

LCR Process Review

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LCR Task Force

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Administrative

- Introductions
- Approach to Meeting
- Provide a starting reference for task force members for consistent understanding of objectives, issues, and processes
 - Discuss background information
 - Discuss expressed concerns with LCR process
 - Discuss existing processes
- Discuss topics for next meeting, but don't discuss specifics of alternatives or solutions at this meeting
- Discuss meeting schedule



Issue Statement

- Some stakeholders have expressed concerns with the existing Locational Capacity Requirements (LCRs) process because:
 - When load decreases and resources increase, then requirements in G-I may increase
 - If the requirements increase, then Load Serving Entities (LSEs) need to buy more capacity.
 - This seems counter-intuitive when new resources are available to respond to a need.



Background of Request

- NYISO was asked by the Operating Committee to work with the ICAP WG to take the lead in considering an alternative process to calculate LCRs to address the concerns raised
- NYISO extended to stakeholders an invitation to participate on a LCR Task Force to consider the issue
- NYISO is coordinating the effort to scope the request, consider alternatives and perform analysis of potential viable options, as resources permit



Installed Reserve Margin

- A Power Grid requires Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) to operate its generating fleet and provide customers with reliable service
- There are infinite ways to calculate the LSE obligations to provide for the IRM and LCRs
- In NY, the Transmission Owners (TOs) reached an agreement to balance the obligation for the IRM between the upstate (north of NYC; Zones A-I) LSEs and the downstate LSEs (NYC & LI; Zones J & K)
- Roughly 50% of the peak electrical demand in NY is in Zones A-I and 50% in J & K



Background of Unified Methodology

- Unified Methodology is a two step process
 - Step 1 (referred to as the Tan 45 method): Develop a curve with varying IRM versus locational requirements in Zones J & K, where all points on the curve will provide a one day in ten year (0.1) Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE)
 - Use a 45 degree line to intersect the curve and provide a 50% balance point
 - Step 1 is administered by NYSRC
 - Step 2 (LCR Method): Starting with the IRM as a reference, determine the locational requirements of Zones J & K and the G-J Locality
 - Step 2 is administered by NYISO
- Both steps use the GE Multi-Area Reliability
 Simulation (MARS) program, which uses a Monte
 Carlo probabilistic simulation to evaluate the LOLE

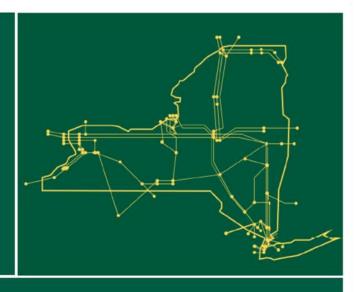


Creation of New G-J Locality

- NYISO was directed by FERC to create a new Locality based on the outcome of study
- NYISO created the G-J Locality
- An LCR has to be established for each Locality, so the NYISO developed a process to calculate the G-J requirement without impacting the existing Tan 45 process



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