

PJM Market Efficiency Long Term Window Overview

September 2, 2016

- Overall Objectives
- PJM Market Efficiency Roadmap
- PJM Market Efficiency Objectives & Model
- Market Efficiency Cycle
- Market Efficiency Work Flow
- Market Efficiency Process
- Future Discussion Topics
- Appendix – Numerical Example & References

- Discuss PJM's Market Efficiency Construct
 - Concepts
 - General Process for the long term window
- Discuss future education topics



Market Efficiency Goals and Model

- Goals
 - Assess future energy and capacity market congestion
 - Solicit and approve projects to relieve congestion
 - Strategic multi driver project development
 - Address both reliability and congestion
 - Accelerate beneficial reliability projects
- PJM Model
 - Sponsorship model

2006

Inception of ME in RTEP

RTEP Drivers:

- Reliability
- **Market Efficiency**
- Operational Performance
- Public Policy

2011

Order 1000

Reforms:

- Cost Allocation
- Non incumbent Development

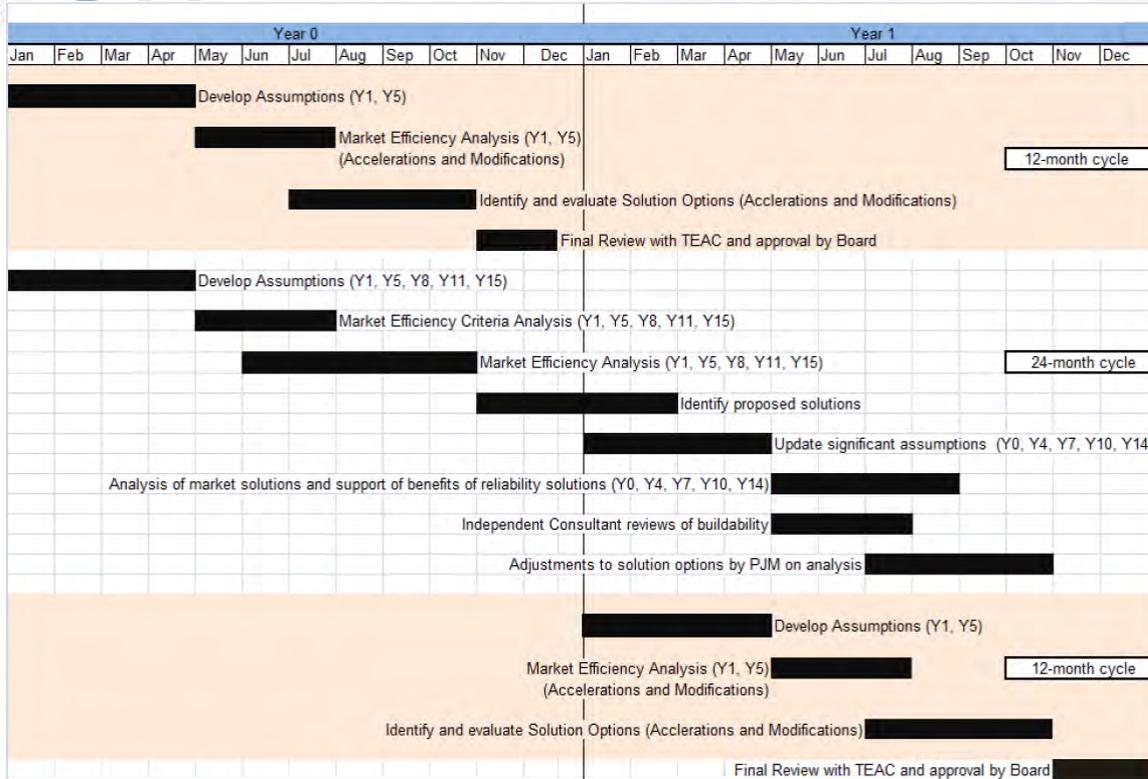
2014

1st Window

Impacts:

