



Cold Weather Operations January 18–23, 2025

Markets & Reliability Committee
March 19, 2025



Operations Impacts

Instantaneous Peak Load 145,060* MW – January 22 @ 08:13

Successes

- Sufficient reserves to serve All-time Winter peak load and exports.
- Effective PJM Emergency Procedures limited to Advisories and Alerts
- Strong generator & transmission performance
- Good load forecasting

Challenges

- Gas-Electric Market Coordination and the need for multiple-day gas commitments during long holiday weekends
- Inflexible gas nominations & ratable take requirements reducing generator dispatch flexibility
- Operational risk is not reflected in markets
- Future resource adequacy concerns (increasing load / decreasing transfer margins).

Risk-based scheduling approach – Unit startup and operating risk, natural gas availability

- Units with extended start times were evaluated and started early to ensure units were online before extreme cold weather settled in. Strategy was to have units warm and ready to ramp up.
- Evaluated units that have not operated in the past four weeks and potential need for additional start time
- Tested CTs that have not ran to ensure operational capability
- Minimized cycling of units

Reliability cases were conducted, and units were committed for reliability based on anticipated congestion and capacity projections.

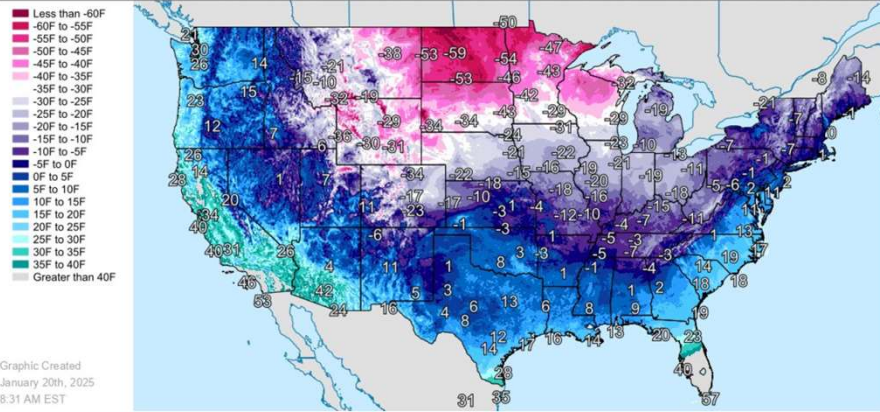
Advanced commitment to gas only resources, CTs & Steam units considering multi day extended gas nomination period. Sunday – Thursday commitment

- Considerations were given to min. down time on units to determine if they would be able to come back in time for higher projected loads.
- CTs were surveyed for fuel availability – value in having fuel status



Wind Chill

Valid Ending Monday January 20th, 2025 at 7 AM EST



Graphic Created
January 20th, 2025
8:31 AM EST

Temperatures – Jan 18-23, 2025

On Jan. 18: Milder respite after a few very cold prior days in Western Region

On Jan. 22:
Coldest in
RTO

From Jan. 19-20: Next surge of Arctic air moved into RTO from west to east

Winter Storm Elliott Dec. 23–26, 2022

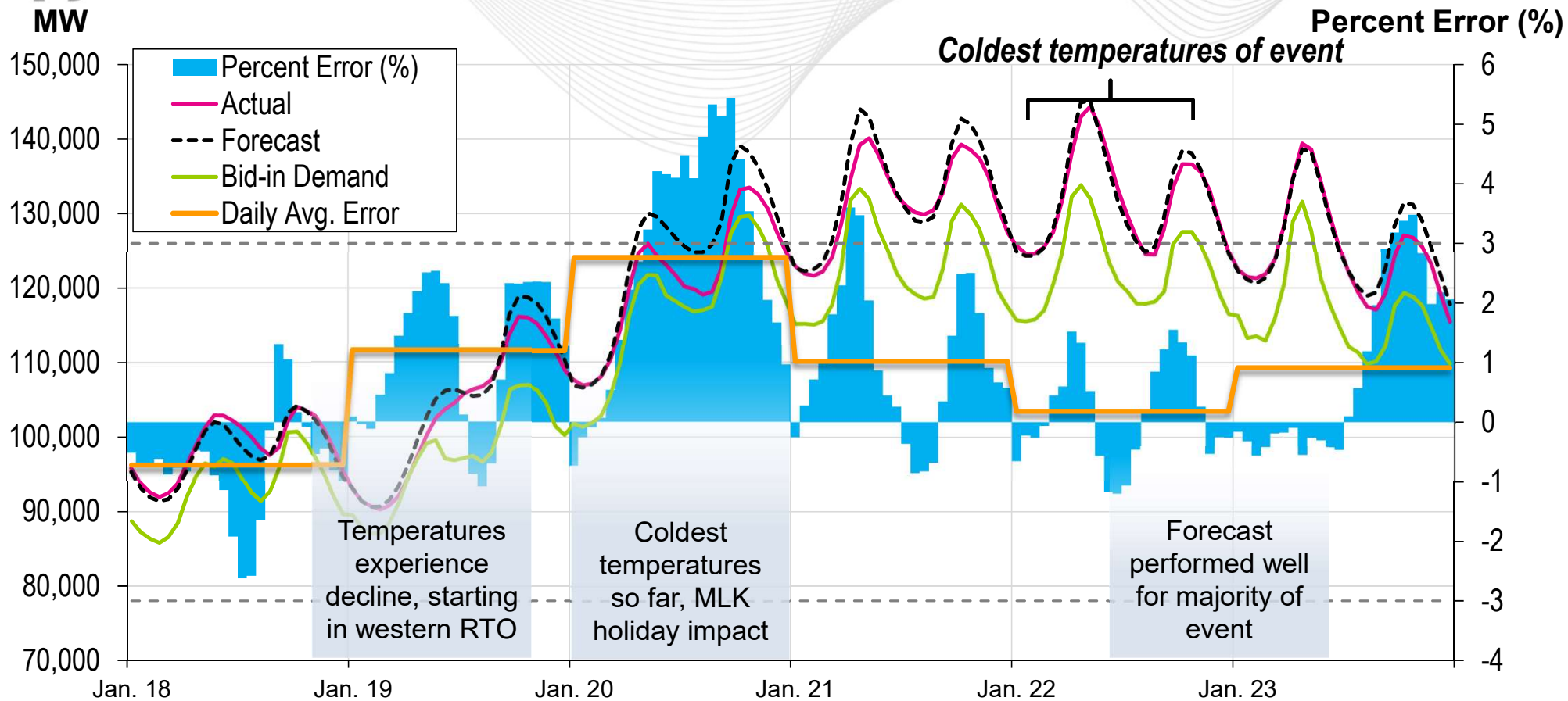
January 13–22, 2024 Cold Wave

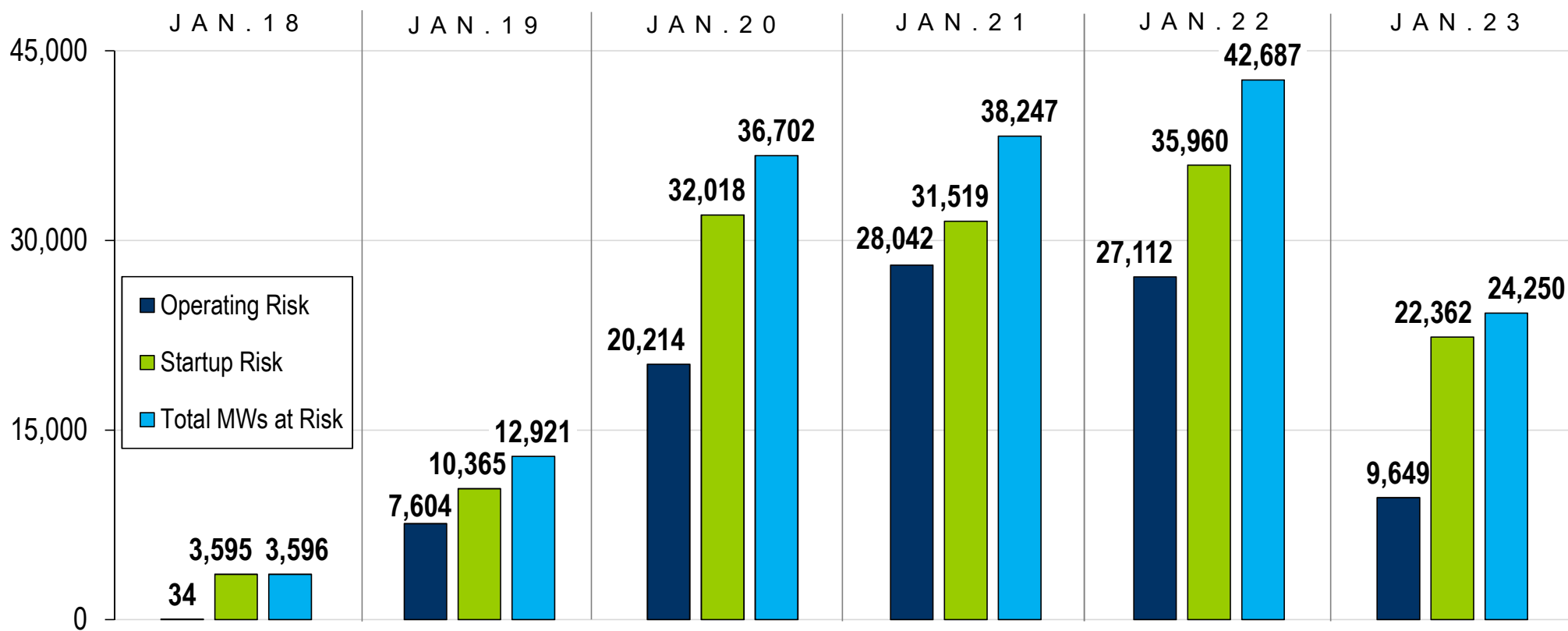
January 18-23, 2025 Cold Wave

Cities	Coldest Air Temperature	Coldest Wind Chill	Coldest Air Temperature	Coldest Wind Chill	Coldest Air Temperature	Coldest Wind Chill
Chicago	-8°F	-35°F	-10°F	-33°F	-8°F	-29°F
Columbus	-7°F	-34°F	6°F	-13°F	-3°F	-18°F
Louisville	-5°F	-31°F	3°F	-12°F	4°F	-12°F
Philadelphia	7°F	-14°F	14°F	2°F	10°F	-6°F
Richmond	8°F	-11°F	14°F	9°F	9°F	2°F



Forecast Performance During January Cold Spell







Key Takeaways on Gas Delivery Performance

Interstate Pipelines

- Overall strong performance under high utilization rates
- Hourly and Daily capacity restrictions in place through the cold period
- Two brief compressor station outages resulting in localized pressure drops with only minimal impact on generation
- Pipeline lateral leak resulted in approximately 300 MW of gas generation taking a forced outage for several days

Local Gas Distribution Companies

- Approximately 1,500 MW of gas-only generation unavailable due to LDC interruptions

Gas Production

- Production remained strong with minimal losses associated with well freeze offs
- ~ 2 bcf/day (5%) decline in daily production in Appalachian region
- ~11 bcf/day decline during WS Elliott

Gas Availability/Liquidity

- Weekend gas market remains an ongoing challenge with supply uncertainty once past Friday trading
- Some generators reported inability to find sellers during the weekend

Gas Prices

- 4 Day Weekend (Saturday 10am through Wednesday 10am) gas strip spot prices much higher in eastern PJM compared to western zones. Eastern trading hubs averaged around \$35/mmbtu to \$10/mmbtu at western PJM hubs. However, individual reported trades peaked between \$50 and \$100/mmbtu with highest price over \$100/mmbtu at Transco Z6NY



Market Impacts - Uplift

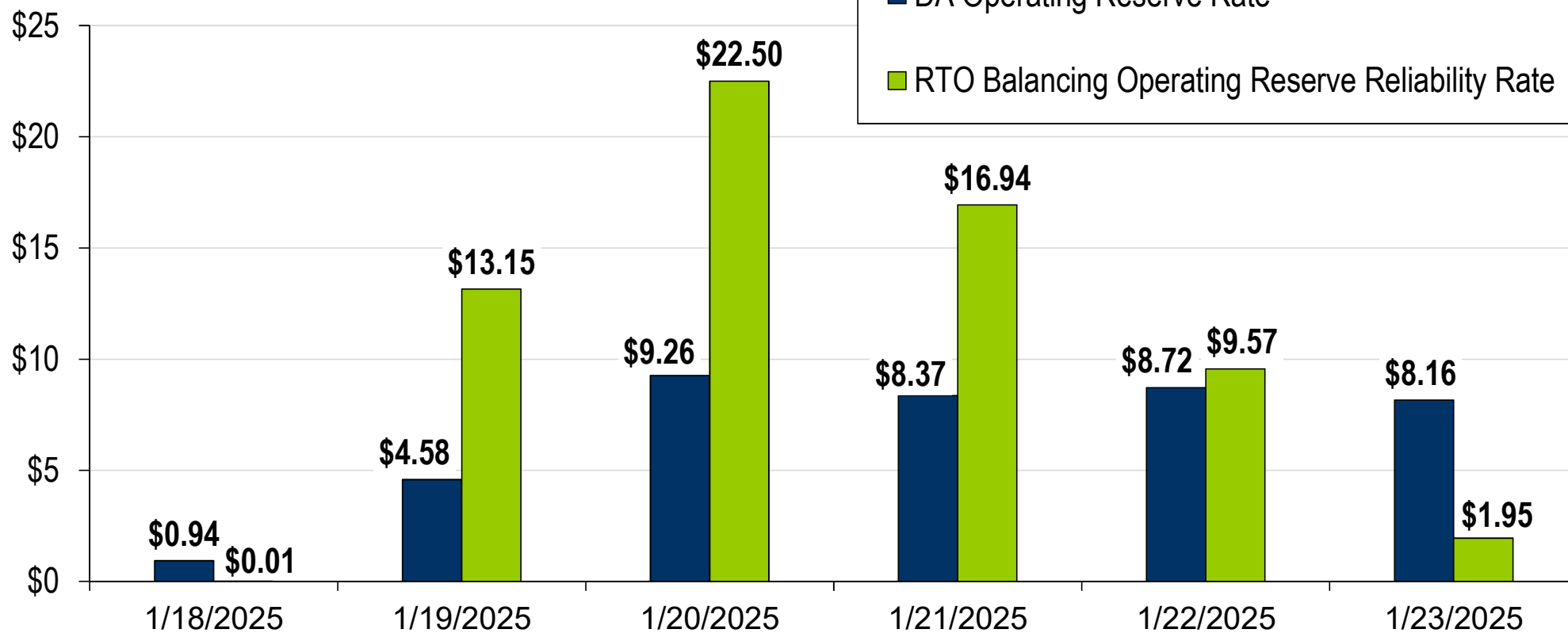
These slides are meant to provide additional detail for how markets reflected system operations and conditions during the recent winter storm with a specific focus on Uplift impacts.

