2018 Reserve Requirement Study (RRS)
Assumptions

PC Meeting
05/3/2018
Overview

- 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 from time period DY 2007/08 – DY 2017/18 (in addition, data from DY 2013/14 will be dropped and replaced with data from DY 2014/15)
  • 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
Schedule

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