • Forecast accuracy: absolute error of submitted forecasts measured against telemetered actual load • Accuracy is needed for both the hourly and 5-minute submissions	• Both hourly and 5-minute forecasts will be evaluated based on their impact across MISO’s scheduling and reliability processes. • How forecast error is defined and measured will be critical, as unequal treatment of over- and under-forecasting risks biasing forecast submissions. • Potential options range from monitoring and escalation to settlement-based approaches.	• SPP SIR824 proposes a penalty for inaccurate large load forecast submissions; targeted for October MOPC approval • NERC guidance calls for near-term demand forecasts from large load entities; accuracy mechanisms left to each RTO

MISO will return to the LLWG with a detailed incentive proposal informed by stakeholder feedback and observed submission performance

Next steps focus on finalizing requirements, accuracy incentives, and implementation



Stakeholder Feedback Request

- MISO requests feedback on the Large Load Large Load Operational Forecast Requirements by Monday, July 13th, 2026
- Feedback requests and responses are managed through the Feedback Tool on the MISO website at: <https://www.misoenergy.org/engage/stakeholder-feedback/>



Send questions or comments to:
LargeLoadProgram@misoenergy.org

SPP forecast cadence for non-conforming load

Forecast	Cadence	Lead time / horizon	Status
Mid-term (MT) hourly forecast	Hourly granularity	Initial submission for operating day plus 6 days; updatable up to 30 min before next operating hour	Mandatory for any NCL ≥ 50 MW
Intra-hour 15-min forecast	Every 15 min	Within operating hour; up to 15 min before next 15-min interval	Mandatory; SPP interpolates from hourly if unavailable
5-min forecast	Every 5 min	Rolling 15-min ahead	Per individual NCL
Real-time telemetry	10-sec scan	Real time, via ICCP	Required
Forecast-accuracy penalty (proposed)	Tied to submitted forecast accuracy	Effort to add “teeth” to forecast submission requirements	SIR824, October MOPC target; revision request not yet drafted

- The cadence above is the existing SPP framework for non-conforming load and applies regardless of transmission service type. High-Impact Large Load (HILL) and Conditional HILL (CHILL, currently pending FERC approval under Docket ER26-1323) are required to submit a non-conforming load forecast per the same framework (SPP OATT Attachment BA §2.2.2; proposed Attachment AE §2.22.1).
- SPP’s short-term load forecasting engine produces a 5-minute system forecast by combining its weather-based conforming load forecast with the submitted NCL values, held flat across the 5-minute intervals within each hour or 15-minute block.
- SPP has noted that some non-conforming loads have not consistently followed forecast submission requirements, motivating SIR824’s proposed penalty for inaccurate forecasts.