



2018 Reserve Requirement Study (RRS) Assumptions

RAAS Meeting
04/27/2018



- Study results will re-set IRM, FPR for 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and establish initial IRM, FPR for 2022/23.
- Most of the 2018 RRS assumptions are similar to those in the 2017 RRS with two exceptions.

- **Generator Performance**
 - For each week of the year, except the winter peak week, the PRISM model uses each generating unit's capacity, forced outage rate, and planned maintenance outages to develop a cumulative capacity outage probability table. For the winter peak week, the cumulative capacity outage probability table is created using historical actual RTO-aggregate outage data.
 - New methodology to develop winter peak week capacity model to better account for the risk caused by the large volume of concurrent outages observed historically during the winter peak week.

- Wind and Solar Resource Capacity Factors
 - A wind or solar generator with three or more years of operating data is modeled at a capacity value based on its actual performance. For a wind unit with fewer than three years of operating data, its capacity value is based on a blend of its actual performance and the class average capacity factor.
 - Based on Manual 21 Appendix – presented at July 2017 PC meeting

- RAAS First Read – April 27, 2018
- PC First Read – May 3, 2018
- RAAS Endorsement – TBD
- PC Endorsement – June 7, 2018