Summer / Winter DMNC Ratings

Issues to be Considered Should Include

- Physical Characteristics of Generating Units
- Contribution to LOLE
- Integration with Other Market Rules
  - Calculation of Availability
  - Energy bidding requirements
  - Calculation of deficiency rates and demand curves

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Physical Characteristics of Generation

- Temperature Sensitive Units (e.g. CTs)
  - Provide increased output during cold weather
  - Can be combined with water/steam injection and/or pre-cooling
- Seasonally Available Generation
  - Summer sales from HQ
  - Lack of winter fuel for some gas-only units

Contribution to LOLE

- Probability of Loss of Load is highest in summer but exists throughout the year
- Existing IRM analysis (that says LOLE is low in Winter) already values the incremental winter ratings

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Integration with Other Market Rules

- Should the calculation of Availability be measured based on DMNC rating or temperature sensitive capability?
- What are the bidding requirements / restrictions on the weather dependent energy above a unit's DMNC rating?
- Which rating is used for the calculation of deficiency rates and demand curves?

These decisions WILL impact the relative economics of different plant configurations

Summer / Winter DMNC Ratings

3 Options for Measuring Ratings

- Summer Only (Current PJM method)
- Separate Summer and Winter Ratings (current NY and New England method)
- Hybrid (single rating based on mix of winter and summer DMNC)