Reserves Settlements

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Double Payment Issue

- Real-time energy is settled at the metered output.
- Reserves are settled at the dispatch output.

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• A resource could receive compensation for energy and reserves beyond the resource's actual capability.



Double Payment Issue



- Resource receives payment for 107 MW when its capability is only 100 MW.
- Deviation is only 7 MW, or 7 / 80 = 8.75 percent, so
 PJM deems the resource to be following dispatch.



Rule Preventing Double Payment

- The IMM proposes a new settlement rule that a resource cannot receive payment for reserve MW in excess of its applicable economic maximum output limit for the dispatch interval.
- PJM would pay the full value for metered energy produced, but would cap the settlement of reserve MW so that payment does not exceed the resource's stated capability.

 $Metered \ Energy \ MW + Reserve \ MW \leq Eco. \ Max.$



- PJM claims that market incentives for dispatch following require uplift for negative balancing reserve payments for each reserve product for every five minute interval.
- Market incentives do not require such payment.
- Reserves are compensated based on dispatch, not performance.
- PJM takes back the reserve position based on dispatch instructions whether or not the resource follows dispatch.





 When the resource follows its day ahead dispatch it must buy back its DA reserve position and receives no balancing energy compensation.





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 When the resource follows its real time dispatch, it must buy back its DA reserve position, which is offset by balancing energy revenues.





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Reserve Uplift Calculation

- Current Reserve LOC Uplift:
 - LOC Uplift = MW x (RT LMP Offer) Reserves MW x MCP
- PJM Proposed Reserve LOC Uplift
 - LOC Uplift = MW x (RT LMP Offer) (DA Reserves MW x DA MCP + Balancing Reserves MW x RT MCP)
- Unlike status quo, converting reserves to energy results in negative balancing reserve position.
- Resources will be charged (buy back) when not fulfilling their DA reserve position.





Reserve Uplift Calculation

- When RT Reserves MW < DA Reserves MW
 - And RT MCP < DA MCP, revenues increase.
 - And RT MCP > DA MCP, revenues decrease.
- PJM is concerned about net losses when RT Reserves MW
 < DA Reserves MW and RT MCP > DA MCP.
- In order to correctly determine net losses, PJM must include the net revenues of the reserves that were converted to energy produced.



Reserve Uplift Calculation

- Under status quo, PJM makes resources whole every five minutes for reserve market lost opportunity costs.
 - Resources keep the profits, get made whole for losses.
 - Should apply only to inflexible resources committed in the hourly ASO process.
- PJM's proposal exacerbates the current overcompensation and expands it to all resources with day ahead positions.



Interval	DA Energy	DA Reseves	RT Energy	RT Reserves	Bal Energy	Bal Reserves
	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
1	80	20	80	20	0	0
2	80	20	80	20	0	0
3	80	20	80	20	0	0
4	80	20	80	20	0	0
5	80	20	100	0	20	-20
6	80	20	100	0	20	-20
7	80	20	100	0	20	-20
8	80	20	100	0	20	-20
9	80	20	80	20	0	0
10	80	20	80	20	0	0
11	80	20	80	20	0	0
12	80	20	80	20	0	0

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Interval	Offer	DALMP	DA RMCP	RT LMP	RT RMCP
	\$/MWh	\$/MWh	\$/MW	\$/MWh	\$/MW
1	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
2	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
3	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
4	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
5	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$120	\$80
6	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$120	\$80
7	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$120	\$80
8	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$120	\$80
9	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
10	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
11	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10
12	\$100	\$100	\$10	\$100	\$10



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Interval	DA Energy	DA Reserves	Bal Energy	Bal Reserves	RT Cost	Net Profit	Reserve Cost	Reserve Uplift	Reserve Uplift
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(Interval) \$	(Hourly) \$
1	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
2	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
3	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
4	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
5	\$667	\$17	\$200	(\$133)	\$833	(\$83)	\$20	\$137	\$137
6	\$667	\$17	\$200	(\$133)	\$833	(\$83)	\$20	\$137	\$137
7	\$667	\$17	\$200	(\$133)	\$833	(\$83)	\$20	\$137	\$137
8	\$667	\$17	\$200	(\$133)	\$833	(\$83)	\$20	\$137	\$137
9	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
10	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
11	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
12	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17	\$0	\$0	(\$17)
Total	\$8,000	\$200	\$800	(\$533)	\$8,667	(\$200)	\$80	\$547	\$413

 (ΣA)

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Line Items	Interval Uplift	Hourly Uplift	All Inclusive Uplift
DAEnergy	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
DAReserves	\$200	\$200	\$200
RT Energy	\$800	\$800	\$800
RT Reserves	(\$533)	(\$533)	(\$533)
Reserves Uplift	\$547	\$413	NA
Energy Uplift	\$0	\$0	\$200
Offer	(\$8,667)	(\$8,667)	(\$8,667)
Net Profit	\$347	\$213	\$0

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One Energy and Reserves Uplift Payment

- PJM should create one uplift calculation that prevents resources that follow dispatch from operating at a loss without creating overcompensation.
- The calculation should include costs and revenues in all short term markets (energy, regulation, reserves).
- Incorporating reserves in the existing Balancing Operating Reserve Credit accomplishes this.



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