MMU Proposal

SODRSTF August 29, 2018 Skyler Marzewski



Overview

- Remove Emergency Energy Only option
- M&V based on PLC comparison and metered load
- Load triggers are THI or load threshold
- VRR curve shift based on participating MW
 - All auctions
- Cannot also participate as DR or PRD for the same delivery year
- Customers participating receive reduced PLC

Emergency Energy Only (1)

- Remove Emergency Energy Only option. Fully utilize economic demand response
- First reported in 2010 SOM report.



Forecast Adjustment (2, 2e and 5)

- Forecast adjustment based on load forecast run for individual auction
- VRR curve will shift to the left for capacity market MW valuation
- Eligible to participate in all auctions
- Participation based on firm physical assets identified prior to auction
 - Speculative offers not allowed to participate
 - Resources that can no longer participate due to physical parameters may exit the program during IAs.

Performance Measurement (M&V) (2a and 2b)

- Based on target PLC (using metered load data)
- Compare metered load to target PLC
- Nonperformance results in a lower performance rating
- Metered customer data provided to PJM and IMM for all participating customers

Curtailment Triggers (2c, 2k and 2l)

- Lower of a THI threshold or load threshold associated with individual program
- Unlimited interruption days and hours based as dictated by the THI or load threshold associated with the individual program.

Eligibility (2m)

 Customers that are included in load forecast adjustment may not also participate as DR (CP or Economic) or PRD for the same delivery year

Valuation (2n and 2o)

- Reduced forecast and PLC are allocated to participating customers
- Reduced forecast are allocated to program operator
- Transparency to PJM and IMM on allocation of program capacity cost reductions by customer

Operational and Supervisory Control (2g and 2p)

- Optional supervisory control
- Dictated by individual program requirements that are communicated to PJM

Add Backs (2q)

- The purpose of this program is to reduce total forecast requirement
- Forecast will recognize active program MW, but not add back MW to participating programs
- No add backs

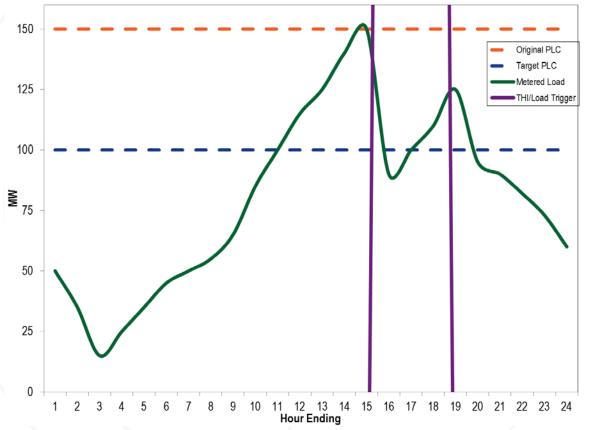
Example

- Original PLC requirement of 150 MW
- There are 50 MW participating within the program
- Target PLC is the original PLC minus the total participating MW
 - $Target\ PLC = Original\ PLC\ Total\ Participating\ MW$
 - $Target\ PLC = 150\ MW 50\ MW = 100\ MW$

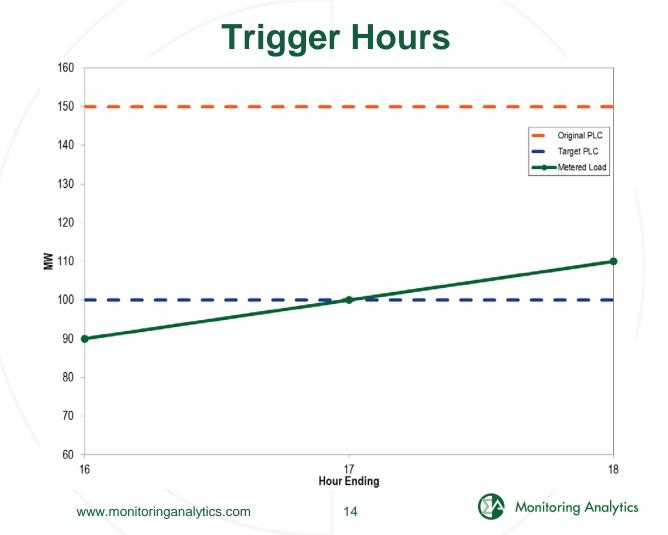
MMU Performance Rating

- Rolling average of performance rating for the three most recent years
- Hourly performance cannot exceed 100 percent
- Hourly shortfall is the maximum of the metered load minus the Target PLC, or 0
 - $Shortfall_{hour} = Max((Metered\ Load\ Target\ PLC), 0)$
- Performance rating is one minus the average shortfall divided by the Total Participating MW
 - $Performance\ Rating = 1 \frac{Avg\ Shortfall}{Total\ Participating\ MW}$

Example Day With Trigger



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Shortfall Calculation

• $Shortfall_{hour} = Max((Metered\ Load\ - Target\ PLC), 0)$

- $Shortfall_{16} = Max((90 100), 0) = Max(-10, 0) = 0 MW$
- $Shortfall_{17} = Max((100 100), 0) = Max(0, 0) = 0 MW$
- $Shortfall_{18} = Max((110-100), 0) = Max(10, 0) = 10 MW$

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Performance Calculation

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$$Performance\ Rating = 1 - \frac{Avg\ Shortfall}{Total\ Participating\ MW}$$

•
$$Avg\ Shortfall = \frac{0+0+10}{3} = 3.33\ MW$$

•
$$= 1 - \frac{3.33}{50} = 1 - 0.0667 = 93.33\%$$

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