Operating Reserve Credit			
January 2025	Day Ahead (\$ Millions)	Balancing (\$ Millions)	Total Uplift (\$ Millions)
Sunday: Jan. 19	12.7	34.3	47.0
Monday: Jan. 20	29.1	68.4	97.5
Tuesday: Jan. 21	28.4	60.0	88.4
Wednesday: Jan. 22	28.9	35.3	64.2
Thursday: Jan. 23	26.7	8.1	34.8
Total	125.8	206.1	331.9

Includes Make-Whole Credits and Lost Opportunity Cost Credits

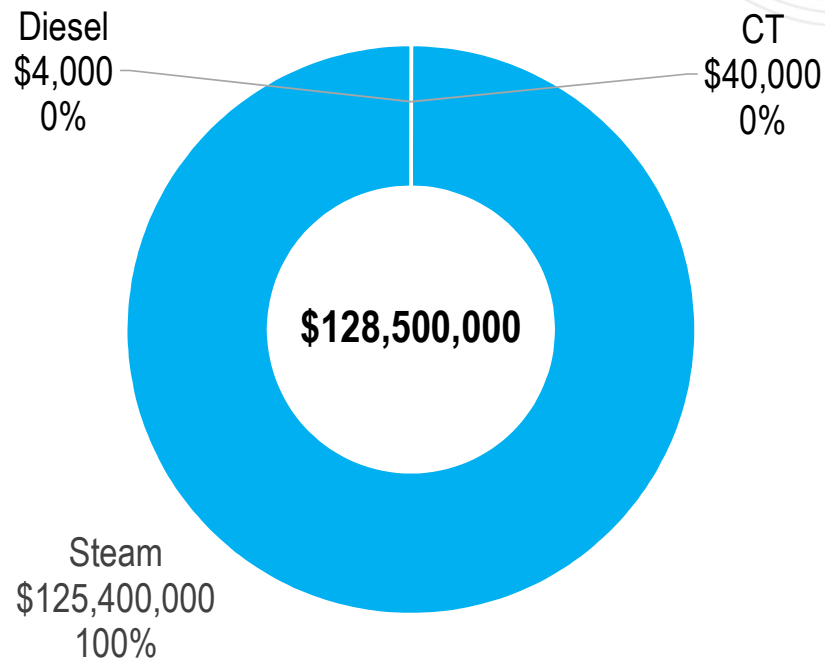
Daily \$/MW Uplift Impact

Daily \$/MW

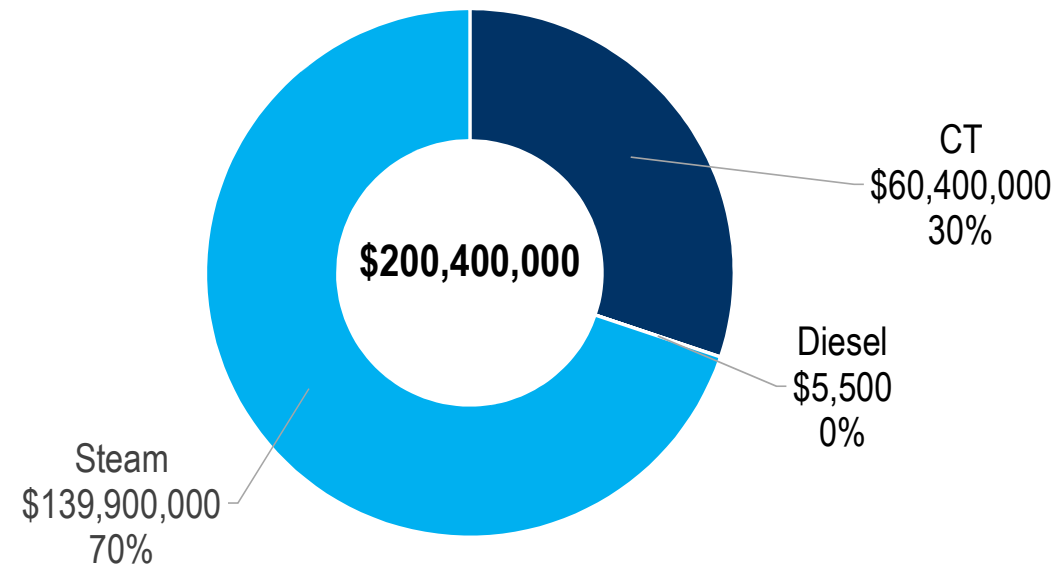


Operating Reserve Credits by Unit Type Sunday, Jan. 19, to Thursday, Jan. 23

Day Ahead Operating Reserve Credits

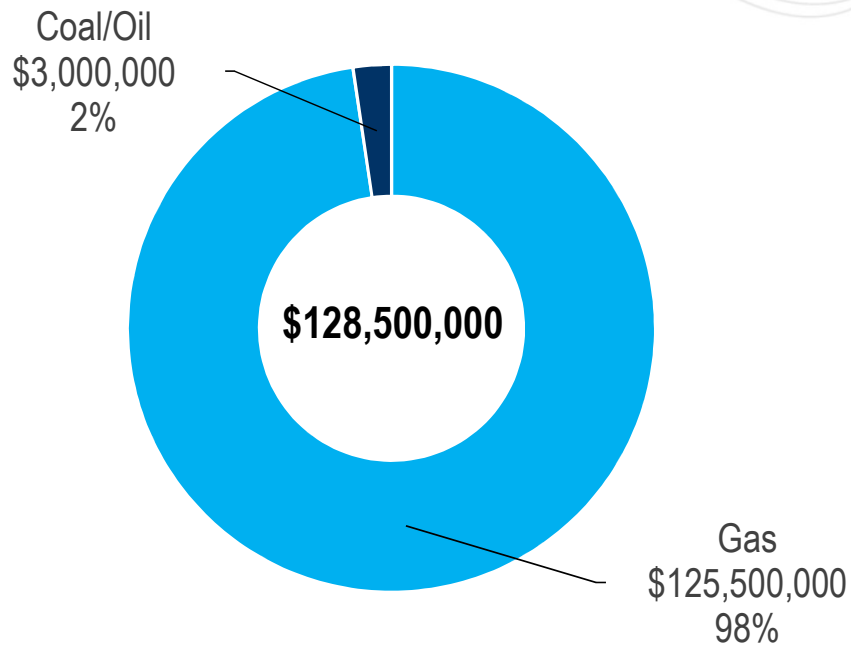


Balancing Operating Reserve Credits (Make-Whole Only)

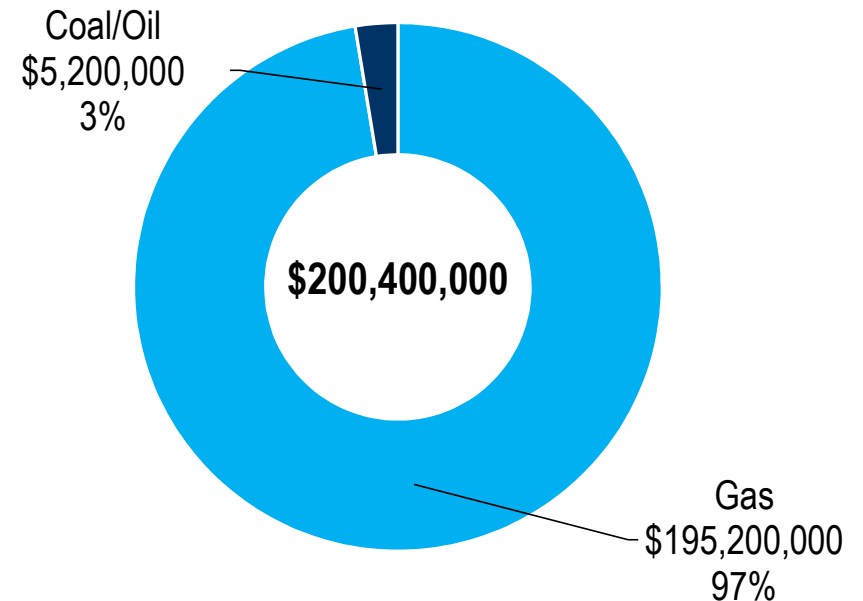


Operating Reserve Credits by Fuel Type Sunday, Jan. 19, to Thursday, Jan. 23

Day-Ahead Operating Reserve Credits



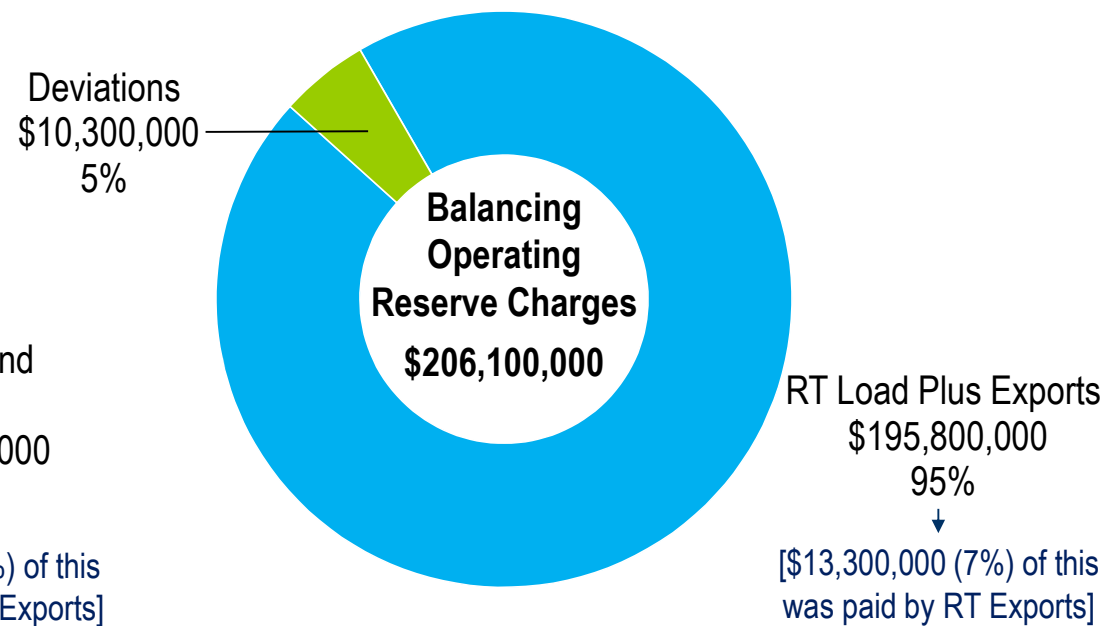
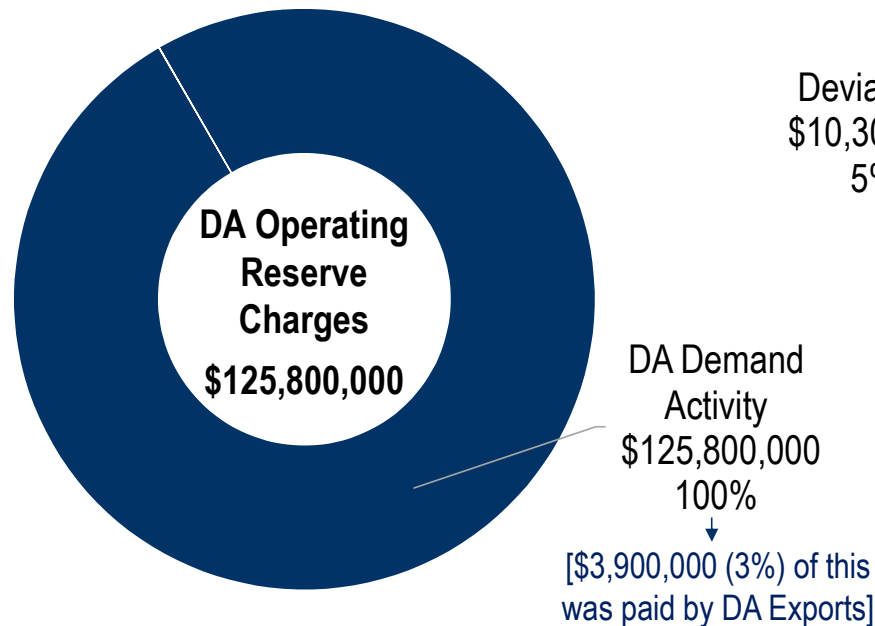
Balancing Operating Reserve Credits (Make-Whole Only)



Operating Reserve Charge Allocations Sunday, Jan. 19, to Thursday, Jan. 23

Day-Ahead Operating Reserves are charged to
DA Demand Activity
(DA Demand + Dec bids + UTCs + Exports)

Balancing Operating Reserves are charged to either
RT Load plus Exports or Deviations based on the
Balancing Operating Reserve Cost Analysis