- Formal
- Competitive
- Long term

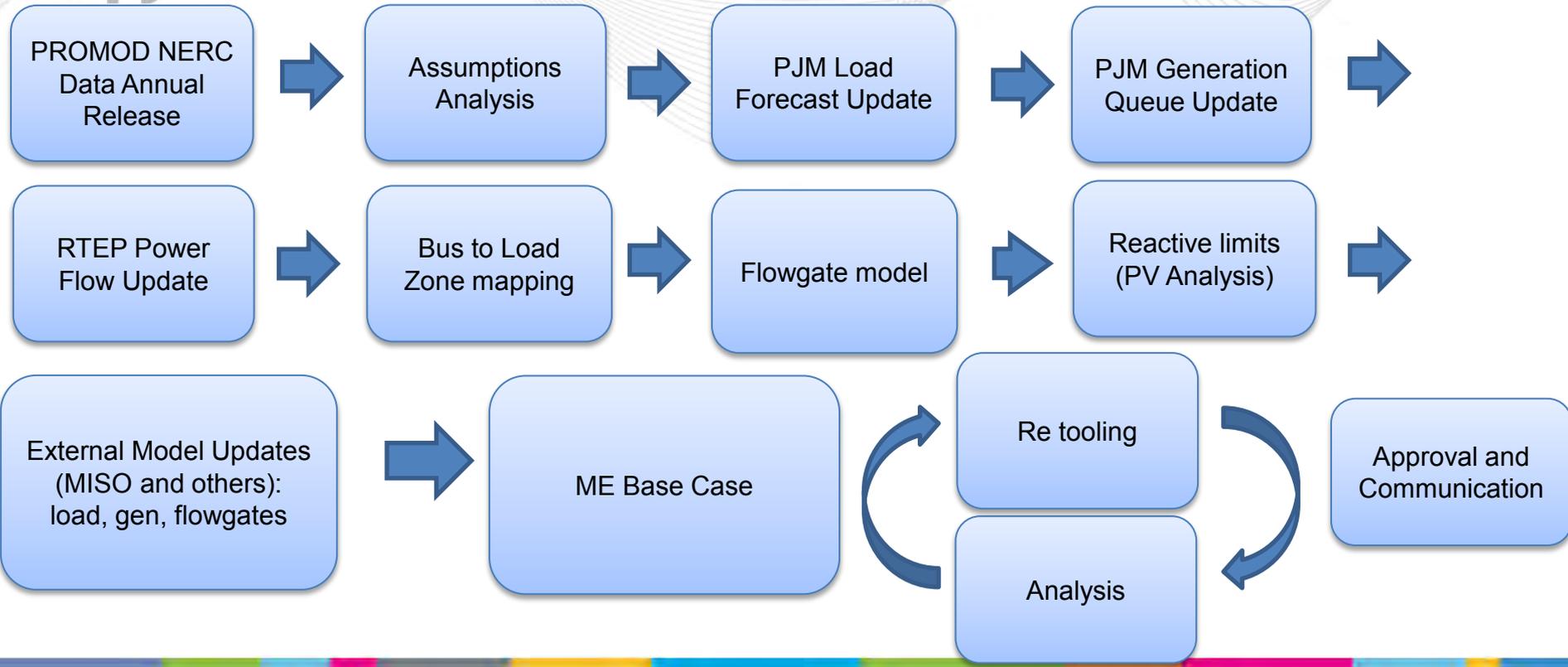
Market Efficiency Cycle Timeline

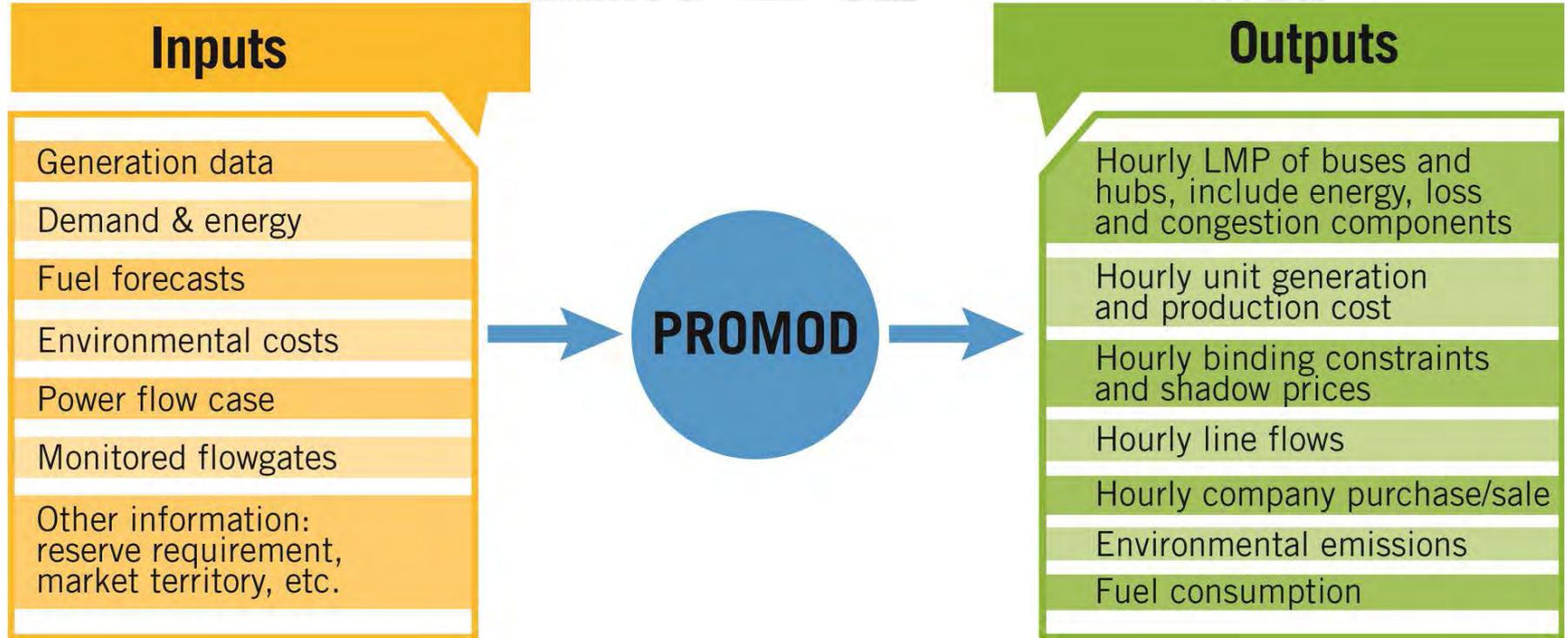


- 12 month
 - Acceleration
- 24 month Cycle
 - Input assumptions
 - Base case development
 - Develop target congestion
 - Proposal submission
 - Evaluation
 - Approval

Cycle	Proposed Projects	Analyzed Projects	Approved Projects
Prior to 14/15	25 projects (2010, 2011) 17 projects (2012) 17 projects (2013)	25+ projects (with combinations) 17 projects(2012) 17 projects (2013)	2010, 2011 – 1 project approved 2012 - No project approved 2013 – 1 project approved
2014/15 Window	93 projects	110+ projects (with combinations) 2400+ PROMOD runs, 50,000+ runtime hrs.	14 projects

Market Efficiency Work Flow







Market Efficiency Inputs – Overview Base Case Inputs

PROMOD SCED Simulation

Generation Expansion Plan (ISA/FSA)

Demand Response Forecast

Intermittent resource hourly shapes

Transmission Topology (As-Is, RTEP)

