

MEPETF Phase 3 Impact of Including Negative Benefits in B/C Ratio Calculation

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Benefit/Cost Calculation Rationale

PJM stakeholders approved rules for the Benefit/Cost Metric to only include zones with a decrease in net load/capacity payments

- Market Efficiency projects by definition address market congestion inefficiencies that exist because customers on both sides of a constraint are not paying equitable costs
- Zones that are currently benefiting from the inefficiency should not be included in B/C Metric because the following:
 - These zones would not derive benefits absent the inefficiency in first place
 - These zones are benefitting from the inefficiency before the market efficiency project is placed into service via artificially low prices
 - These zones are not paying for the direct cost to build the upgrade to remove the inefficiency
 - Threshold to pass a Market Efficiency project if include all zones more difficult because not addressing the cost inefficiency





Previously Approved Projects – Statistical Analysis

Project Group	Project Count	Project Cost Average (\$M)		Status Quo (only +)			Including Negative Benefit Zones (+ and -)			Average decrease of
				A NI	verage of LP Savings (\$M)	Average of B/C Ratios	N	Average of LP Savings (\$M)	Average of B/C Ratios	NLP Savings (%)
Total projects analyzed	13	\$	34.49	\$	237.62	39.13	\$	89.40	26.66	65%
Projects with cost < \$20 million	10	\$	4.35	\$	155.23	49.90	\$	65.51	34.20	70%
Projects with cost > \$20 million	3	\$	134.96	\$	512.27	3.22	\$	169.03	1.52	46%
Projects still passing the B/C Ratio test when including PJM Zones with negative benefits	9	\$	9.39	\$	175.46	51.85	\$	104.78	39.25	22%

Notes: Data sample included the Market Efficiency enhancements that were previously approved based on load payments benefits. An outlier data point, a small \$0.1 million upgrade was removed from the sample as it skewed the results.