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(866) 400-8980

custsvc@pjm.com

**PROTECT THE
POWER GRID**
**THINK BEFORE
YOU CLICK!**



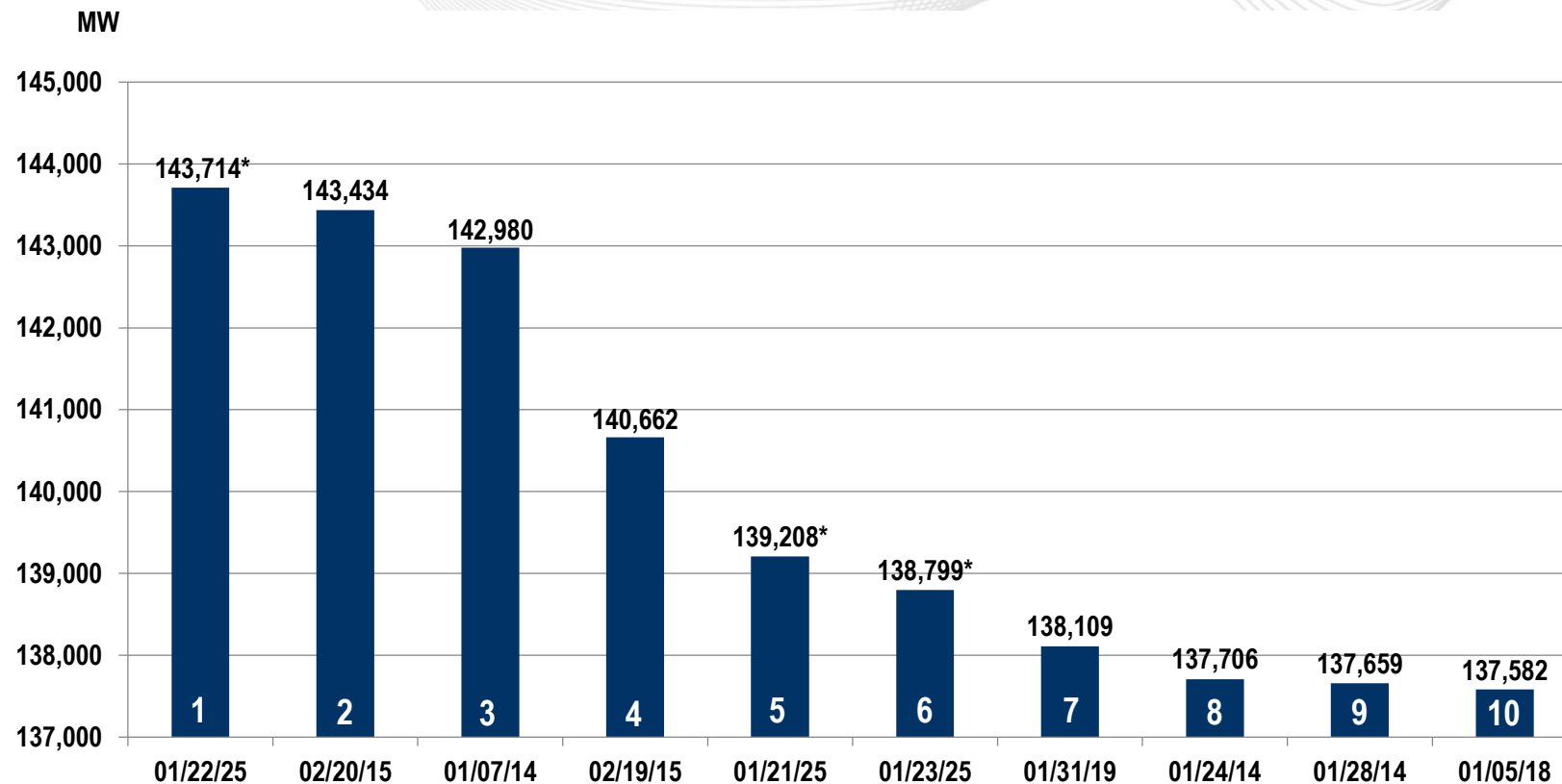
**BE ALERT TO
MALICIOUS PHISHING
EMAILS**



Report suspicious email activity to PJM.
Call (610) 666-2244 or email it_ops_ctr_shift@pjm.com

Appendix

Top Ten Winter Peaks



*Preliminary

As of Jan. 27, 2025. This data should not be used as the basis for decision-making.



Communications Timeline

- SOS-T / Security Conference Call (Inauguration + Cold Weather), SOS-G Cold Weather Conference Call, and DOE Conference Call discussing Cold Weather operations and potential need for 202c order.

- Generation All-call reminding generation owners to staff CT sites, notify PJM of any fuel procurement issues, and update Market's Gateway with unit limitations.

- SOS-G All-Call requesting CTs be staffed Wednesday evening / Thursday morning peaks and SOS-T System Conditions Conference Call

Jan. 15

Jan. 16

Jan. 17

Jan. 19

Jan. 20

Jan. 21

Jan. 22

- SOS/OC/MRC Pardot message sent summarizing next week's cold weather and generator owner expectations, including a request that generation owners survey their stations for consumables such as fuel oil inventories and demineralized water.

- PJM States Conference Call and RF/SERC Conference Call

- SOS-T System Conditions Conference Call and SOS/OC/MRC Pardot message sent notifying generation owners of PJM gas commitment strategy for the Wednesday gas day (Wednesday 10:00 – Thursday 10:00)

- SOS-T System Conditions Conference Call.



Generator Maintenance Outage Recall

Jan. 19, 2025 06:00 through Jan. 23, 2025 10:45 (issued Jan 15, 2025)

Low Voltage Alert

Jan. 19, 2025 15:00 through Jan. 23, 2025 10:45

Cold Weather Advisory – PJM RTO

Jan 20, 2025, 00:01 through Jan. 23, 2025, 10:45 (issued Jan. 15, 2025)

Cold Weather Alert – PJM RTO

Jan 20, 2025, 00:01 through Jan. 23, 2025, 10:45 (issued Jan. 15, 2025)

Conservative Operations

Jan. 20, 2025, 00:01 through Jan. 23, 2025, 23:59 (issued Jan. 17, 2025)

Maximum Generation Alert

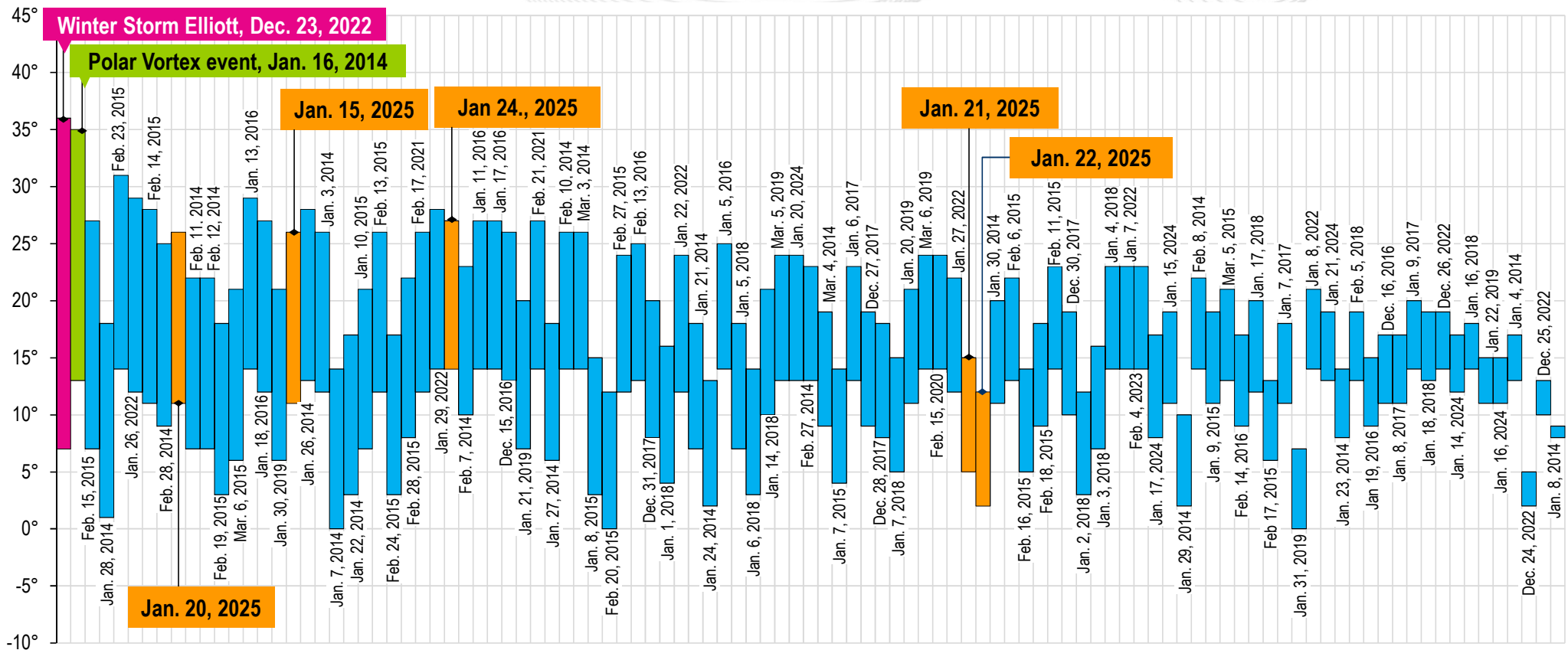
Jan. 22, 2025 00:01 through 22:30 (issued Jan. 21, 2025)

NERC Transmission Loading Relief

- **TLR 1:** issued Jan. 22, 2025 04:33 through Jan. 24, 2025 08:29
- **TLR 3:** issued Jan 23, 2025 07:28 through 09:32

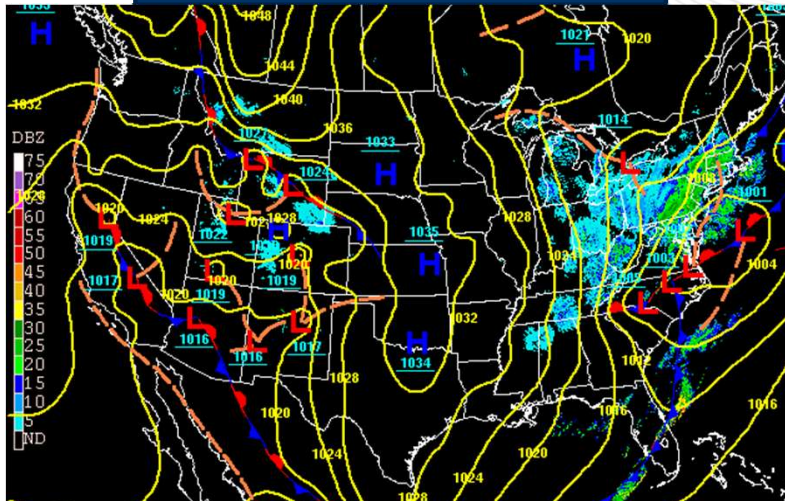


Historical Temperature Drops Under 15° 12-Hour RTO Temperature Drops From Jan. 1, 2014, to Jan. 31, 2025



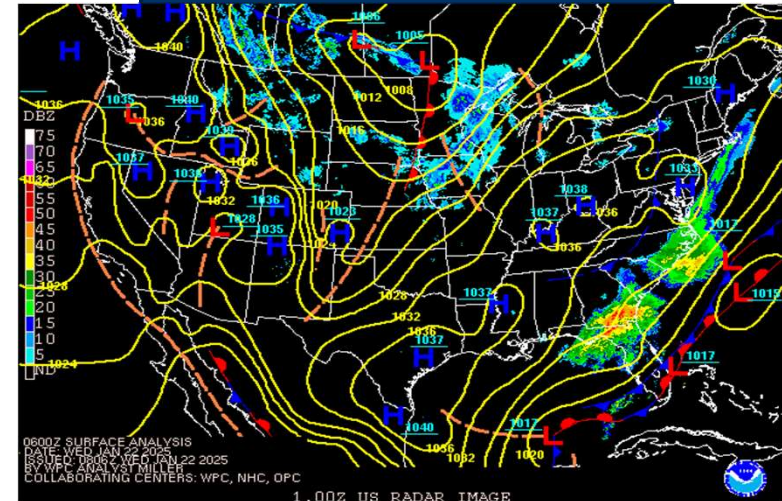
Storm Recaps – Jan. 18-23, 2025

Storm #1 – "Demi" January 19



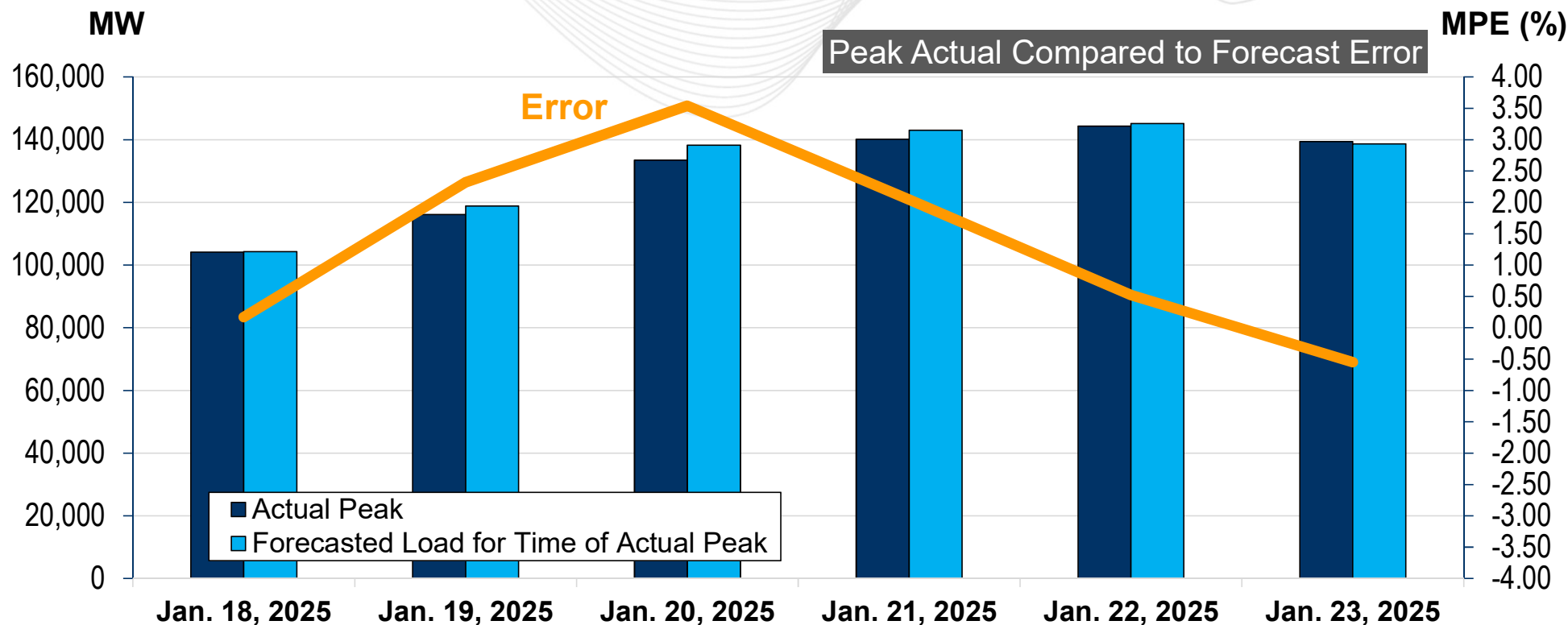
- Heavy snow in Appalachians (>6" accumulation)
- Lighter snows elsewhere

