2018 Reserve Requirement Study (RRS) Assumptions

RAAS

5/31/2018

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.

2018 RRS Assumptions – Changes

- 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.

2018 RRS Assumptions – Changes

- 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 – May 31, 2018
- PC Endorsement – June 7, 2018