# MIC FCP Special Session Recommendation

MIC FCP Special Session May 29, 2020



IMM

### **OA Schedule 2 Penalties**

- Since the implementation of the OA Schedule 2 penalties on May 15, 2017, there have been 318 penalties to generators for not complying with Schedule 2, FCPs or the Cost Development Guidelines (Manual 15).
- Out of the 318 penalties:
  - 279 were identified by the IMM.
  - 29 were identified by the Market Sellers.
  - 10 were identified by PJM.



# **IMM Identified Penalties**

- The IMM estimates generators' offers using data collected from:
  - MIRA (e.g. heat inputs, VOM, fuel index).
  - Independent fuel price sources (e.g. Platts and ICE).
  - PJM (e.g. schedule IDs, schedule fuel types, MW segments).
- The IMM uses these estimates as the basis for asking questions to the Market Seller.
- The Market Seller's responses make it clear when there are errors in offers.



#### **Causes of Penalties**



# **Causes of Errors in Offers**

- Most penalties have not resulted from overstated fuel cost (fuel cost policy noncompliance).
- Most penalties (67 percent) have resulted from overstatement of VOM and incorrect heat input assumptions.
  - Common VOM issues: Incorrect application of a VOM adder approved by PJM or use of a VOM adder not approved by PJM.
  - Common heat input issues: Overstatement of actual inputs (e.g. start heat/no load heat) or incorrect calculation of incremental heat rates using correct inputs.



### **Market Sellers' Responsibilities**

- It is Market Sellers' sole responsibility to make offers.
  - OA Schedule 1 § 6.4.2(d).
- It is Market Sellers' sole responsibility to make correct offers.
- It is Market Sellers' sole responsibility to have processes in place to avoid errors in offers.



# IMM Role

- It is the IMM's goal that Market Sellers make zero errors in submitted cost-based offers.
- The IMM is, and has been, prepared to work closely with Market Sellers in order to ensure that Market Sellers understand in detail how to construct costbased offers.
- The IMM has already provided education to many Market Sellers.
- The IMM is prepared to provide systematic education on the details of cost-based offers to Market Sellers as part of the CDS.

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# **Common Issues**

- VOM:
  - More clarity from PJM regarding includable VOM costs is needed to avoid future penalties.
  - Market Sellers need to be more careful in determining relevant VOM costs.
- Heat Input
  - Errors on heat input curves could be eliminated.
  - The cost development guidelines (M15) are deficient in providing guidelines for the calculation of correct heat input curves and incremental heat rate curves.



# Validation

- There are two general types of errors in cost-based offers:
  - Errors that result from misunderstanding the math of cost-based offers.
  - Errors that result from incorrect input data.
- The IMM is available to provide detailed education on the construction of cost offers.
- The IMM is prepared to propose a new version of Manual 15 that is clear, internally consistent and easy to follow.



### Recommendations

- The /IMM recommended in 2018 that the Cost **Development Subcommittee (CDS) be in charge of the MIC FCP problem statement. PJM and stakeholders** did not agree.
- The IMM recommends that this MIC Special Session be put on hiatus or terminated.
- The primary issue appears to be Market Seller errors that lead to penalties. The issue should be addressed directly: how to systematically reduce errors.
- recommends restarting regular The IMM Cost **Development Subcommittee meetings to address cost** development issues. 10



 Manual 15 does not differentiate between sloped and stepped incremental heat rate curves:



- Stepped Curve Incremental Heat Rate  $H'(MW_i) = \frac{H(MW_i) - H(MW_{i-1})}{MW_i - MW_{i-1}}$
- Sloped Curve Incremental Heat Rate (Second Degree)  $H'(MW) = 2 \times X_2 \times MW + X_1$
- Changing the shape of the curve requires changing the incremental heat rate calculation.
- Failure to calculate incremental heat rates correctly results in overstated heat input.



- Manual 15 incorrectly defines no load cost as:
  - The hourly cost required to create the starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental offer curve.
- No load cost is the theoretical cost of running a unit at zero MW (no load).
- No load cost should be calculated using the intercept of the heat input curve as long as the incremental curve is calculated properly.
- Proper incremental curves are either stepped curves or sloped curves with a zero MW segment.



 Some units do not start their sloped incremental offer curve at zero MW.



- Manual 15 requires units to reduce their no load cost by the amount overstated in their incremental offer curve (area between the red curve and the blue curve).
- Failure to do so results in overstated heat input.
- Problem could also be avoided by using correct incremental offer curve.



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