Ramapo Phase Angle Regulator Cost Recovery

Wes Yeomans Vice President – Operations

Business Issues Committee

May 17, 2017

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Agenda

- Background
- Benefits of Two Ramapo Phase Angle Regulators
- Annual Cost Projections
- Proposal
- Motion
- Next Steps



Background

- In 1993, members of the New York Power Pool (NYPP) and the PJM group (*i.e.*, certain PJM transmission owners) executed an agreement requiring Con Edison to purchase, install, own, and maintain two Phase Angle Regulators (PARs) at the Con Edison Ramapo Substation for the purposes of controlling power flows on the 500 kV Branchburg-Ramapo 5018 transmission line between the NYPP and PJM.
- The 1993 Ramapo PAR Agreement defines the monthly cost allocation terms associated with the two Ramapo PARs.
- The agreement requires its signatories to each pay for a portion of the Ramapo PAR costs.
 - 50% of the costs are allocated to members of the NYPP and 50% are allocated to the PJM group.

Background

- The NYISO -- as successor to the NYPP -- invoices and settles the NYPP members' share of the Ramapo cost allocation.
 - NYISO invoices the NY LSEs through Rate Schedule 1.
- Until the end of 2016, PJM Interconnection collected funds from the PJM TOs that are parties to the 1993 Ramapo PAR Agreement, and transmitted the PJM group's share of the Ramapo cost allocation to Con Edison or the NYISO.

Background

- On June 24, 2016, a fire at the Ramapo Substation resulted in the catastrophic failure of the Ramapo PAR #3500.
 - There is currently only one PAR in operation at the Ramapo Substation
- Con Edison is waiting for certainty on cost allocation prior to installing a replacement PAR at Ramapo.



Joint NYISO/PJM Initiative

- The NYISO and PJM have commenced a joint stakeholder initiative to consider modifying the NYISO-PJM Joint Operating Agreement (JOA). This will address cost recovery and cost allocation for the expenses Con Edison incurs to maintain two Phase Angle Regulators at the Ramapo Substation
- The joint PJM-NYISO stakeholder initiative began March 9, 2017



Providing Cost Recovery will Speed Installation of the Second PAR

- NYISO believes there are significant benefits to both New York and PJM of maintaining two PARs at Ramapo. Delay in reaching agreement on interregional cost allocation should not be permitted to indefinitely delay the installation of a second PAR at Ramapo.
- Assuring Con Edison that it will be able to recover its costs after Con Edison installs and places in-service a second PAR at Ramapo is expected to accelerate the installation of a second PAR at the Ramapo Substation.

Benefits of Two Ramapo PARs

- Reliability
 - Reliability benefits in event of extreme contingencies or restoration
- Economic
 - Increased total energy import capability from PJM into NYISO with 2 PARs
 - Increased capability to direct PJM AC import schedules into eastern NY with 2 PARs
 - Increased real-time Market-to-Market capability
- Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements
 - Reduced Installed Reserve Margins & Locational Capacity Requirements



Reliability Benefits

- Beyond Criteria Events: Actual contingencies beyond minimum NERC Planning Criteria can and do occur. Both PJM and NYISO recognize higher levels of reliability during periods of extreme contingencies with two Ramapo PARs in-service.
 - Two Ramapo PARs reduce the risk of sustained, customer outages during extreme contingencies (severe thunder storms, ice storms, hurricanes, extreme conditions).
- Flexibility: The control capability provided by the two Ramapo PARs increases operational flexibility for NYISO. Power injections can be directed where needed for reliability.
- Restoration Resource: The Hopatcong-Ramapo 5018 line with two PARs in-service can provide tremendous support during a restoration event in either eastern NY or eastern PJM; as was the case in 2003.