Storm #2 – "Enzo" January 21-22

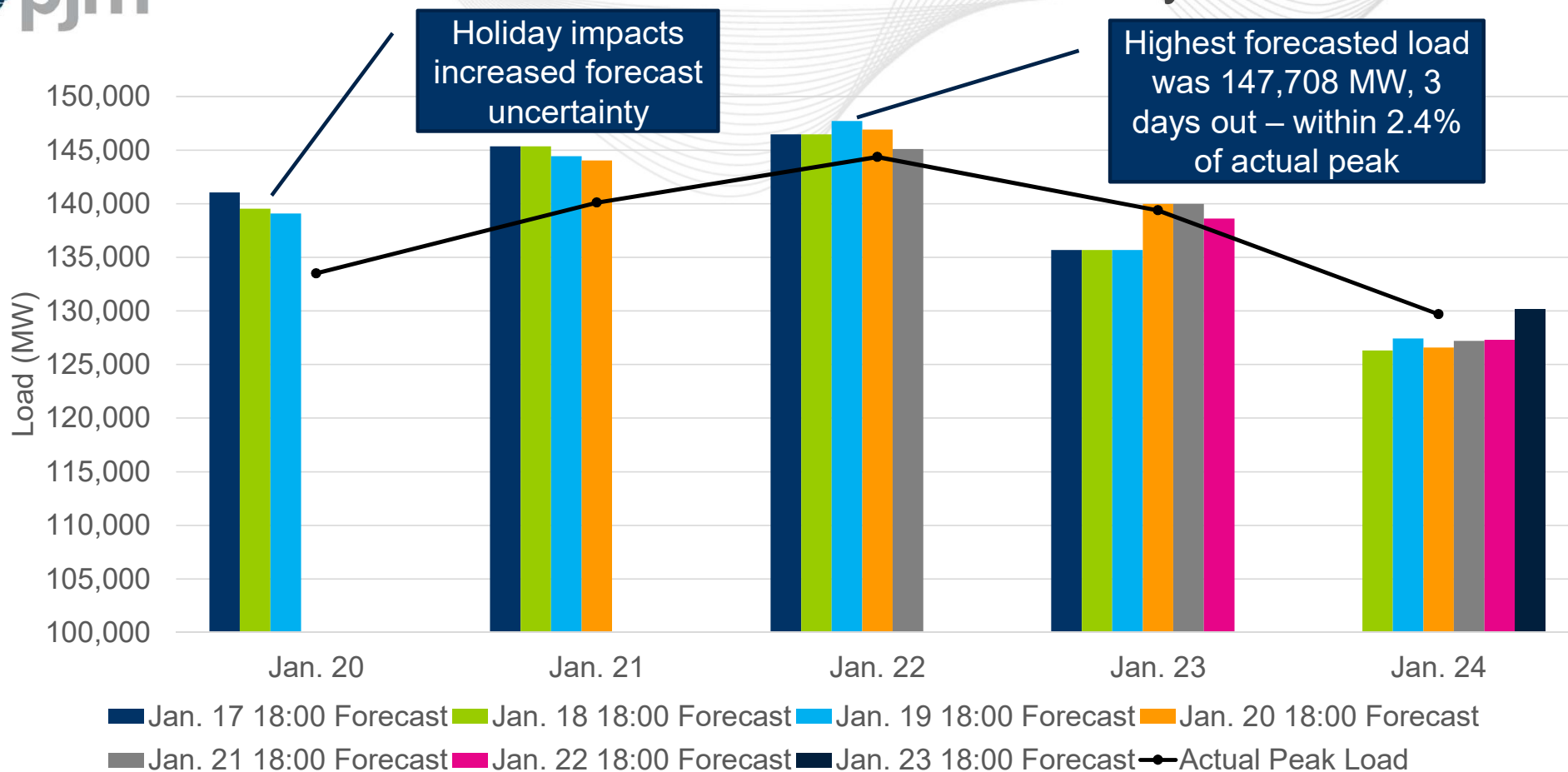


- Heavy snow in southern Dominion (Up to 8" accumulation)
- Storm had greater impacts south of RTO

Forecast Error Trend for Jan. 18–23, 2025



Load Forecast in Advance of January 2025 Cold Wave

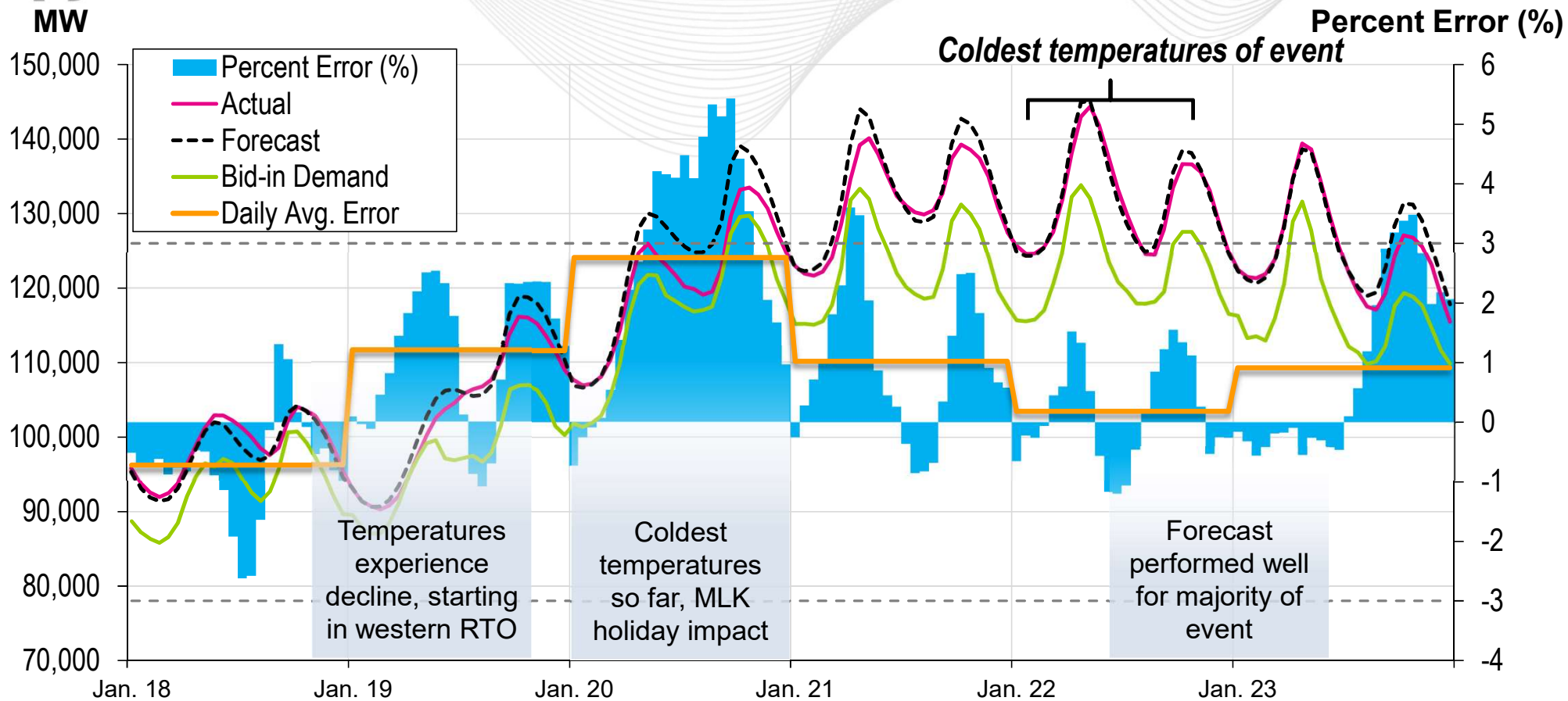




January 2025 Cold Event – Extended Load Forecast

Date	Actual Load (MW)	18:00 Forecast (MW)						
		Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
Jan. 20	133,503	141,047	139,537	139,089				
Jan. 21	140,109	145,334	145,334	144,415	144,024			
Jan. 22	144,355	146,468	146,468	147,708	146,908	145,104		
Jan. 23	139,388	135,674	135,674	135,674	139,974	139,974	138,618	
Jan. 24	129,691		126,304	127,417	126,570	127,188	127,294	130,133

Forecast Performance During January Cold Spell



PJM collects Operating Limit and Startup temperatures yearly as part of the Cold Weather Preparation Checklist

Operating Limit

Ambient temperature that the plant designed to reliably operate down to. Considering all plant systems, components, controls, electrical, mechanical and water systems, including switchyard equipment owned by the Generating Facility.

Startup Temp

Minimum temperature at which the plant could start reliably while shut down and in a cold state.

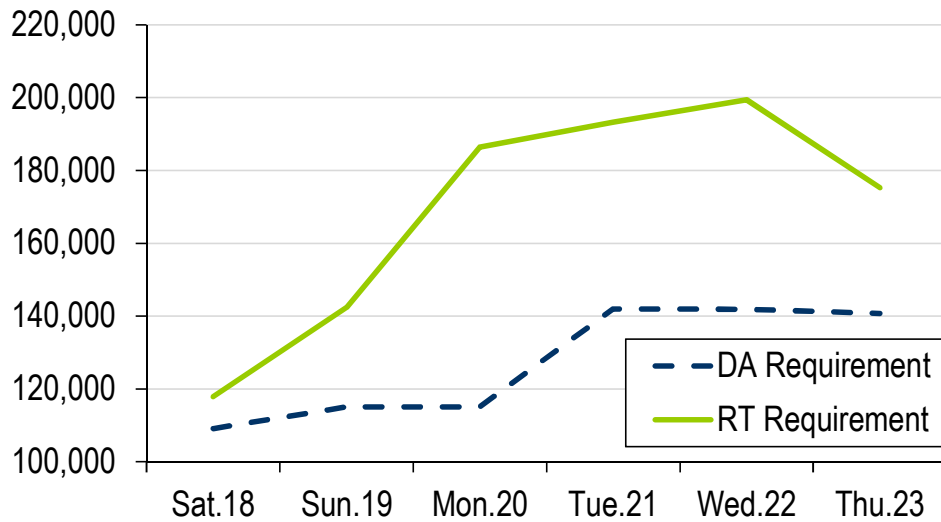
Data is analyzed and passed to PJM Dispatch to inform operations planning and situational awareness

Manual 14D Section 6.3.4: Other Requirements

Prior to entering commercial operations, and upon any material change affecting cold weather operating limits, all Generating Facilities must provide PJM with design data specific to cold weather. This includes, but is not limited to, the lowest temperature the facility is designed to operate reliably down to, and any procedural or contractual limits that require action when outside temperature reaches a specific low temperature. Additional data is required from inverter based resources.

