Schedule Selection IMM Package

MIC September 6, 2023 **IMM**



Issue

- Implementation of combined cycle modeling requires that PJM shorten the computational time of the market clearing engine (MCE) by selecting offer schedules using a rule based approach rather than optimization.
- There are problems with the current offer schedule selection process that undermine market power mitigation.
- Solving the market power mitigation issues will also shorten MCE computational time.
- Both computational time and market power mitigation issues need to be addressed.

Current Offer Capping

- The current offer capping process allows sellers with market power to:
 - Set LMPs with high markups;
 - Withhold using high offers and inflexible parameters;
 - Extract unnecessary uplift from the market.
- The IMM has several longstanding recommendations to fix the offer capping process.

Proposals

- There are three proposals from the MIC special sessions.
- The IMM proposal resolves both the computational time issue and the market power mitigation issues.
- The PJM proposal exacerbates existing market power mitigation issues.
- All three proposals meet PJM's desired goal of reducing the computational time of the day ahead market.

Proposals

- The PJM proposal exacerbates the market power mitigation issues and creates new issues by not selecting the most economic schedule.
- The PJM package would create unacceptable flaws in the economics of how units are committed. (See example in the appendix slides.)
- The PJM/GT Power Group package has the same issue, but only for units with multiple cost offers.
- The PJM/GT Power Group proposal resolves the existing market power mitigation issues, but creates new issues by not selecting the most economic schedule. Monitoring Analytics

Proposals

- The IMM has added two new proposals to create new options for stakeholders.
 - Package E IMM2, presented in August, maintains the current economic schedule selection process for units with multiple cost offers (such as dual fuel units).
 - Package C GT Power Group/IMM, new for September MIC, is the original GT Power Group proposal with market sellers selecting among multiple cost offers.

Original GT Power Group Proposal

- The original GT Power Group proposal would create a straightforward schedule selection process.
 - Always use the cost offer when units fail the TPS test
 - Always use parameter limited offers during alerts and emergencies
- The original GT Power Group proposal did not address scenarios with multiple cost offers.

IMM / GT Power Group Proposal

- The IMM / GT Power Group proposal: the market seller selects among multiple cost based offers when necessary.
- This has the benefit of avoiding flawed commitments on incorrect fuel types, which can occur under the PJM / GT Power Group proposal.
- When there are multiple cost offers and the resource has market power, PJM commits the unit on the cost offer predesignated by the market seller.
 - This will be the cost offer based on the fuel that the market seller expects to use in each hour of the day.

IMM Approach

 IMM proposals IMM1 and IMM2 address the possibility that the price offer includes lower offer prices at some MW levels, or more flexible parameters than the cost offer.

IMM Approach – Option IMM1

- No market selection of the entire schedule.
- The lowest financial parameters are chosen for start up, no load, and the offer curve.
- The most flexible operating parameters are chosen.
- Market seller designates a single cost-based offer for comparison with price-based offer to ensure consistent offers and parameters.
- The cost-based offer must use the most economic fuel type for each hour.
- The market seller is responsible for correctly selecting among multiple cost offers.

Example: IMM1 Approach

Financial Parameters	Price Offer	Cost Offer	Mitigated Offer
Start Cost	3,500	4,000	3,500
No Load Cost	1,000	1,000	1,000
Incremental Offer Curve	\$/MWh	\$/MWh	\$/MWh
0 MW	15	20	15
50 MW	15	25	15
100 MW	15	30	15
150 MW	500	35	35
200 MW	500	40	40

Example: IMM1 Approach

Operating Parameters	Price Parameters	Parameter Limits	Mitigated Parameters
Min Down Time	8.0	7.0	7.0
Min Run Time	24.0	2.0	2.0
Max Run Time	4.0	24.0	24.0
Notification Time	4.0	1.0	1.0
Start Time	3.0	3.0	3.0
Turn Down Ratio	2.0	1.5	2.0
Max Daily Starts	3.0	3.0	3.0
Max Weekly Starts	21.0	21.0	21.0

IMM Approach – Option IMM2

- The market clearing engine (MCE) currently selects among multiple cost-based schedules.
 - This functionality is valuable, especially for dual fuel resources.
- Option IMM2 preserves MCE schedule selection along with the option to designate a single cost-based offer for offer capping the price-based offer, as in Option IMM1.
- To ensure market power mitigation is effective, the MCE schedule selection chooses among only costbased offers.

