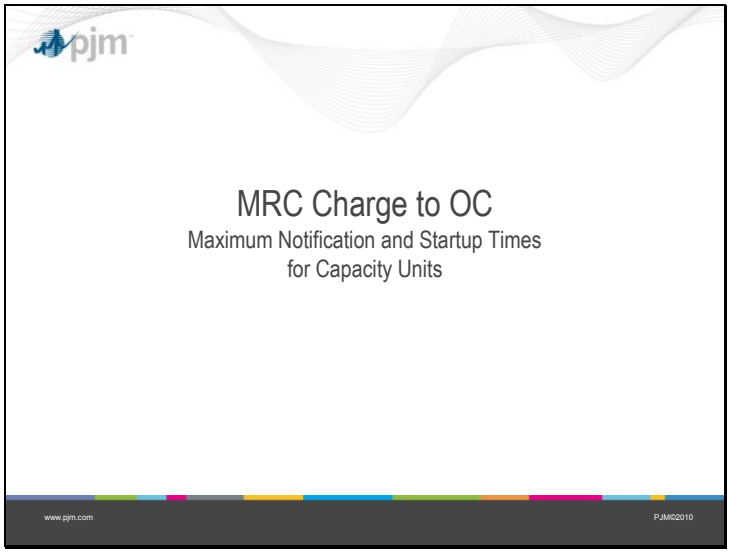
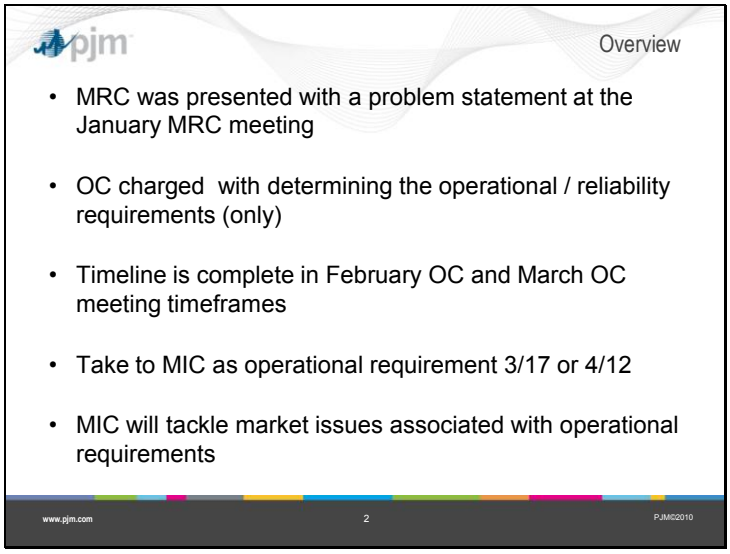
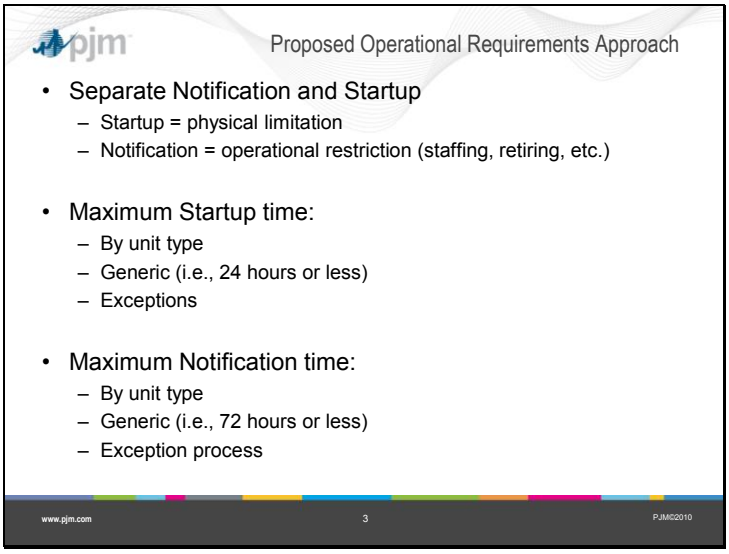
Rough notes from OC Meeting discussion on MRC Charge to OC Maximum Notification and Startup Times for Capacity Units



Next meeting – Mar 1, 2011 – 2 - 4





Notification – should include fuel issues also

Max startup – every single unit have its own max, physical characteristics

Max notification – retirements, union contracts, grant an "idle" status – maybe in the exception process, every single unit as their own (notification only)

Multiple units at a bus (cannot be started at the same time) – either startup or notification

Zonal and / or seasonal

Units with low chance of running (seasonal, economic,..) will have less staffing thus longer notification time.

