

January 5th ICS Meetings #256

Prepared for: January 14th, 2021 EC Meeting
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4.1.1 Public Appeal for Load Reduction Questions for TO's (ICS AI 220-1)

The ICS received input from all New York TO's regarding any 2021 Public Appeal for Load Reductions that may have occurred. Only one TO reported having a Public Appeal for Load Reduction event, PSEG-LI. The response to ICS questions is attached. In brief there was one Public Appeal event on 8/13/21 which results in approximately 74MW of load reduction being achieved. This result is consistent with the existing 80MW assumption contained in the NYISO EOP Manual.

4.1.2 High Renewables Phase 3 Draft Study Scope

The ICS reviewed and commented on a Draft Scope of a proposed High Renewables Phase 3 White Paper. In accordance with the schedule for 2022 NYSRC Corporate Goals. The main ICS comment concerns the proposal to not remove any existing generation. The Phase 1 and 2 High renewable condition White Papers also did not remove any existing generation/capacity in the studies, which would result in a more direct comparison of results between the studies. The Scope comment is based on the expectation that a significant amount of generation/capacity will likely be retired by the 2030 timeframe and that there would be value in studying this impact on the IRM in combination with increased renewable penetration stemming from the NY CLCPA. NYISO will be reviewing this issue prior to the February ICS meeting where further discussion and potential approval will ensue.

Excerpt from the Study Overview:

The NYISO recommends that the Phase 3 study take the New York electric system as assumed in the NYSRC 2022 IRM Study Final Base Case ("FBC") and increase renewable capacity by a hypothetical 27,000 MW (9,000 each of front-of-meter (FTM, or utility scale solar PV), onshore wind, and offshore wind) and energy storage resources ("ESR") by a hypothetical 3,000 MW. The study would assume that the additional capacity does not displace or replace any existing generators.¹ This set of assumptions meets the 2030 ESR requirements, the 2035 offshore wind requirements, and approaches the 2030 PV solar goal.

¹ Should renewable generation displace existing resources, displaced resources would likely perform better than the system average (i.e., the resources would have lower individual EFORDs than the existing NYCA system EFORD). If this is the case, then the IRM calculated in this study underestimates the IRM level that would be needed to meet the LOLE criterion.

ICS Report to Executive Committee

4.1.3 ICS Review of PRR 149: Clarify the Interpretation of the LOLE Reliability Risk Metric in the NYSRC Resource Adequacy Criterion and the Application of Multiple Reliability Risk Metrics in IRM and Resource Adequacy Assessments

ICS review of PRR 149 resulted in one comment concerning new R1.2:

To describe the magnitude, frequency, and duration of load shortfall events, NYSRC and NYISO probabilistic resource capacity assessments and analyses, in addition to calculating the LOLE shortfall risk metric, shall calculate and report the loss of load hours (LOLH) and the expected unserved energy (EUE) shortfall risk metrics.

The comment received at ICS questioned the necessity of R1.2 as a rule inclusion on principle, as it establishes that a formal rule change would be required to revise an informational type of data reporting within an existing study report.