

# E&AS Revenue Offset Proposal

MIC Special Session – Reserve Price  
Formation Order  
June 17, 2020

“Therefore, we order PJM to make a compliance filing within 45 days of the date of this order proposing modifications to its Tariff to implement a forward-looking E&AS Offset that reasonably estimates expected future energy and ancillary services revenues for all Tariff provisions that rely on a determination of the E&AS Offset (e.g., Net CONE).”

Which of these objectives do you prioritize most highly?

- Accuracy (reasonable expectation of actual revenues)
- Volatility (variation between years)
- Resource flexibility (useful for many resources)
- Transparency (can be determined independently)
- Sensitivity (to model or dispatch criteria)
- Timely (meet filing timeline)
- Other

## Spark Ratio (Heat Rate) Scaling

### Method Overview

*Scale the outputs:*  
Scale the historical net E&AS revenues using ratio of monthly forward heat rate (LMP / Gas prices) to historic monthly heat rate.

Monthly forward prices are directly applied to hourly historical net E&AS revenues to produce forward-looking offset. No decomposition of monthly forwards.

### Treatment of New Resources

Simulated dispatch is performed for the reference resource for each asset class historical net revenues (status quo).

### Treatment of Existing Resources

Actual historical net revenues are used. No simulation needed.

### Pros / Cons

Relatively straightforward; reproducible in a spreadsheet for many resources;  
But, dispatch is not updated to reflect forward LMPs; seen as less precise

## Input Scalar

*Scale the inputs:*  
Monthly LMP and gas forwards are decomposed to hourly (or daily) values using scalars representing the historical hourly (or daily) volatility of prices. These adjusted prices are used in a dispatch to project energy revenues.

Simulated dispatch is performed for the reference resource for each asset class.

Same as for new resources - simulated dispatch must be performed for each existing resource to determine forward net revenues.

Dispatch is reflective of projected LMPs; but this method is more time-intensive; less transparent – particularly for existing resources

- Limited interest in methodologies that scale historical offsets
- Concern historical may miss market dynamics
- Support for methodology based on forward prices
- Do not let perfect be the enemy of the good
- Timely and wrong is not good
- Accuracy is critical
- Desire for granularity
- Concern with liquidity of forwards

- Forward energy prices
  - Western Hub forward prices from Platts
  - Calculated at bus level
  - Historical hourly price spread
- Forward gas prices
  - Henry Hub forward prices from Platts
  - Calculated at locational level
  - Historical hourly price spread

- Reference CT based on 2018 Quadrennial Review
- Peak-hour dispatch or Optimal dispatch\*
- Exploring simple method to incorporate regulation and reserve revenues
  - Forward prices are not available for regulation and reserves
  - Project regulation and reserve revenues based on proportion of historical regulation and reserve revenues to historical energy revenues

Forward energy revenues \* (historical regulation and reserve revenues / historical energy revenues)

- Peak-Hour Dispatch
  - Calculate the Energy and Ancillary Services Revenue Offset under Tariff, Attachment DD, section 5
  - Reference Resource is committed Day-ahead Energy Market
  - Four distinct blocks of four hours of continuous output each
  - Hour ending 0800 EPT through to hour ending 2300 EPT
- Optimal Dispatch
  - Run any hour when economic

- Date of forwards for energy and gas?
- Period of forwards?
  - Delivery year vs. calendar year
- Use of cost-based offers or price-based offers to calculate net revenues?
- Location(s) of reference resources?
  - CONE areas
  - Zones
- Locational Basis differential used for existing resources?
  - Hub, Zone, Bus
  - Use more locationally specific hubs
- Others?