

## 2021 Reserve Requirement Study Results

Patricio Rocha Garrido Resource Adequacy Planning RAAS October 4, 2021



- Study results will re-set the FPR and IRM for 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25 and establish initial IRM and FPR for 2025/26.
- Capacity model built with GADS data from 2016-2020 time period for all weeks of the year except the winter peak week.
  - For the winter peak week, the capacity model is created using historical actual RTOaggregate outage data from time period DY 2007/08 – DY 2020/21 (in addition, data from DY 2013/14 was dropped and replaced with data from DY 2014/15)
- PJM and World load models based on 2001-2013 time period and 2021
  PJM Load Forecast (released in January).
- Study assumptions were endorsed at June, 2021 PC meeting.
- Load Model selection was endorsed at August, 2021 PC meeting.



## 2021 RRS Results vs 2020 RRS Results

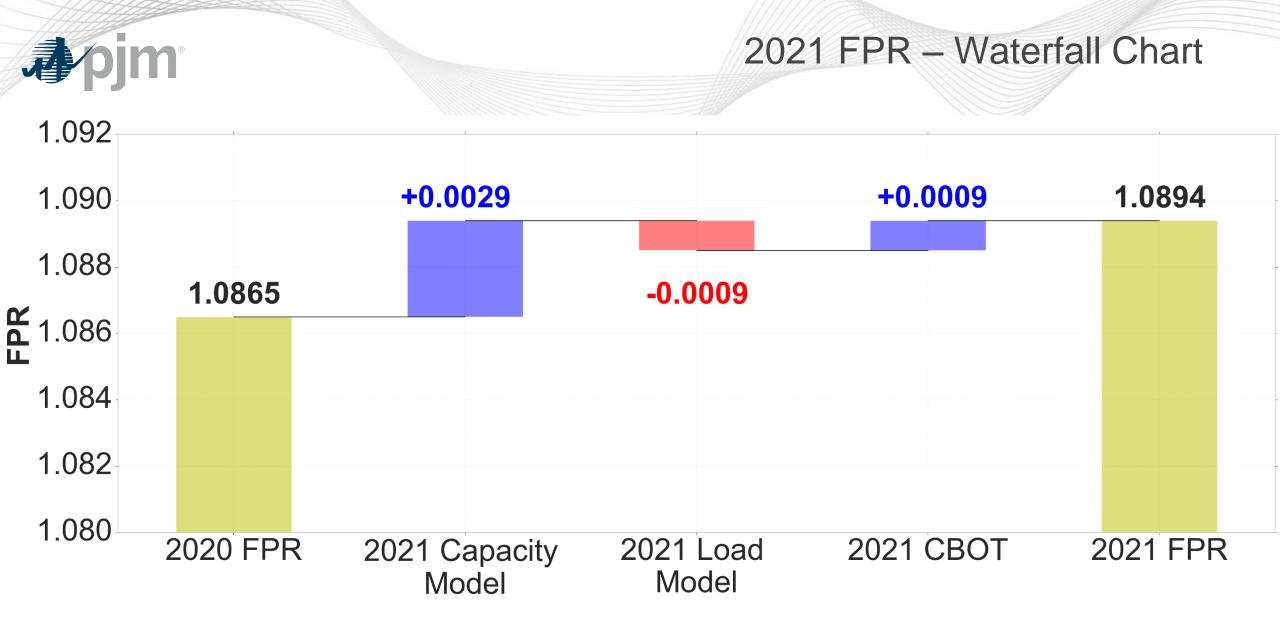
#### Delivery Year Calculated Recommended Average Recommended **RRS** Year Period IRM IRM EFORd FPR\* 2021 2022 / 2023 14.93% 14.9% 5.08% 1.0906 2021 2023 / 2024 14.76% 14.8% 5.04% 1.0901 2021 2024 / 2025 14.68% 14.7% 5.02% 1.0894 2021 2025 / 2026 1.0894 14.66% 14.7% 5.02%