Generation Requirements

Day Ahead vs. Real-Time Generation Requirement

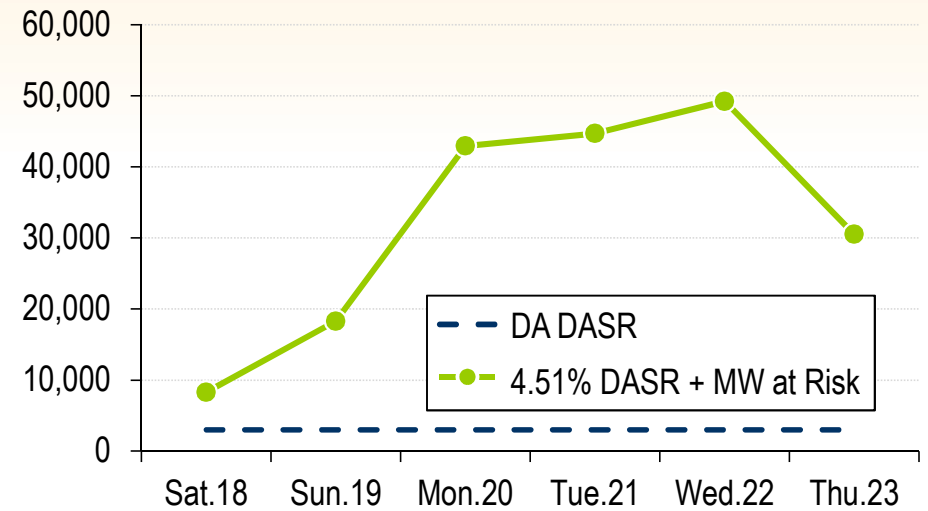


DA = DA Load + DA Exports + 3,000 MW DASR

RT = RT Forecast + DA Exports + 4.51% DASR + MW at Risk
(operating temperature)

Scheduling Reserve

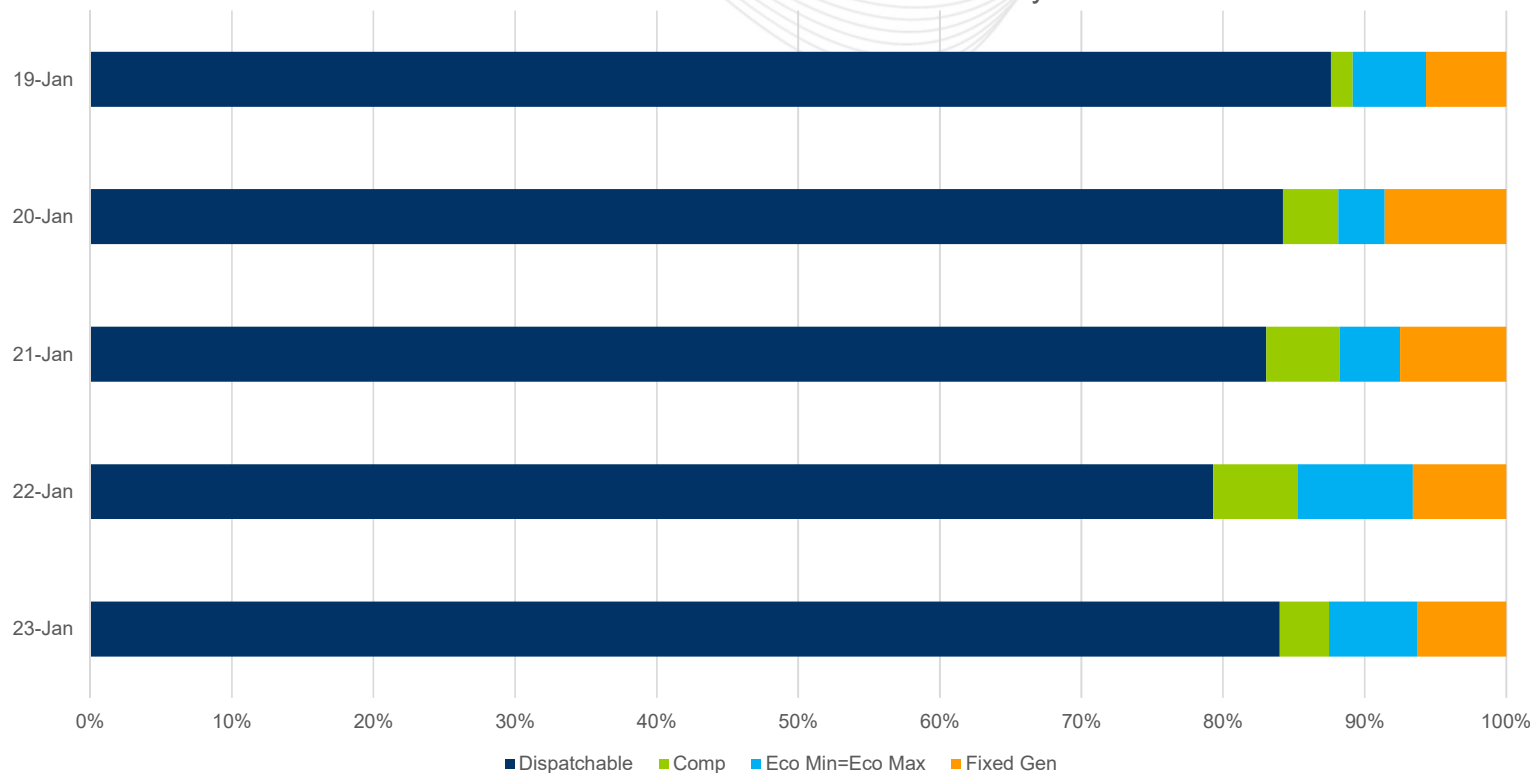
Day Ahead vs. Real-Time Scheduling Reserve



DA Markets = 3,000 MW DASR

DA Operations = 4.51% DASR + MW at Risk
(operating temperature)

MLK Peak Hour Steam and CT Flexibility



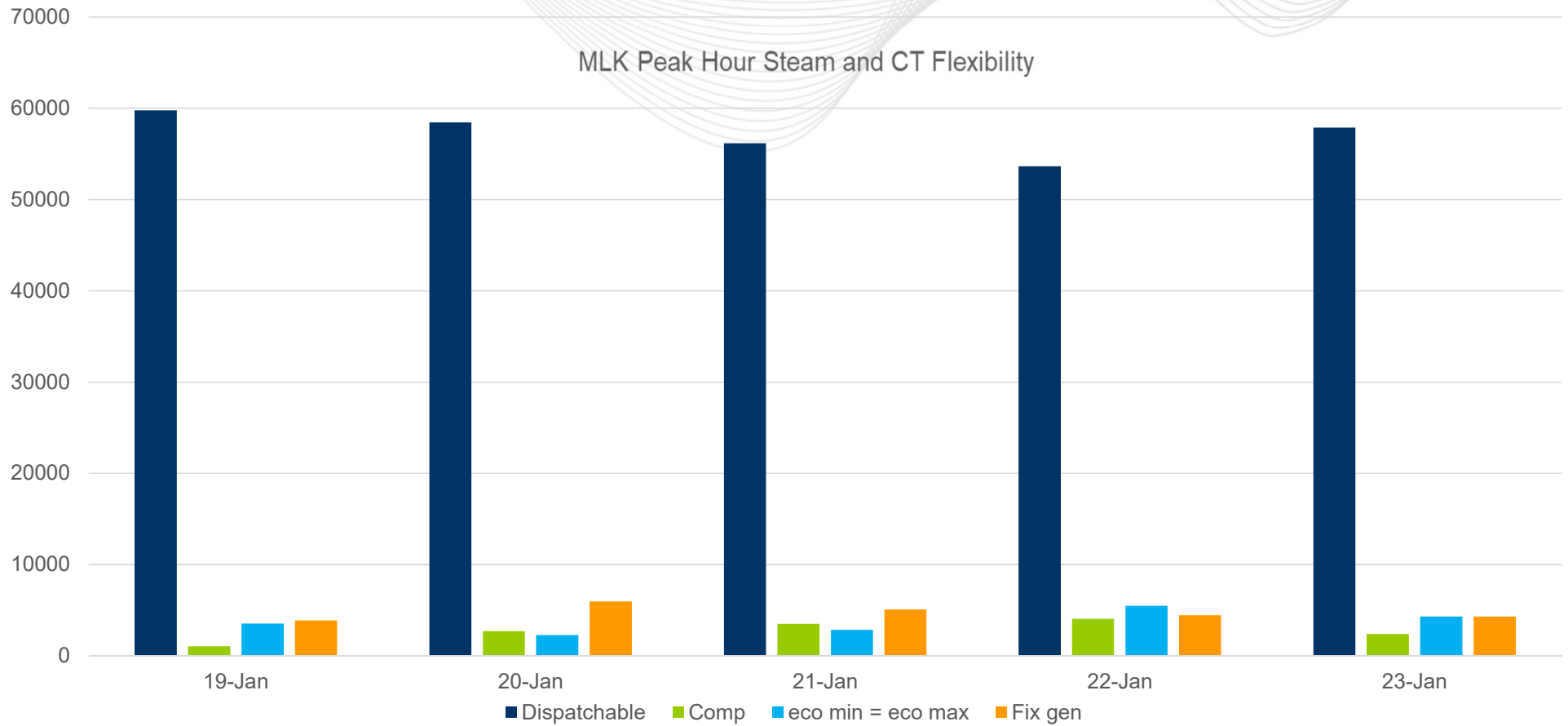
Dispatchable = Ability to follow basepoint between eco min & eco max

Comp = units running for company non dispatchable

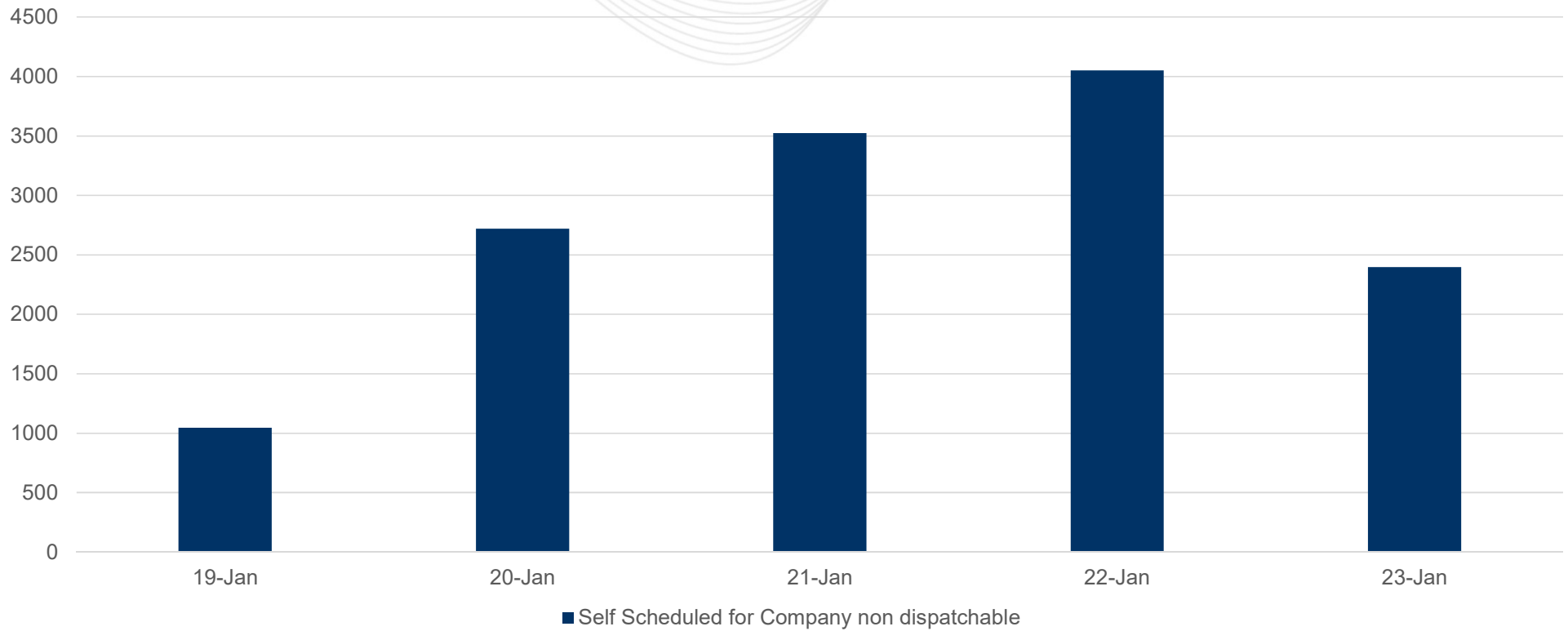
Eco min = eco max units that have a eco min = eco max at varying points