Units approaching the end of life either announced or announced, will have less trained personnel to staff the plants. Staffing priority will be given to units with a "future".

Units returning from an extended outage may need longer time to start. We need to distinguish between "available for startup" versus "available to generate".

PJM tools – load forecasting, tool accuracy, etc.

Other notification parameters – multi unit starting / gas day

Is there an outer limit on the alert – 7 days

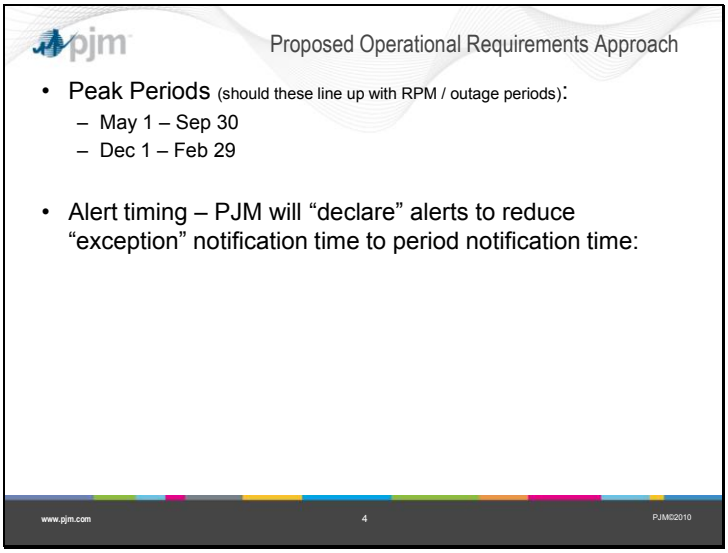
Idle but not shut down – same conditions for emergency conditions

Environmental considerations – they may force MAXE

Lay out alert parameters

Exceptions – a component with multiple options

Process cannot be used to push everyone to the max



Notice to generator – once alerted – how long it will be running – rolling alert forward

Alerts by zone

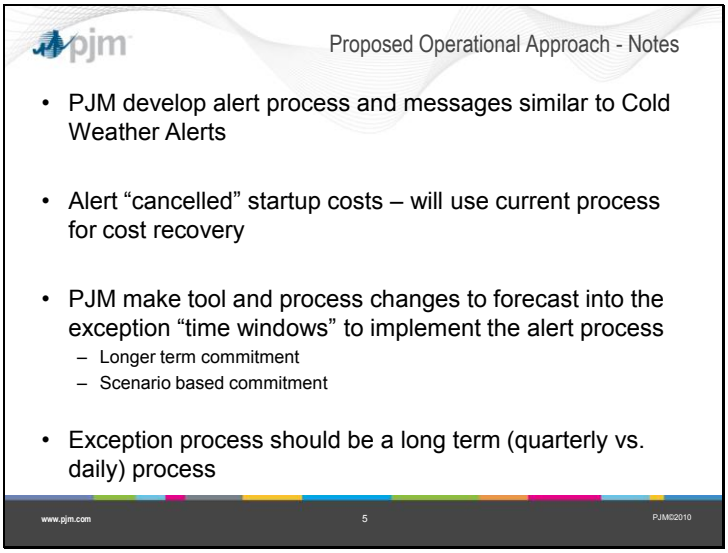
Ignore peak periods – startups all the same; notifications – standard – exceptions may vary by season

Lets call exception something else – must inform (operational)

2 approaches – "each unit is different approach" vs. the "one time frame fits all approach"

Past notification performance may not be a good indicator for the future due to changes in economic and the transmission system. A faster than normal startup event with extra plant efforts should not be held as the standard for future performance.

Caution is necessary in evaluating the historic notification data. For example, the notification time is a "dead" parameter after the unit is already online.



Exception process – members should be able to shorten the notification time – not extend it inside the "period windows"

Look at operational issues for startup – hot/cold/wet/dry changes

KOZA Notes:
Start up
--physical limitations only, start up of multiple units at a single station is an issue
Notification
--natural gas day issues, environmental limitations
--individual treatment (Brad) vs. categorization (Hal)
--"idle status"-minimally dispatched or generally uneconomic
--peak/off peak (decision—either we have it or we don't—but it may need to line up with RPM timeframes)
Alerts
--characteristics of the alert—start time and project end time and expected need (area? magnitude?)
General
--Review forecasting tools (Andy Dodge concern)
--MMU point: not a vehicle for extending notification times