

EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES (EOPS)

There are many steps that the system operator can take in an emergency to avoid disconnecting load. The steps listed below were provided by the NYISO based on experience.

Table A-2
Emergency Operating Procedures

Step	Procedure	Effect	MW Value
1	Purchase	Increase capacity	Varies
2	Cancel firm sales	Load relief	0 MW
3	Special Case Resources	Load relief	560MW
4	Emergency Demand Response Prog.	Load relief	354 MW
5	5% manual voltage Reduction	Load relief	83 MW*
6	Thirty-minute reserve to zero	Allow operating reserve to decrease to largest unit capacity (10-minute reserve)	600 MW
7	5% remote voltage reduction	Load relief	489 MW*
8	8% remote voltage reduction	Load relief	153 MW**
9	Curtail Company use	Load relief	58 MW
10	Voluntary industrial curtailment	Load relief	260 MW
11	General public appeals	Load relief	30 MW
12	Ten-minute reserve to zero	Allow 10-minute reserve to decrease to zero	1200 MW
13	Customer disconnections	Load relief	As needed
<p>* These EOPs are modeled in the program as a percentage. The associated MW value is based on a forecast 2003 peak load of 31,330 MW.</p> <p>** If the 8% remote voltage reduction were included, the NYCA could expect an additional 153 MW of load reduction.</p>			

The above values are based on the year 2002 results associated with a 2003 peak load forecast of 31,330 MW. Exclusion of Step 8 in the study is an additional measure of conservatism. The above table shows the most likely order that these steps will be initiated. The actual order will depend on the type of the emergency. The amount of help that is provided by EOPs related to load, such as voltage reduction, will vary with the load level. The EOPs (excluding Step 8) presented in Table A-2 were modeled in the MARS program.

The values for the voluntary industrial curtailment and public appeals are reduced from those used last year to reflect the increase in the customers participating in the paid programs (SCR and EDRP).