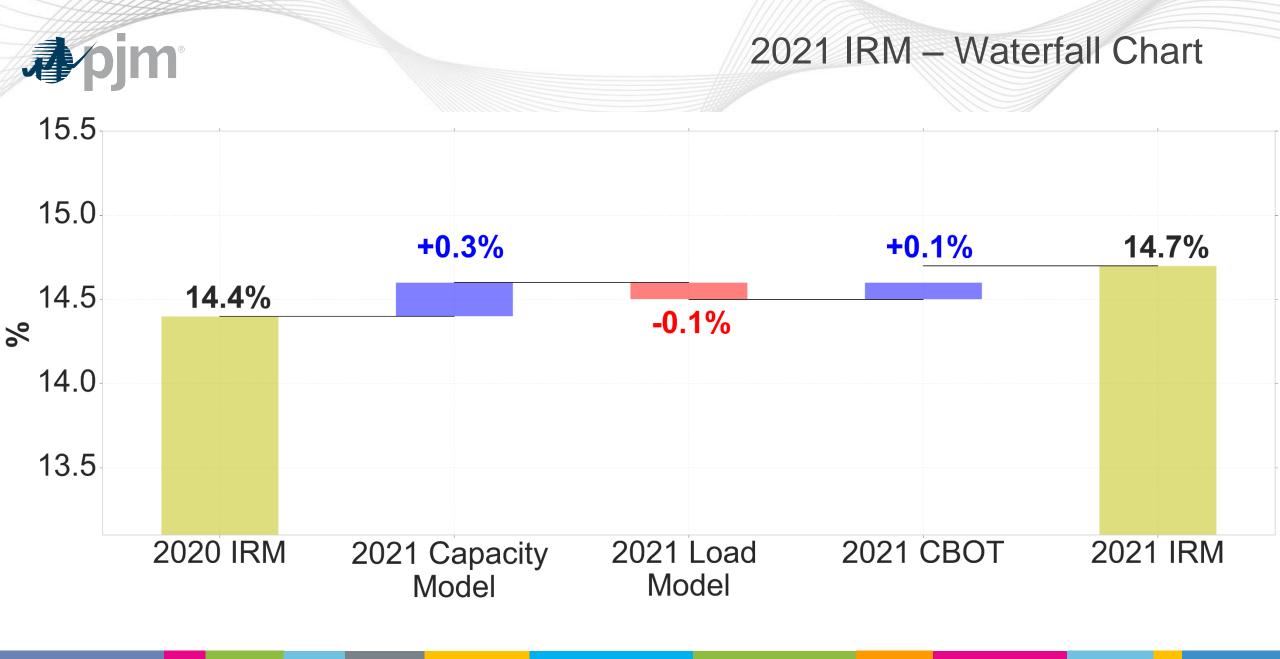
#### 2021 RRS Study results:

#### 2020 RRS Study results:

	Delivery Year	Calculated	Recommended	Average	Recommended
RRS Year	Period	IRM	IRM	EFORd	FPR*
2020	2021 / 2022	14.73%	14.7%	5.22%	1.0871
2020	2022 / 2023	14.51%	14.5%	5.08%	1.0868
2020	2023 / 2024	14.42%	14.4%	5.04%	1.0863
2020	2024 / 2025	14.39%	14.4%	5.03%	1.0865

\* FPR = (1 + IRM)\*(1 - Average EFORd)







**Explanation of Changes** 

- The 2021 Load Model puts downward pressure on both the FPR and the IRM
- The 2021 Capacity Benefit of Ties (CBOT) puts upward pressure on both the FPR and the IRM
  - The CBOT decreased to 1.47% (2021 RRS) from 1.54% (2020 RRS)
- The 2021 Capacity Model is driving the increase in the IRM and FPR.
  - Specifically, the removal of ELCC Resources from the model which had two impacts:
    - The 2,500 MW ambient derating in the summer now represents a larger share of the total summer ICAP (1.41% in the 2021 RRS vs 1.28% in the 2020 RRS). Therefore, the effective forced outage rate in the summer peak period is greater in the 2021 RRS.
    - The PJM average unit size increased to 175 MW (in 2021 RRS) from 159 MW (in 2020 RRS)



**Explanation of Changes** 

- Based on the previous slide, it can be concluded that, relative to the 2020 RRS, the removal of ELCC Resources from the 2021 RRS is playing a key role in the FPR's mild increase.
- Regarding the above conclusion, the following clarification is important to note:
  - The removal of the ELCC Resources from the 2021 RRS is an improvement in the way the RRS is run. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting the comparison to last year's study results.

# **J**pjm<sup>®</sup>

## 2021/22 Winter Weekly Reserve Targets

Month	% Available Reserves	Max % Available Reserves (by Month)
December	18.29%	24%
	23.52%	
	<b>21</b> .61%	
	10.86%	
January	23.73%	27%
	10.44%	
	18.72%	
	26.25%	
February	18.13%	21%
	20.69%	
	17.31%	
	13.14%	



Next Steps

- Oct, PC: review and vote on FPR and IRM
- Oct-Nov, MRC and MC: review and vote on FPR and IRM
- Dec, PJM Board: final approval



**Requested RAAS Action** 

Endorsement of the Recommended IRM and FPR values in the table below

	Delivery Year	Calculated	Recommended	Average	Recommended
RRS Year	Period	IRM	IRM	EFORd	FPR*
2021	2022 / 2023	14.93%	14.9%	5.08%	1.0906
2021	2023 / 2024	14.76%	14.8%	5.04%	1.0901
2021	2024 / 2025	14.68%	14.7%	5.02%	1.0894
2021	2025 / 2026	14.66%	14.7%	5.02%	1.0894

 Endorsement of the Winter Weekly Reserve Target (WWRT) Values for 2021/22 as shown below

Month	WWRT		
December 2021	24%		
January 2022	27%		
February 2022	21%		





### **SME / Presenter:**

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**2021 Reserve Requirement Study** 

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