Fuel Price Forecast: Natural Gas, Coal, Oil-H, Oil-L

Topology Mapping: Bus-Area, BusLoad-Demand, Gen-Bus (As-Is, RTEP)

Emissions Price Forecast: CO2 (National, RGGI), SO2, Nox (seasonal, annual)

Reactive Interface PV Analysis

Demand Forecast: Annual Peak Load and Energy, Hourly shapes

Monitored lines and contingencies, interfaces and nomograms, PARs

Interregional Inputs

MISO and NY Updates: GenExp, load forecast, wind profiles, major upgrades, flowgates, transactions with SPP/MRO, imports Canada

Pool Interaction Modeling: M2M flowgates, pseudo-ties, DC schedules, hurdle rates, import/export limits, inactive pools

Reporting Inputs

RTO Weighted Average Cost of Capital

RTO Fixed Carrying Charge Rate

ARR Source Sink Paths and Cleared MW

Project Cost and ISD

- Generation Modeling
- Load Forecast
- Fuel
- Emissions
- Transmission Topology
- Thermal and Reactive Flowgates



Market Efficiency Inputs – PJM Generation Modeling

- Forecasted generation includes
 - In-service generation
 - Active queue generation with Interconnection Service (ISA) and Facility Service (FSA) agreements
 - Expected future deactivations
- Modeled inputs:
 - Operational: summer/winter capacity, heat rate, min runtime/downtime, must run status, emission rates
 - Cost: startup cost, variable O&M, curtailment price

- PJM Load Forecast Report
 - Peak Load and Annual Energy adjusted by Energy Efficiency cleared in RPM Auction
 - Load forecast mapped to PROMOD Areas
- ABB synthetic demand shapes
 - Based on the average of several years of load shapes
 - Hourly load shapes merged to match PJM load zones
- Demand Response
 - Modeled as discrete units
 - Amount based on the level cleared in the RPM BRA auction

- Forecast prices developed by the ABB fuels group
 - Gas and Oil
 - Prices derived from NYMEX and the EIA Annual Energy Forecast.
 - ABB's coal forecasting model:
 - Mining costs, emission price forecasts, transportation routes and pricing, coal quality
- PJM checks
 - Fuel to Unit mapping
 - Primary and Start-up fuel mapping

- Emissions prices developed by ABB
 - Three major effluents modeled: SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂.
 - Effluents (by trading program) assigned to generators based on location and release rates
 - Sources:
 - EPA CEMS data.
 - ABB's proprietary Emission Forecast Model (EFM).
- PJM checks
 - Consistency with expected emissions legislation affecting PJM Generators
 - Mapping of generating units to emissions price
 - Validate installation of emissions reduction equipment and removal rates for generating units (if necessary)



Market Efficiency Inputs - Transmission Topology

- Same topology used for all study years
- RTEP system topology
 - All approved baseline upgrades
 - All FSA network and direct interconnection upgrades
- External world topology
 - Derived from Eastern Interconnection Reliability Assessment Group (ERAG) Multi-Regional Modeling Working Group (MMWG) Series

- **Thermal Flowgates**
 - Historical market constraints
 - NERC Book of Flow-gates
 - Removed constraints with very low likelihood of binding in any future year simulation
 - Added constraints with increasing likelihood of binding
- **Transmission Ratings Modeling**
 - Summer 95 degree day-time rating for Normal and Long-term Emergency
 - Winter 32 degree day-time rating for Normal and Long-term Emergency
- **Reactive Limits**
 - PV Analysis to develop summer and winter MW transfer limits for commercially significant interfaces in PJM
 - Modeled interfaces: AEP-DOM, AP South, BCPEP, Black Oak Bedington, 5004/5005, Central Interface, Cleveland, COMED, Eastern Interface, Western Interface

- PROMOD simulations will be analyzed for congestion drivers
- PJM solicits projects for congestion drivers

