

Meteorological Data Reporting Exemption for Small Solar Generators

Tolu Dina

MARKET OPERATIONS

Management Committee

September 29, 2021

Agenda

- Background
- Proposal
- Proposed Tariff Revisions
- Next Steps

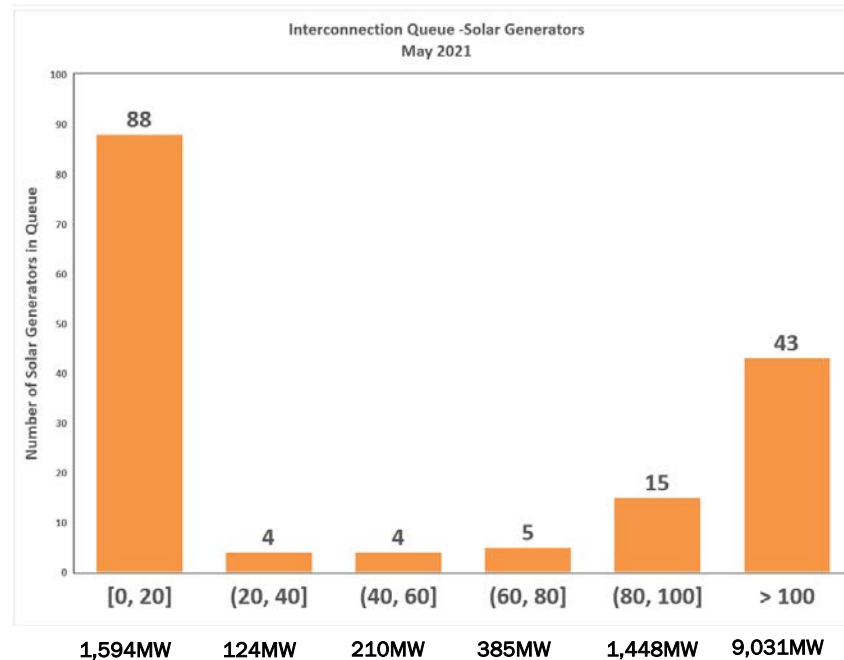
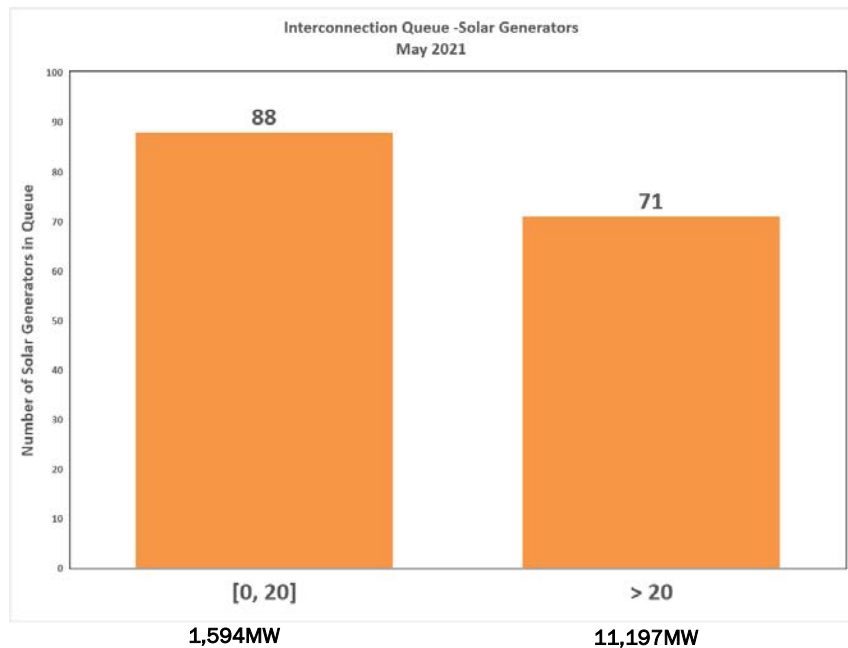
Background

- **FERC Order 764 (p177) requires Variable Energy Resources (VERs) having solar as the energy source to provide, at a minimum, site-specific meteorological data including: temperature, atmospheric pressure, and irradiance.**
 - The exact specifications of data to be provided by the interconnection customer remain subject to negotiation between the parties, which must take into account the size and configuration of the VER, its characteristics, location, and its importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area
- **Consistent with FERC Order 764, NYISO's Services Tariff Section 5.8 requires solar resources to maintain and collect certain meteorological data required for energy forecasting.**
- **FERC Order 764 was targeted at large generators, i.e., more than 20MW (p3)**
 - The Order focused on amending the pro forma Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA)
 - The Order also provided flexibility based on a forecasting entity's needs and data requirements (p177)

Proposal

- **NYISO proposes to revise its Services Tariff to exempt small solar generators, *i.e.*, no larger than 20MW, from the meteorological data collection and reporting requirements**
 - NYISO's forecast vendor has data necessary to forecast solar energy production for small solar resources consistent with the characteristics and location
 - NYISO's forecast vendor uses a combination of satellite data, weather data and data from NY MESONET stations

Interconnection Queue – Solar Projects



Other Considerations

- **NYISO will continue to require meteorological data collection and reporting from Intermittent Power Resources (IPRs) that are classified as large generators**
 - This is consistent with FERC Order 764
 - Small Generators with wind as their fuel source will also be required to continue to comply with the data requirements. NYISO's forecast vendor does not have the necessary data to forecast wind energy production for small wind resources. Wind farms also tend to be larger than 20MW.
- **Aggregations containing no more than 20MW of solar resources will be exempt from the meteorological data reporting requirements NYISO Services Tariff Section 5.8**
 - This will remove a barrier to the integration of solar aggregations

Proposed Tariff Revisions – MST Section 5.8.1

- Pursuant to ISO Procedures, Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind or solar energy as their fuel shall maintain in good working order equipment to collect data required for energy forecasting and shall provide the ISO, or its agent, with this data in the manner identified by the ISO, provided however this requirement shall not apply to **(i) any Intermittent Power Resource that depends on solar energy as its fuel with a nameplate capacity of 20 MW or fewer, or (ii) any Intermittent Power Resource in commercial operation as of January 1, 2002 with nameplate capacity of 12 MWs or fewer.**

Future Tariff Revisions (DER) – MST

Section 5.8.1

- In addition to revising the currently effective Services Tariff, NYISO proposes to revise the version of Services Tariff Section 5.8.1 that was accepted by FERC in the DER proceeding.
- The NYISO intends to implement these proposed revisions when the DER market design becomes effective.
- The future, DER-related tariff revisions will revise Services Tariff Section 5.8.1 such that the data provision requirements will not apply to:
 - Stand-alone Intermittent Power Resources that depend on solar energy as their fuel with a nameplate capacity of 20 MW or fewer, or
 - Any Aggregation comprised entirely of Intermittent Power Resources that depend on solar energy as their fuel with a total nameplate capacity of 20 MW or fewer

Next Steps

- Seek Board of Directors Approval
- FERC Filing

Our mission, in collaboration with our stakeholders, is to serve the public interest and provide benefit to consumers 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 policymakers, stakeholders and investors in the power system



Questions?