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Problems with PJM's Proposal

Feature of PJM Proposal

- Cost evaluated only at economic minimum output level.
- Minimum run time is the only parameter that enters the dispatch cost formula.
- Total dispatch cost sums the highest cost •
 hours for the number of hours in the min run
 time.
- Offer schedule selection is based on a •
 (perhaps nonsequential) subset of hours.

Implication

- No points on the offer curve are evaluated for markup above eco min.
- No parameters on the offer schedule are evaluated for inflexibility other than min run time.
- No hourly offers are evaluated if they have an hourly dispatch cost less than the highest ranked hours.
- The actual commitment of the unit could be in different hours from the hours evaluated.



Unacceptable Outcome

- The PJM proposed dispatch cost formula simplifies too much. It ignores hourly offers for many hours of the day, which is a particular issue for gas and dual fuel resources.
- It is unacceptable for the market to commit a resource on its oil cost offer when its gas cost offer is available and more economic.
- In the example in the appendix slides, if the unit failed the TPS test and was needed during gas day 1, when gas is lower cost, PJM's proposal would commit it on the oil offer anyway.

Dual Fuel Unit Commitment

- The flaws with PJM's proposal can be illustrated with an example of a dual fuel unit on a day with a large change in gas prices.
- The IMM constructed an example based on representative costs for actual units and actual fuel prices from February 3, 2023.
- The example offer schedules were input in the calculation spreadsheet provided by PJM to demonstrate its proposal.

Example Daily Parameters for Dual Fuel Unit

Table 1 - Daily Resource Parameters and Cost					
	Maximum		Daily Cold		
Resource offers or	Run Time	Minimum Run	Start Up cost	Daily No Load	
Schedules	(hrs)	Time (hrs)	(\$)	Cost (\$/hr)	
Price Schedule	24	12	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	
Price PLS Schedule	24	6	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	

24

9,000.00

45,000.00

10,000.00

50,000.00

Cost Schedule 1 (Gas)

Cost Schedule 2 (Oil)

Example Hourly Price Offer Based on Gas

Table 2 - Incremental Energy Offers				
	HE1-HE10,	,HE23-HE24	HE11	-HE22
Price Schedule (gas)	MW	Price (\$/MWh)	MW	Price (\$/MWh)
	200	15	200	120
	300	20	300	160
	500	25	500	200
	501	500	501	500

Example Hourly Cost Offers

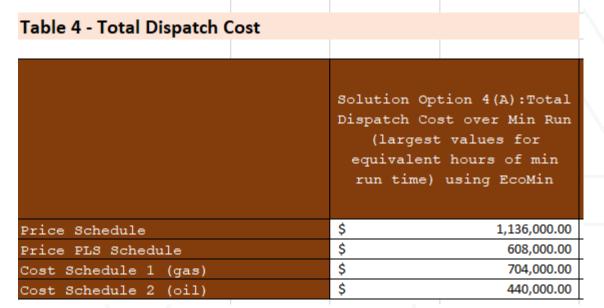
	HE1-HE10,HE23-HE24		HE11-HE22	
Cost	MW	Price (\$/MWh)	MW	Price (\$/MWh)
Cost Schedule 1	200	20	200	160
	300	25	300	200
(gas)	500	30	500	240
	501	35	501	280

	HE1-HE10, HE23-HE24		HE11-HE22	
Cost Schedule 2 (oil)	MW	Price (\$/MWh)	MW	Price (\$/MWh)
	200	100	200	100
	300	125	300	125
	500	150	500	150
	501	175	501	175

Gas is the economic fuel for commitment for gas day 1, but oil for gas day 2.



Application of PJM Dispatch Cost Formula



The oil cost schedule is selected regardless of the time of day.



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