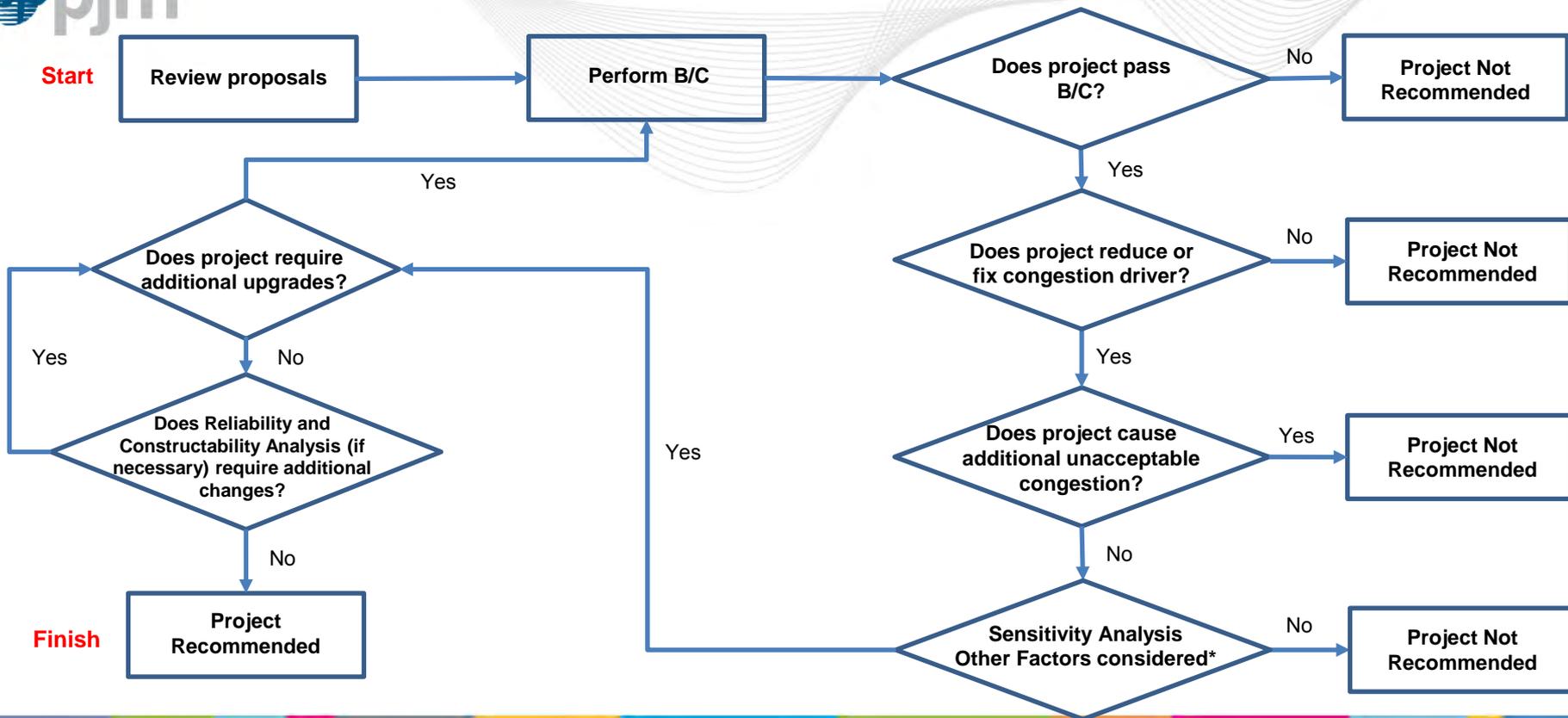


Market Efficiency Process – Proposal Analysis

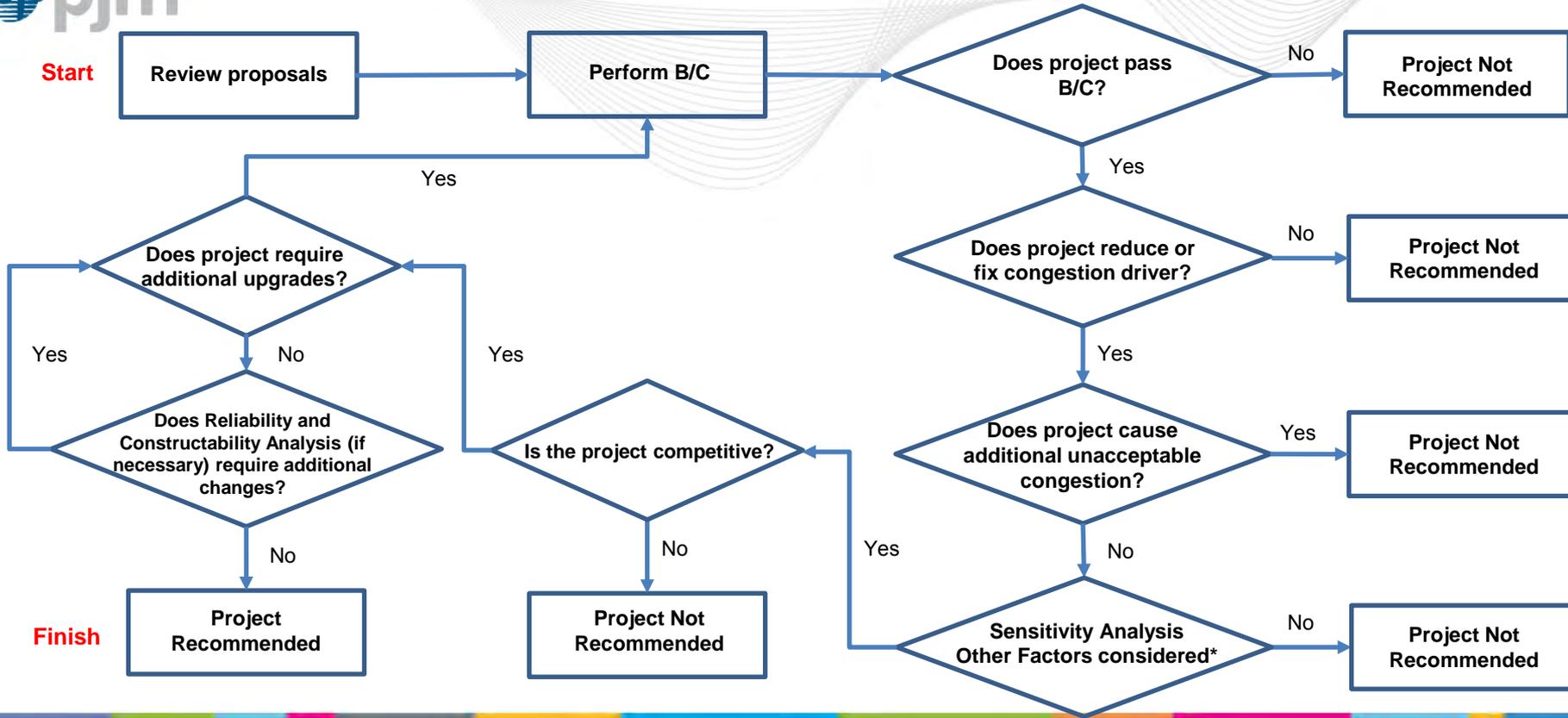
- Each valid proposal is tested for Benefits/Cost > 1.25
 - Total Benefits = Energy Benefits + RPM Benefits
 - Energy Benefits
 - Regional Projects: 50% Change in Production Costs + 50% Change in Net Load Payments*
 - Lower Voltage Projects: 100% change in net load payments*
 - Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) Benefits
 - RPM Regional: 50% Change in Total System Capacity Cost + 50% Change in Load Capacity Payments
 - RPM for Lower Voltage Projects: 100% Change in Load Capacity Payments
- Candidates passing B/C tests:
 - Congestion driver reductions
 - Other factors: overall PJM congestion changes, PJM Load Payments, PJM Production Costs
 - Perform Sensitivities
 - Gas Sensitivity
 - Load Sensitivity
 - Other sensitivities as needed (Examples: gen exp, renewable penetration, carbon tax, imports/exports, etc.)