Fixed Gen – units at full load – non dispatchable

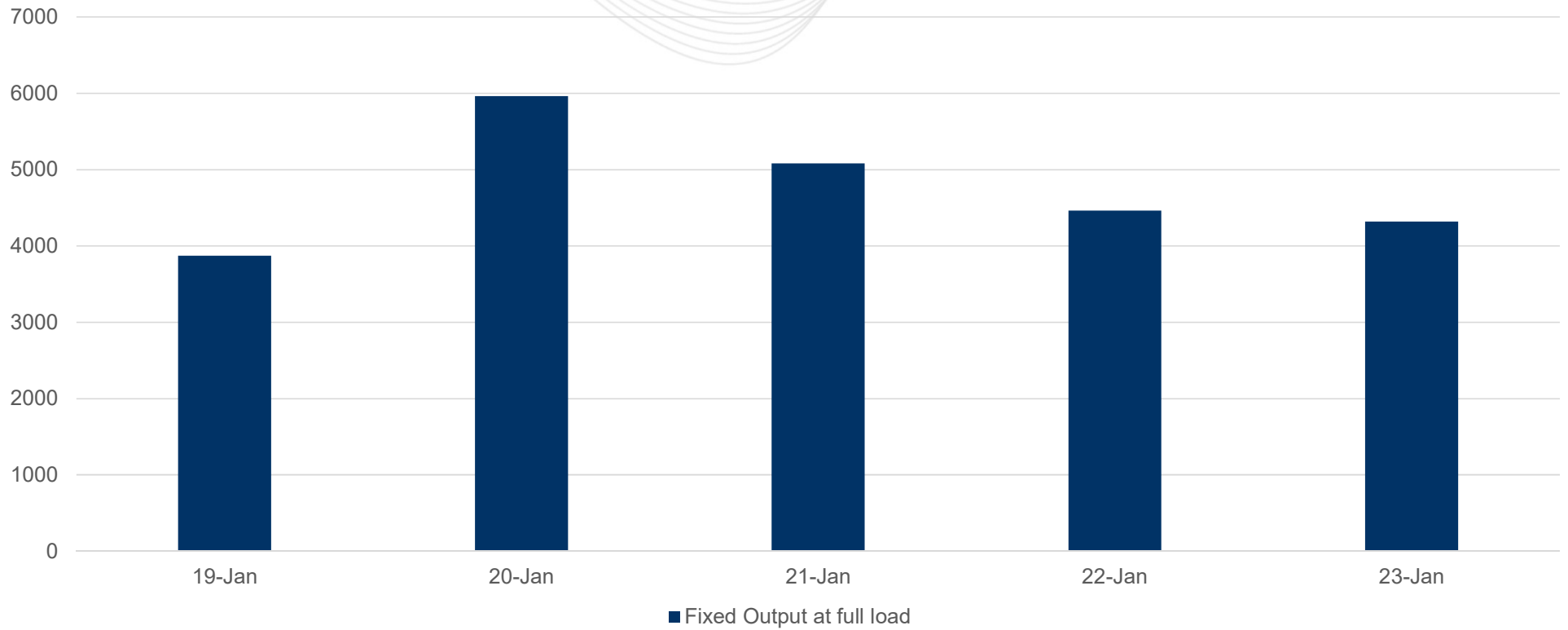
MLK Peak Hour Steam and CT Flexibility



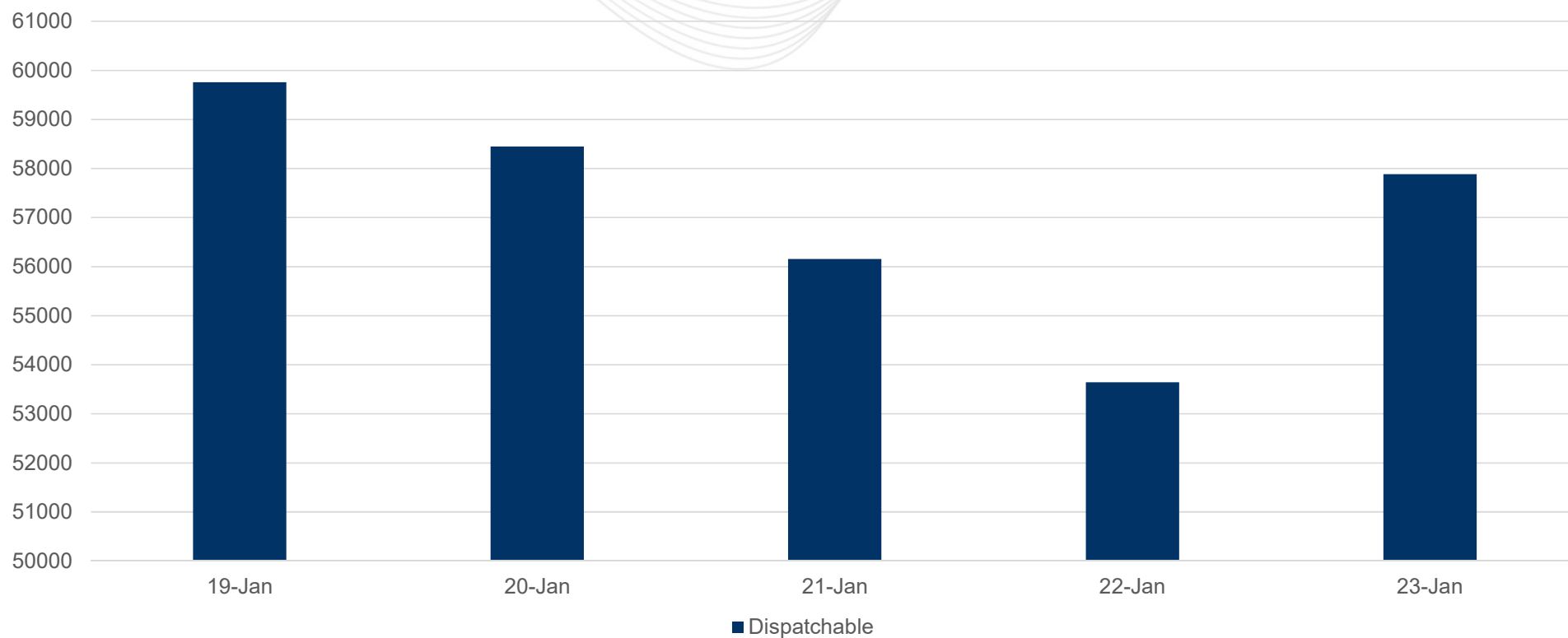
Self Scheduled for Company non dispatchable



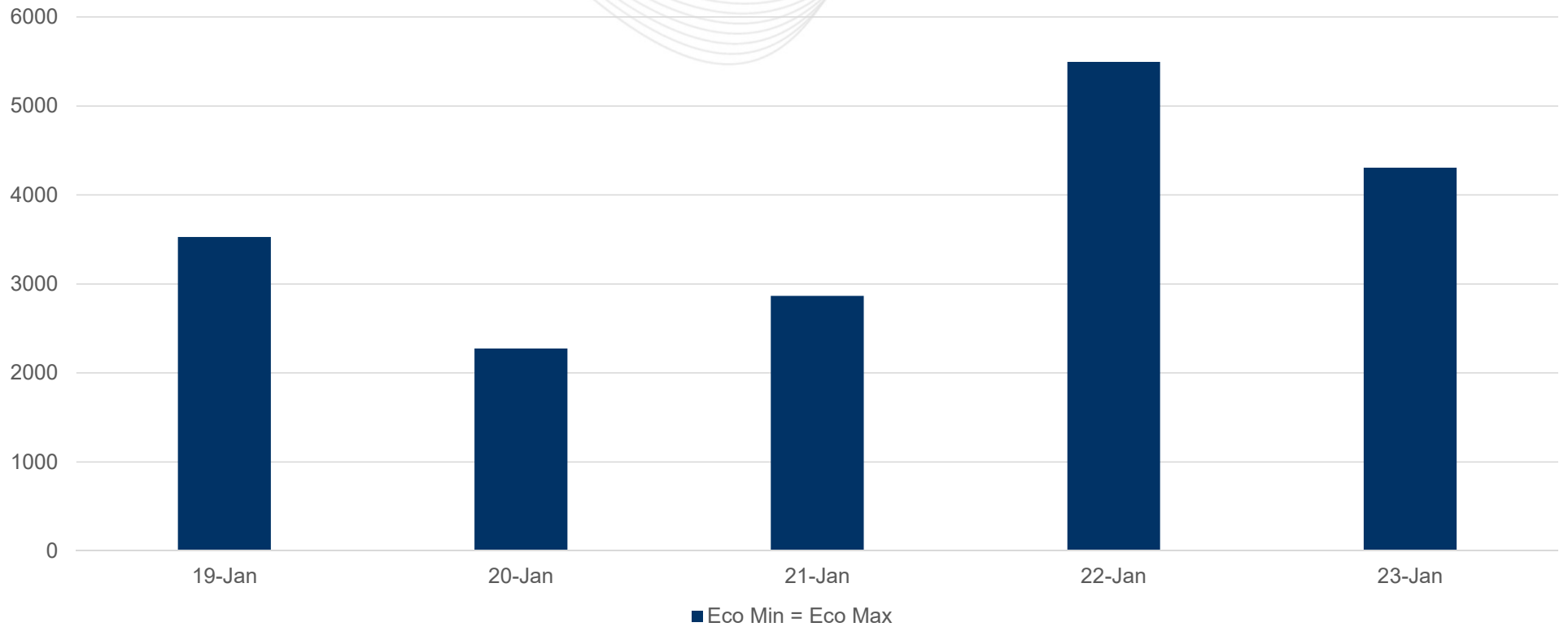
Fixed Gen MWs Output at full load



Dispatchable MWs



Eco Min = Eco Max





Interchange - Education and Background

Physical interchange is governed by FERC Open Access Orders (888, 889, 890)

1996/97 FERC mandate for open access to transmission systems and organized markets

FERC Orders are further refined by regulatory requirements

- NAESB WEQ Business Practice Standards
- NERC INT Standards
- Code of Federal Regulations

Transmission Service Provider and Market Participant Responsibilities

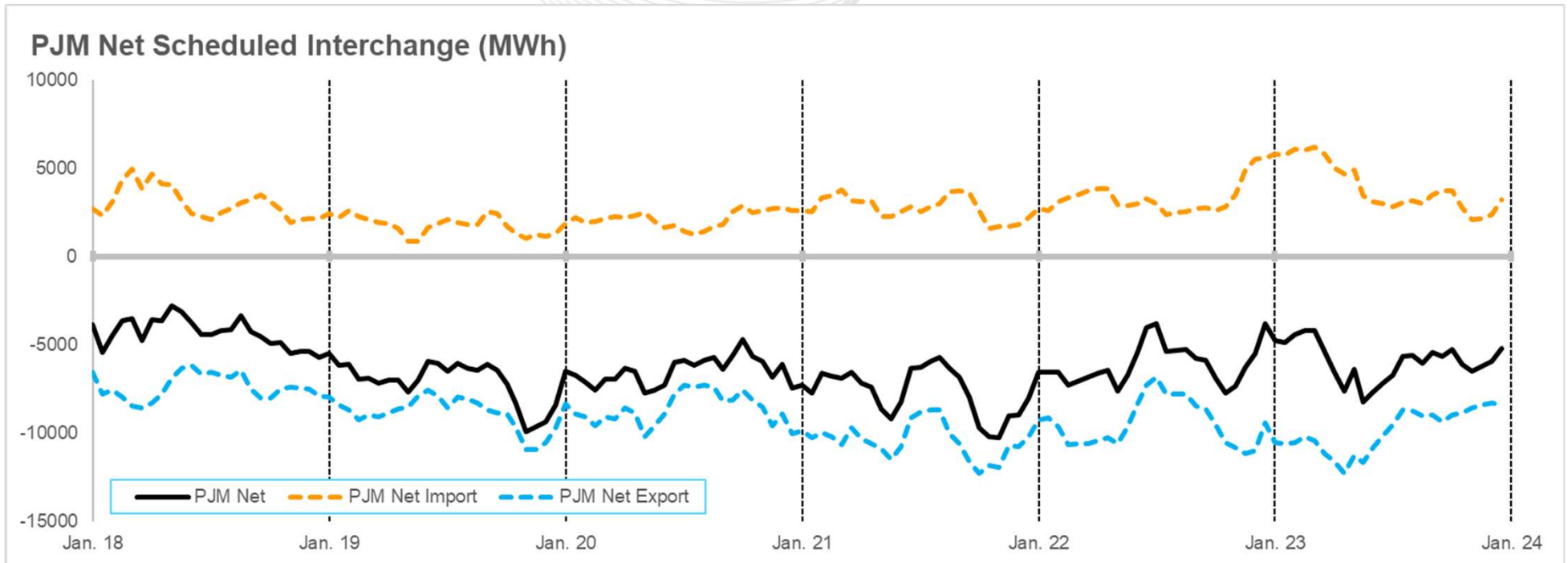
- TSP: Maintain Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS)
- TSP: Calculate and post on OASIS transfer capability between transmission systems
- MP: Obtain access to markets via Transmission Service Reservations (TSR) on OASIS
 - Market Participant must acquire service on both source and sink OASIS nodes
- MP: Physical BA to BA interchange realized by 'tagging' the TSR

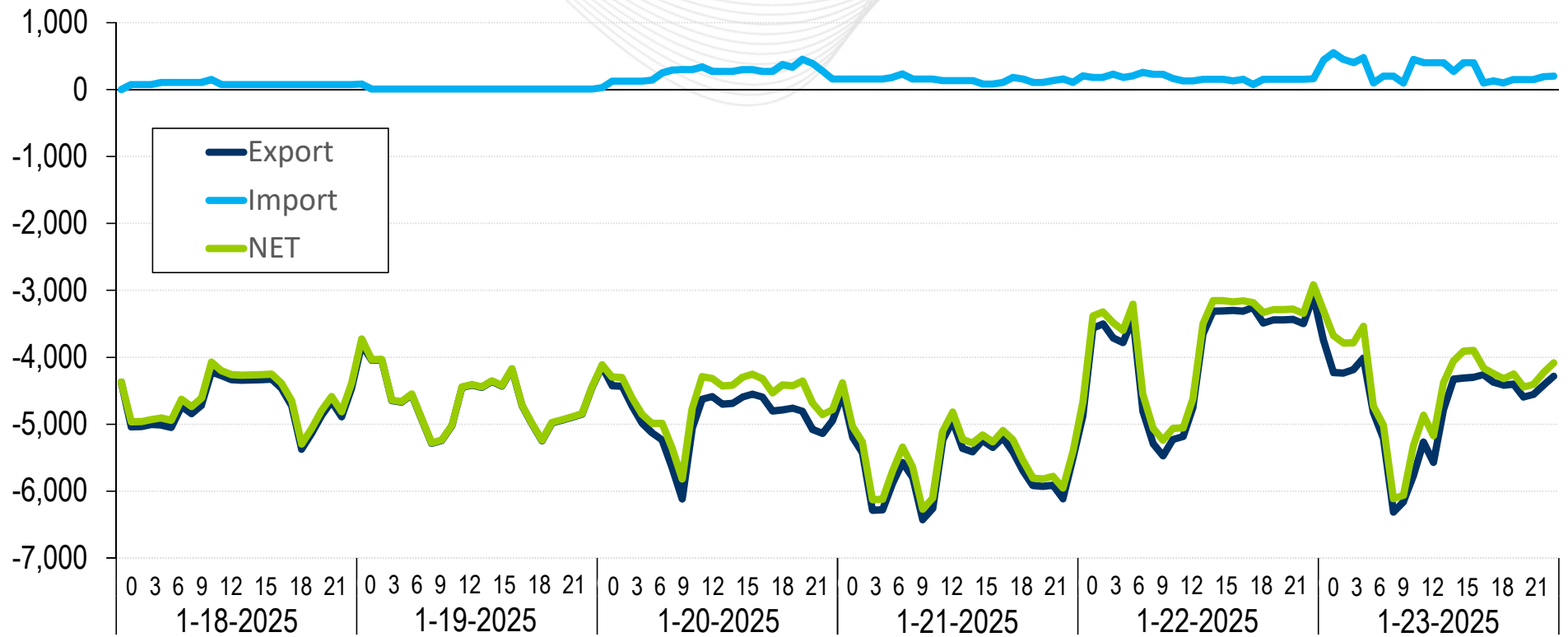
PJM Governing Documents

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Access Transmission Tariff | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Transmission and Energy Scheduling Practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manual 2, Transmission Service |
|---|---|--|