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Economic Benefits

Summer Import Scheduling Limits from PJM to NYISO

Two Ramapo PARs 1,750 MW

One Ramapo PAR 1,400 MW

Zero Ramapo PARs 1,000 MW (#5018 in-service, PARs bypassed)

Ramapo Target Flows – Post May 2017

Two Ramapo PARs 32% of PJM-NY AC schedule plus 80% of RECO One Ramapo PAR 16% of PJM-NY AC schedule plus 80% of RECO



 NYISO considered a "No Ramapo PARs" scenario to determine the production cost benefits NY realizes from two Ramapo PARs on the 500 kV Hopatcong – Ramapo 5018 interconnection



- Base Case Two Ramapo PARs
 - Started with 2016 CARIS 2 Base Case
 - Assumed two Ramapo PARs in-service
 - Assumed Energy Import Scheduling Limit of 1750 MW
 - Only Evaluated Year 2018
 - Assumed ABC-JK 1000 MW wheel expired
 - Western ties carry 32% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange
 - 5018 Line carry 32% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange plus 80% RECO
 - PAR ABC to carry 21% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange plus 400 MW OBF
 - PAR JK to carry 15% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange minus 400 MW OBF



- Sensitivity Case No Ramapo PARs (Line 5018 in-service, PARS bypassed)
 - Started with 2016 CARIS 2 Base Case
 - Assumed no Ramapo PARs in-service
 - Assumed Energy Import Scheduling Limit of 1000 MW
 - Only Evaluated Year 2018
 - Assumed ABC-JK 1000 MW wheel expired
 - Western & Line 5018 carry 64% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange
 - PAR ABC to carry 21% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange plus 400 MW OBF
 - PAR JK to carry 15% of PJM-NYISO AC Interchange minus 400 MW OBF



- Using the 2016 CARIS 2 database with the assumption on slides 15-16 resulted in;
 - \$25 million in production cost benefits of two Ramapo PARs versus no Ramapo PARs
 - \$100 million in NY Load Payment benefit of two Ramapo PARs versus no Ramapo PARs



Economic Benefits – Installed Capacity

 Based on 2017 IRM Study Report, the minimum Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) and Locational Capacity Requirements (LCRs) would increase with one Ramapo PARs assumed out-of-service:

Ramapo PARs In- Service	IRM	Zone J NYC	Zone K Long Island
2	118.1%	81.6%	103.5%
1	118.4%	81.8%	103.8%

 Potential capacity market impact of a reduction from two Ramapo PARs to one Ramapo PAR would result in approximately a \$75 million impact across Rest of State, Zone J, and Zone K



Annual Cost Projection

 The preliminary, annual cost projection from the asset owner to install, maintain, and operate two PARs at the Con Edison Ramapo substation is approximately \$5.5 million per year.



Commitment to Installed Replacement PAR

 The asset owner will begin to develop work plans to replace the Ramapo PAR #3500 (the one destroyed in the June 2016 Ramapo fire) after an affirmative 58% vote at the NYISO Management Committee



NYISO Proposal

- NYISO proposes to make modifications to its Tariffs whereby New York LSEs would, on a going-forward basis (commencing on the effective date of the Tariff revisions), pay up to 100% of the charges associated with installing a second PAR at Ramapo and maintaining and operating the two Ramapo PARs
 - The majority of the benefits are state-wide hence the cost allocation would be across all NY LSE's
- The proposed Tariff rules would include provisions to provide reimbursement to New York LSEs for monies paid by PJM or PJM TO's, or refunded by Con Edison
 - Joint NYISO and PJM stakeholder initiative referenced on Slide 6 will continue



Con Edison Rate Schedule

Con Edison will work with the NYISO to file a Con Edison Rate Schedule that:

- States how Con Edison will calculate the charge for purchasing, installing, operating and maintaining two PARs at the Ramapo Substation ("Ramapo PARs Charge")
- Requires Con Edison to maintain books and records related to the Ramapo PARs Charge that are subject to audit by the NYISO and NY Transmission Owners
- Requires Con Edison to refund the NYISO in the event PJM or the PJM TOs make payments to Con Edison for the Ramapo PARs
- The new Con Edison Rate Schedule will be filed as part of the NYISO OATT
 - Con Edison will be responsible for demonstrating to FERC that the new Rate Schedule is just and reasonable



Next Steps

- May 17 BIC
- May 31 MC
- July NYISO Board of Directors
- July FERC filing
- Con Edison installs spare PAR in Fall 2017
- Continued joint NYISO-PJM stakeholder discussions on regional benefits and regional cost allocation



The Mission of the New York Independent System Operator is to:

- Serve the public interest and
- Provide benefit to stakeholders by
 - Maintaining and enhancing regional reliability
 - Operating open, fair and competitive wholesale electricity markets
 - Planning the power system for the future
 - Providing factual information to policy makers, stakeholders and investors in the power system