* Only zones with decrease in net load payments

- **Reliability Analysis**
 - Additional reliability upgrades
- **Independent Cost Analysis**
 - Projects exceeding \$50M Independent cost analysis
- **Constructability Analysis**
 - Verification of proposed schedule duration
 - Other risks to both cost and schedule
- **Project Combinations**
 - Combination of components of multiple projects
 - Incremental or multiple projects



* Other factors considered such as PJM Overall Production Cost, load Payments, and congestion



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Market Efficiency Process – Approval & Communication

- Selected projects require PJM board approval
- Approved projects are communicated at TEAC meetings
- Letter from PJM notifying construction responsibility

- Hypothetical Scenarios
- Project Selections
- Guidelines

Appendix 1 - Example B/C Ratio Calculation



Project Benefits for Non-Simulated Years

Regional Transmission Expansion Plan Model year: 2021

Project In-service Year: 2021

Promod IV Simulation Years: 2017, 2021, 2024 & 2027



Period 1 benefits
2018 - 2020

$$2017 \text{ Benefit} + \frac{(2021 \text{ Benefit} - 2017 \text{ Benefit})}{2021 - 2017} \times (\text{year} - 2017)$$

Period 2 benefits
2022 - 2023

$$2021 \text{ Benefit} + \frac{(2024 \text{ Benefit} - 2021 \text{ Benefit})}{2024 - 2021} \times (\text{year} - 2021)$$

Period 3 benefits
2025 - 2026

$$2024 \text{ Benefit} + \frac{(2027 \text{ Benefit} - 2024 \text{ Benefit})}{2027 - 2024} \times (\text{year} - 2024)$$

Period 4 benefits

Excel Formula: trend (known y-values, known x-values, new x's)

e.g. trend ([2017, 2021, 2024, 2027 Energy Market Benefits], [2017, 2021, 2024, 2027 years], 2028)



Determining Revenue Requirement

Project Voltage: 500 kV or 230 kV **Project Cost:** \$110 Million Dollars **Project Benefit Period:** 15 yrs

PJM Fixed Carrying Charge Rate = 15.3% **PJM Discount Rate = 7.4%**

Project Annual Revenue Requirement = Project Cost x Fixed Carrying Charge Rate
= \$110 Million x 15.3% = \$16.83 Million Annually

Excel Formula: $p_v(\text{rate}, \# \text{ periods}, \text{payment per period})$

Net Present Value of Project Costs = $p_v(7.4\%, 15, -16.83) = \149 Million



Selecting Zones Based on Net Load Payment

The Project is not in-service until 2021. Therefore the benefits are evaluated between 2021 and 2035, the first 15 years of in-service life.

Zones 1, 2 and 4 all have Net Load Payment benefits with an NPV > 0 for the 15 year analysis period. These zones will be included in the total system benefit.

The Net Present Value of Net Load Payment Benefits in Zone 3 do not exceed zero for the 15 year analysis period. This zone will be excluded from the total system benefit calculation.