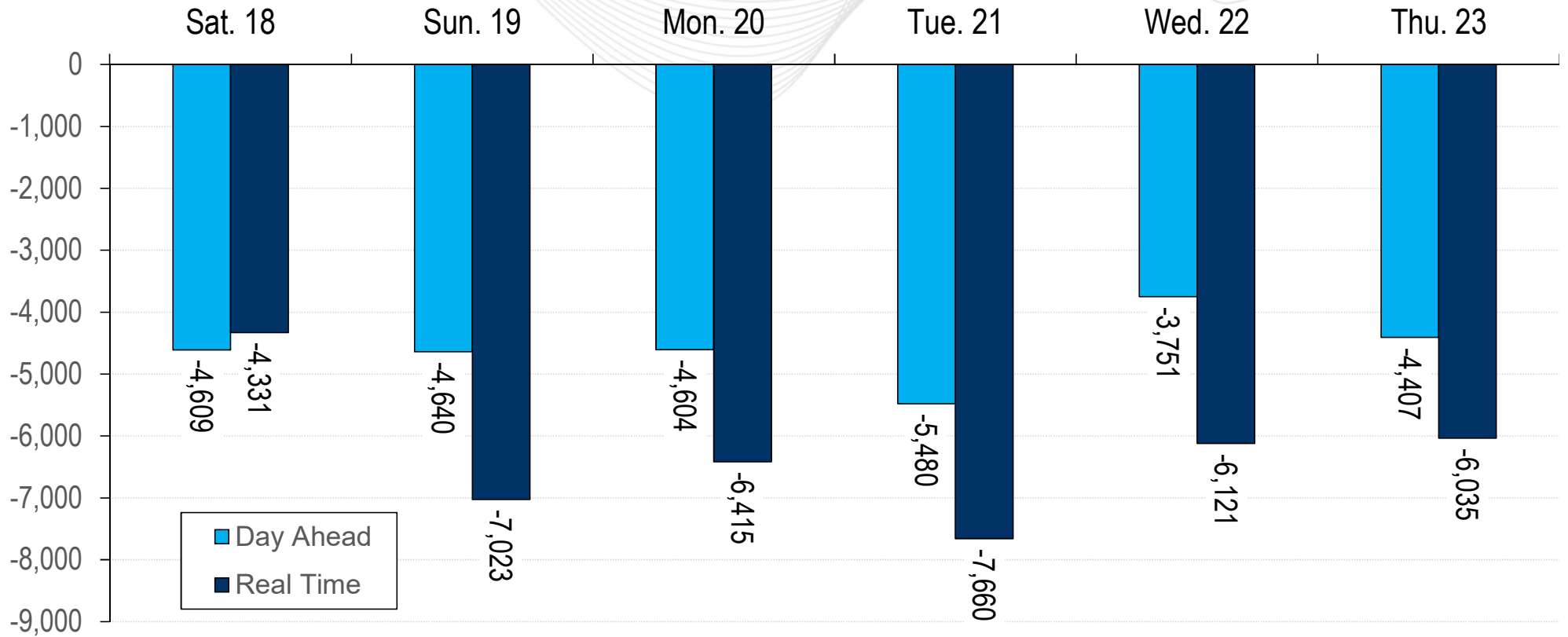
PJM *Facilitates* the PJM Interchange Energy Market

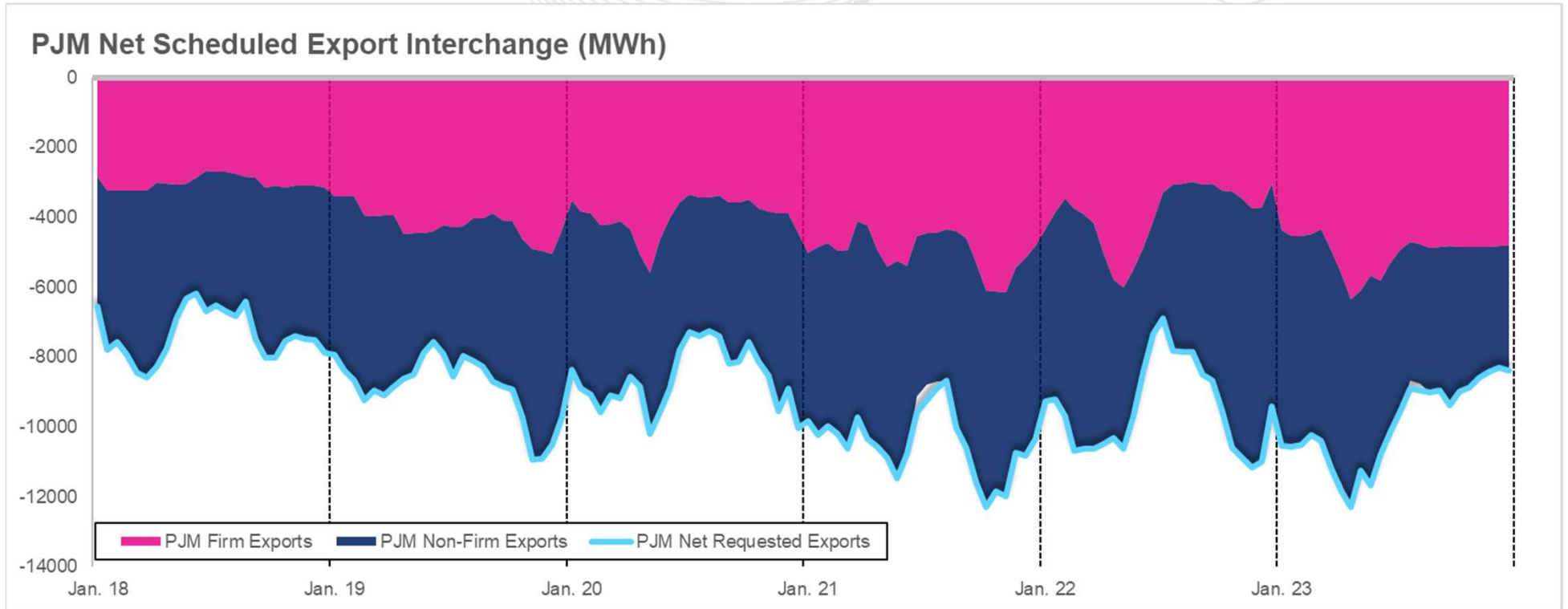
- Interchange transactions are scheduled by market participants in accordance with applicable PJM requirements, NERC Standards and NAESB Business Practices
 - If needed, PJM can directly schedule emergency energy consistent with the JOAs
- PJM enables the market via LMP signals and business rules that ensure reliable operations - most transactions are self-scheduled and not dispatched by PJM
- PJM only intervenes (i.e. curtailments) to prevent or mitigate emergency conditions in accordance with PJM, NERC and NAESB requirements

