

2021 Reserve Requirement Study Results

Patricio Rocha Garrido Resource Adequacy Planning Markets & Reliability Committee October 20, 2021



- Study results will re-set the Forecast Pool Requirement (FPR) and Installed Reserve Margin (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

2021 RRS Study 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	14.66%	14.7%	5.02%	1.0894

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.



- The 2021 RRS Report has been posted alongside this presentation
- There are no major changes/additions/deletions to the report's structure relative to the 2020 RRS Report



Next Steps

- October, MRC: Request for endorsement
- November, MC: Request for endorsement
- December, PJM Board: Request for final approval



Requested MRC Action

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

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The Planning Committee (PC) and the Resource Adequacy Analysis Subcommittee (RAAS) endorsed these values.





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2021 Reserve Requirement Study

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