Low Voltage Project Net Load Payment Benefit

Zone 1 + Zone 2 + Zone 4 = \$223.85 Million

Regional Project Net Load Payment Benefit

50% (Zone 1 + Zone 2 + Zone 4) = \$111.92 Million

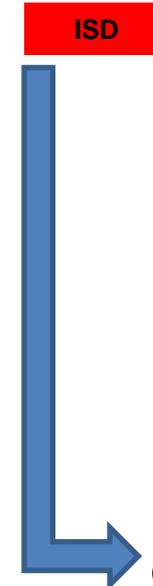


<u>Year</u>	<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>Zone 3</u>	<u>Zone 4</u>
2017	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$0.50	\$5.00
2018	\$9.00	\$2.50	\$0.40	\$5.30
2019	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$0.30	\$5.50
2020	\$11.00	\$1.50	\$0.20	\$5.80
2021	\$12.00	\$1.00	\$0.10	\$6.00
2022	\$12.30	\$1.30	(\$0.30)	\$6.70
2023	\$12.70	\$1.70	(\$0.60)	\$7.30
2024	\$13.00	\$2.00	(\$1.00)	\$8.00
2025	\$14.00	\$2.20	(\$1.70)	\$7.70
2026	\$15.00	\$2.30	(\$2.30)	\$7.30
2027	\$16.00	\$2.50	(\$3.00)	\$7.00
2028	\$16.60	\$2.00	(\$2.80)	\$7.90
2029	\$17.40	\$1.90	(\$3.20)	\$8.20
2030	\$18.20	\$1.90	(\$3.50)	\$8.40
2031	\$18.90	\$1.90	(\$3.80)	\$8.70
2032	\$19.68	\$1.84	(\$4.19)	\$8.90
2033	\$20.45	\$1.81	(\$4.53)	\$9.15
2034	\$21.21	\$1.78	(\$4.87)	\$9.40
<u>2035</u>	<u>\$21.97</u>	<u>\$1.75</u>	<u>(\$5.22)</u>	<u>\$9.64</u>
NPV (Millions)	\$138.97	\$16.17	(\$19.77)	\$68.71

System Adjusted Production Cost Benefits

- The Project is not in-service until 2021. Therefore the benefits are evaluated between 2021 and 2035
- NPV Adjusted Production Cost Benefit = NPV(7.4%, Adjusted Production Cost Savings)
- Regional Adjusted Production Cost Benefits = 50% x \$121.2 Million

<u>Year</u>	<u>Net Adjusted Production Cost Benefit</u>
2017	\$8.00
2018	\$8.50
2019	\$9.00
2020	\$9.50
2021	\$10.00
2022	\$10.70
2023	\$11.30
2024	\$12.00
2025	\$12.70
2026	\$13.30
2027	\$14.00
2028	\$14.50
2029	\$15.10
2030	\$15.70
2031	\$16.30
2032	\$16.88
2033	\$17.48
2034	\$18.08
<u>2035</u>	<u>\$18.68</u>
NPV (Millions)	\$121.2





Does Project Pass Criteria

- **REGIONAL METHOD**

- Total Energy Market Benefits = Load Payment Benefit x 50% + Production Cost Benefit x 50%
- Total Benefits = \$112 Million + \$60.6 Million = \$172.51 Million
- Does the Project Pass: Benefits / Costs = \$172.51 / \$149 = 1.15 > **PROJECT FAILS**

- **Low Voltage Method**

- Total Benefits = 100% Load Payment Benefit = \$223.85 Million
- Does the Project Pass: Benefits / Costs = \$223.85 / \$149 = 1.49 > **PROJECT PASSES**

Appendix 2 – Operating Agreement & Manual References

- Scope, PJM requirements & Member requirements
- <http://www.pjm.com/about-pjm/member-services.aspx>
- PJM Manual 14B, Section 2.6:
<http://www.pjm.com/~media/documents/manuals/m14b.ashx>
- PJM Operating Agreement, Schedule 6, Section 1.5.7:
<http://www.pjm.com/media/documents/merged-tariffs/oa.pdf>
- PJM Market Efficiency Practices <http://www.pjm.com/~media/planning/rtep-dev/market-efficiency/pjm-market-efficiency-modeling-practices.ashx>