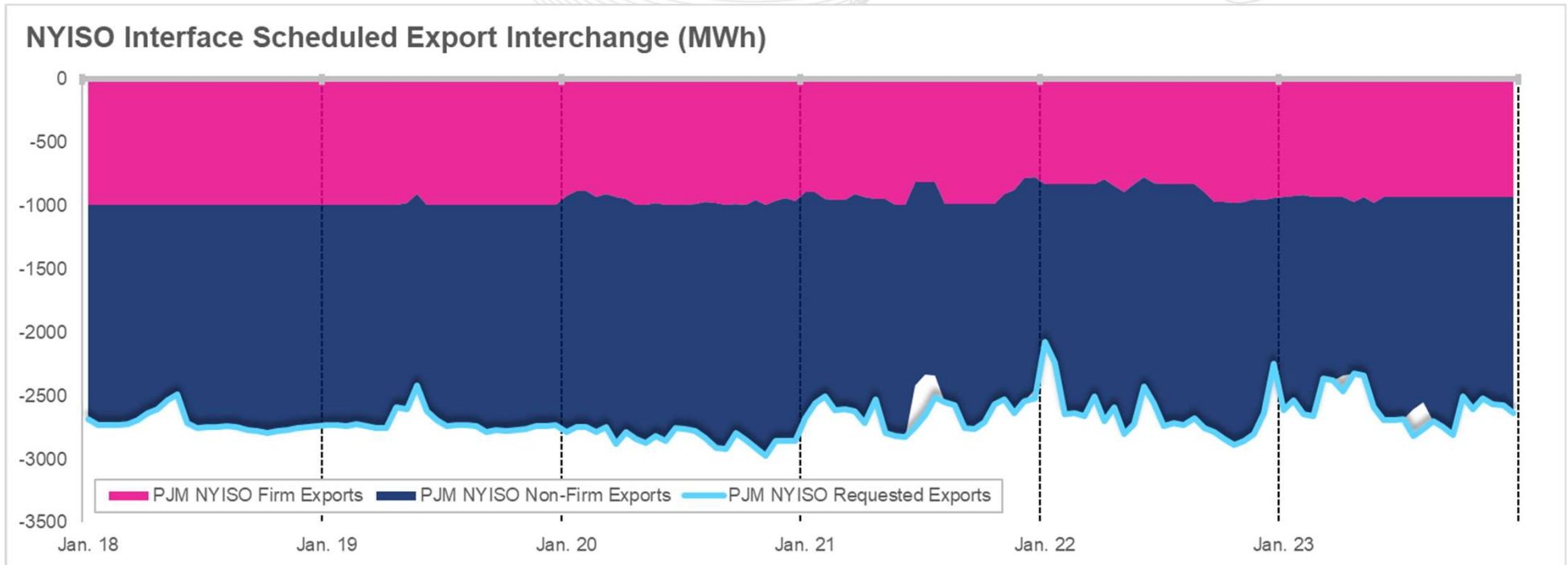


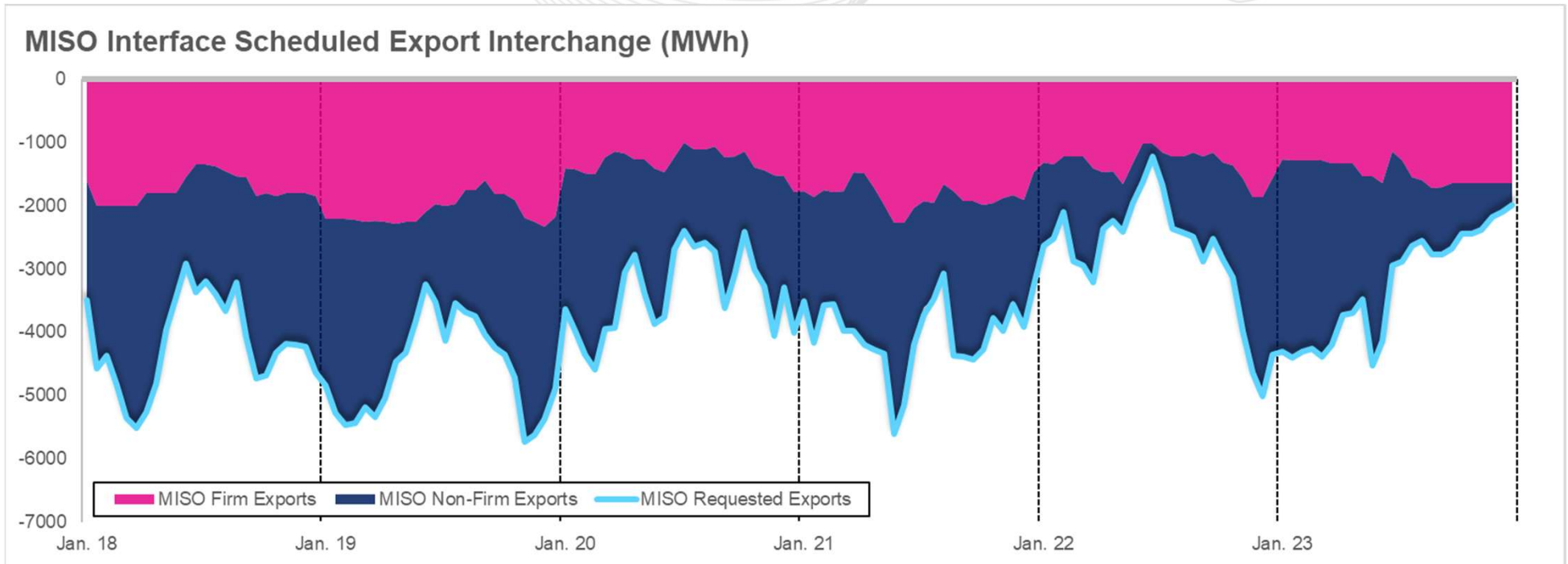


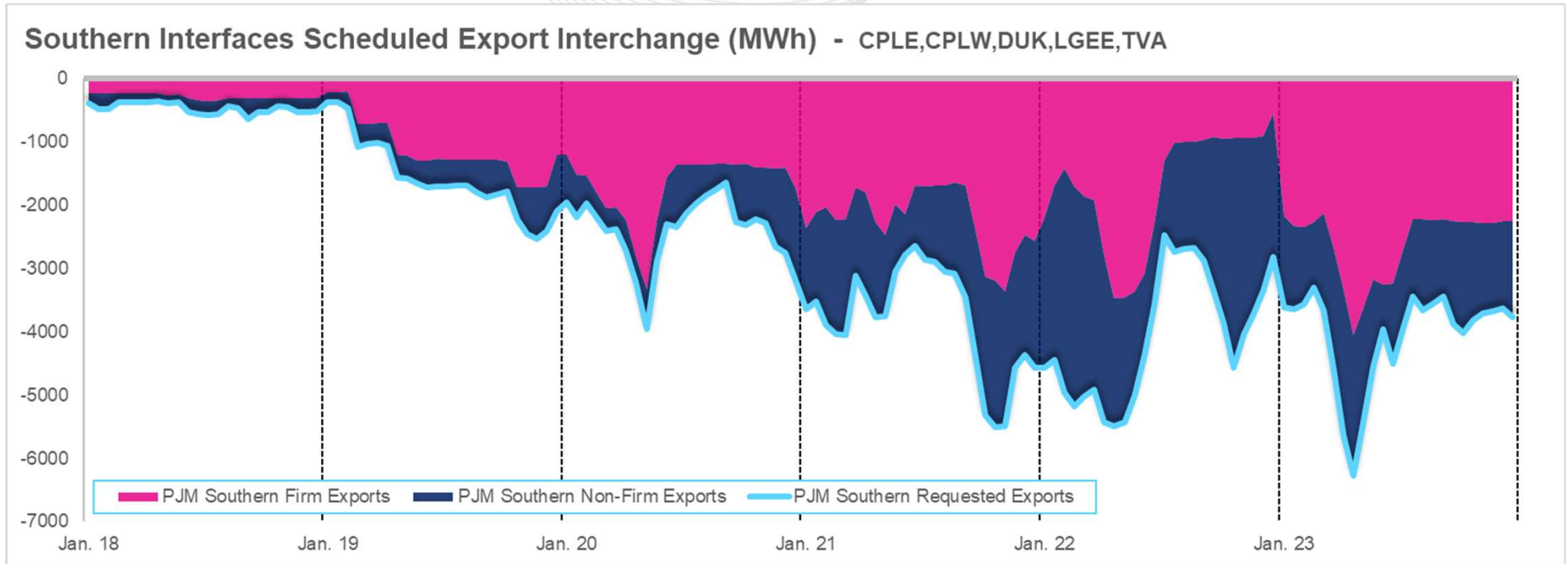
Interchange Day-Ahead vs. Real-Time



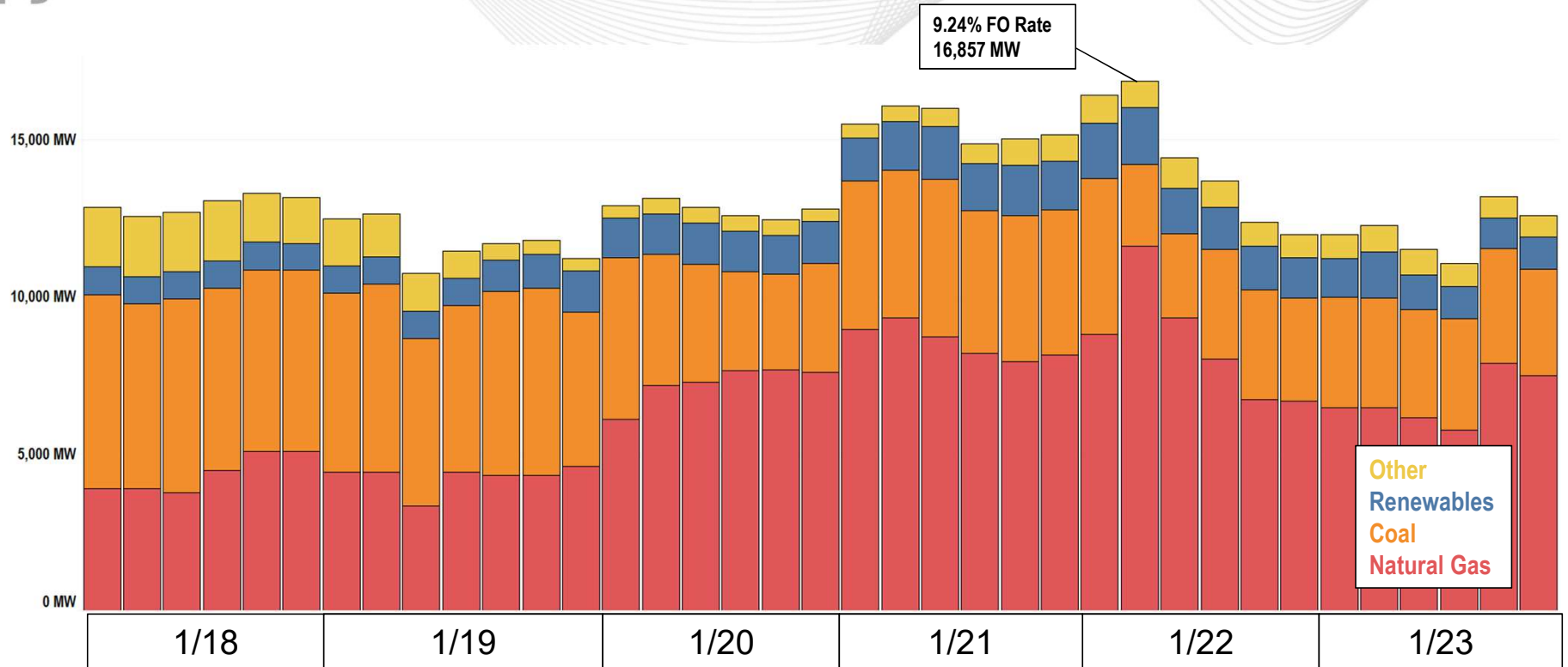






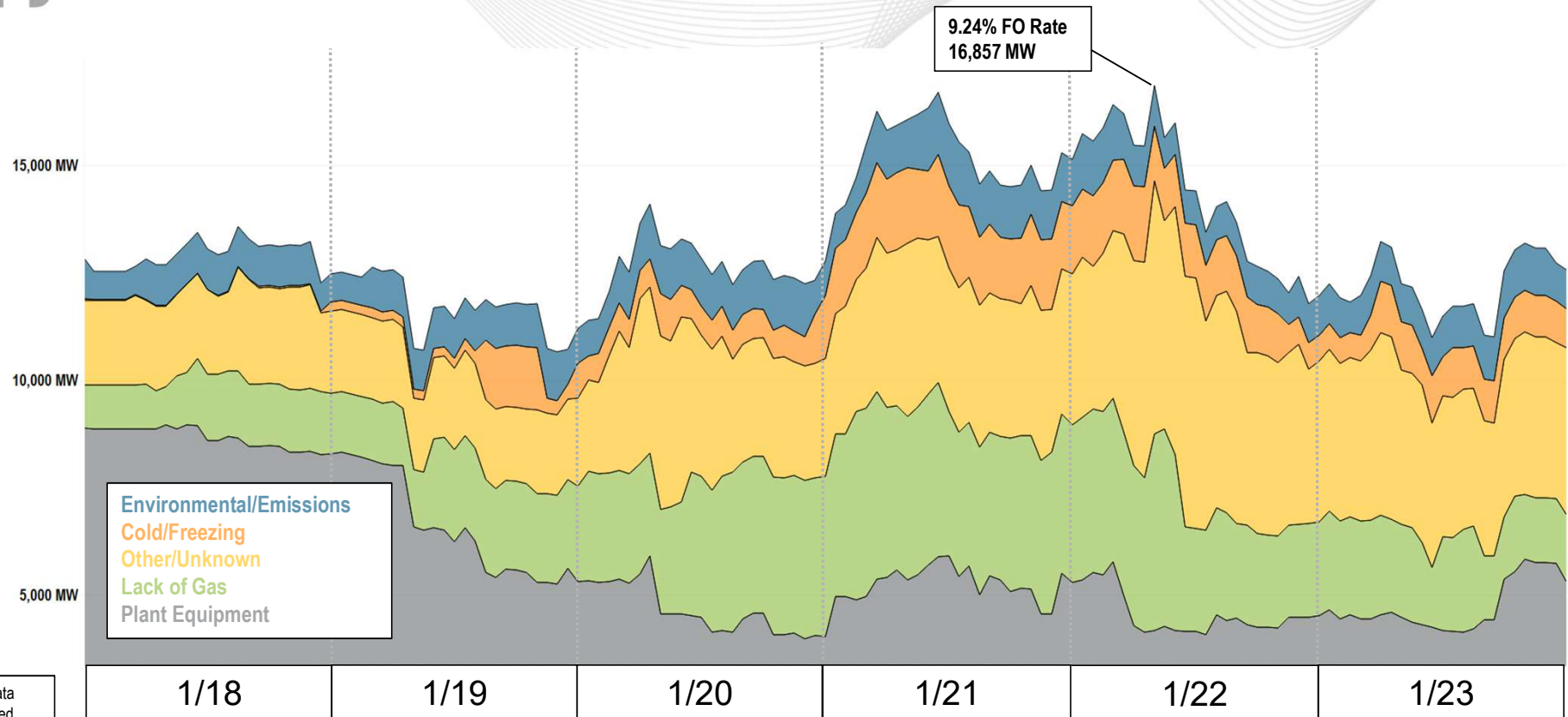


Generation Performance



Note: Outage data shown is collected from eDART and considered preliminary.

Generation Performance



Note: Outage data shown is collected from eDART and considered preliminary.

Transmission Outage Coordination

- PJM and Transmission Owners coordinated to reschedule 135 transmission outages
- PJM recalled several transmission jobs to help improve transfer capability with neighbors, provide redundant feed to the distribution system, and help improve the voltage profile
- Discussed need for hands off approach for the cold weather period on SOS-T call
 - Emergency work only



Transmission Performance

Transmission Performance

Generation Deliverability

- High flows across the AEP/DOM Transfer Interface
 - High demand in BGE, PEPCO, and Dominion Zones
 - Interchange to Balancing Authorities south of PJM
- Exhausted non-cost options
- Utilized off-cost operation
- Issued TLR 1 and TLR 3 on AEP/DOM transfer interface
 - TLR 1 effective as of 01/22 04:45 – 01/24 08:45
 - TLR 3 issued 01/23 07:45 – 10:00

Transmission Performance

Generation Deliverability

Dune Acres – Michigan 13839 138kV line loss of Dumont – Wilton Center
12215 765kV line

- Unrecallable MISO transmission outages:
 - Babcock - Stillwell 345kV line outage (5/20/24 – 5/31/25)
 - Green Acres – Olive 345kV line outage (1/13/25 – 2/7/25)
- Gas fired generation commitment in COMED
- Manually dispatched approximately 2700 MW of COMED wind generation offline

Conastone – Northwest 2322 230kV line loss of Brighton – Conastone 5011
500kV line

- High demand in BGE, PEPCO, and Dominion Zones
- Gas fired generation commitment in the Northeast

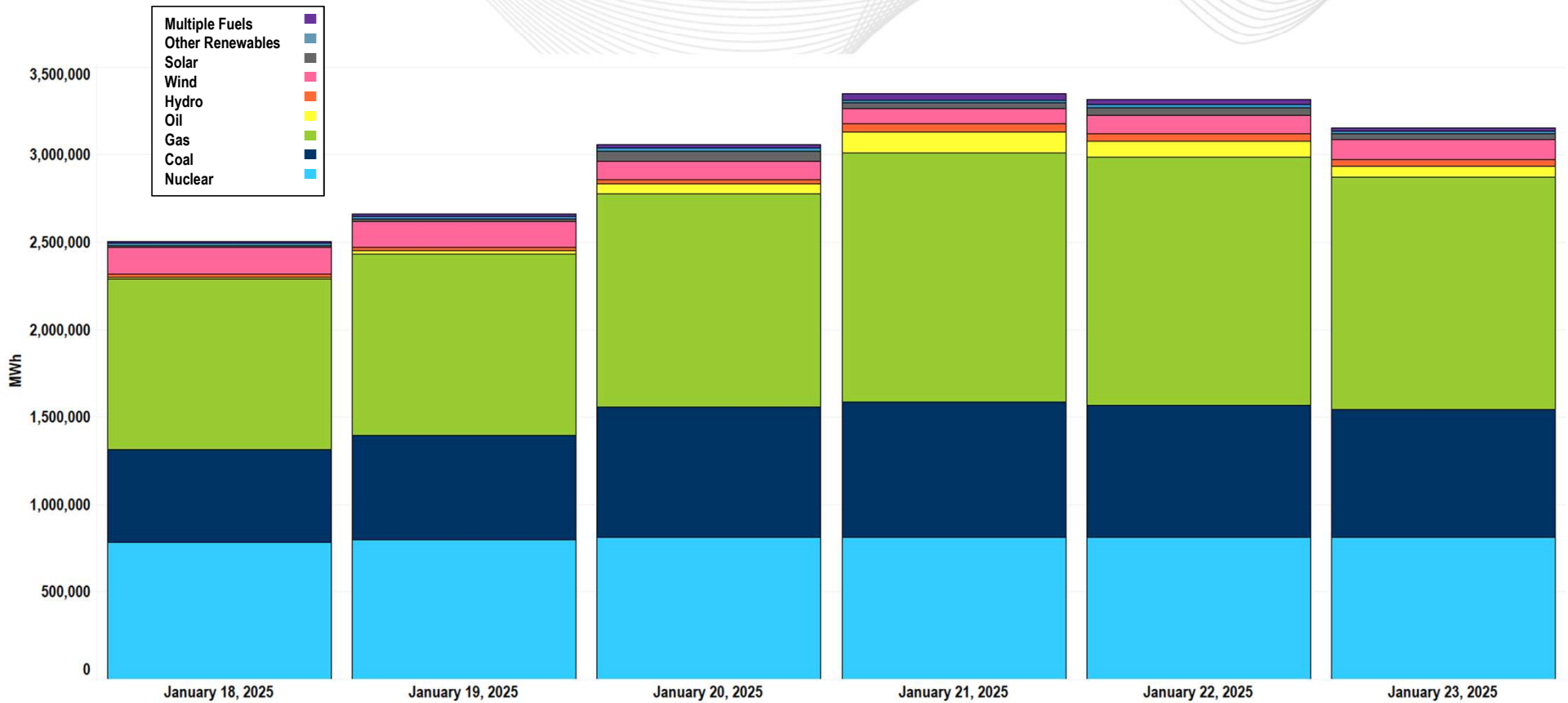
Transmission Performance

- Transmission system performance was very good considering peak winter load conditions
- Issued 25 unique PCLLRWs
 - Local thermal and voltage
 - List of January PCLLRWs:

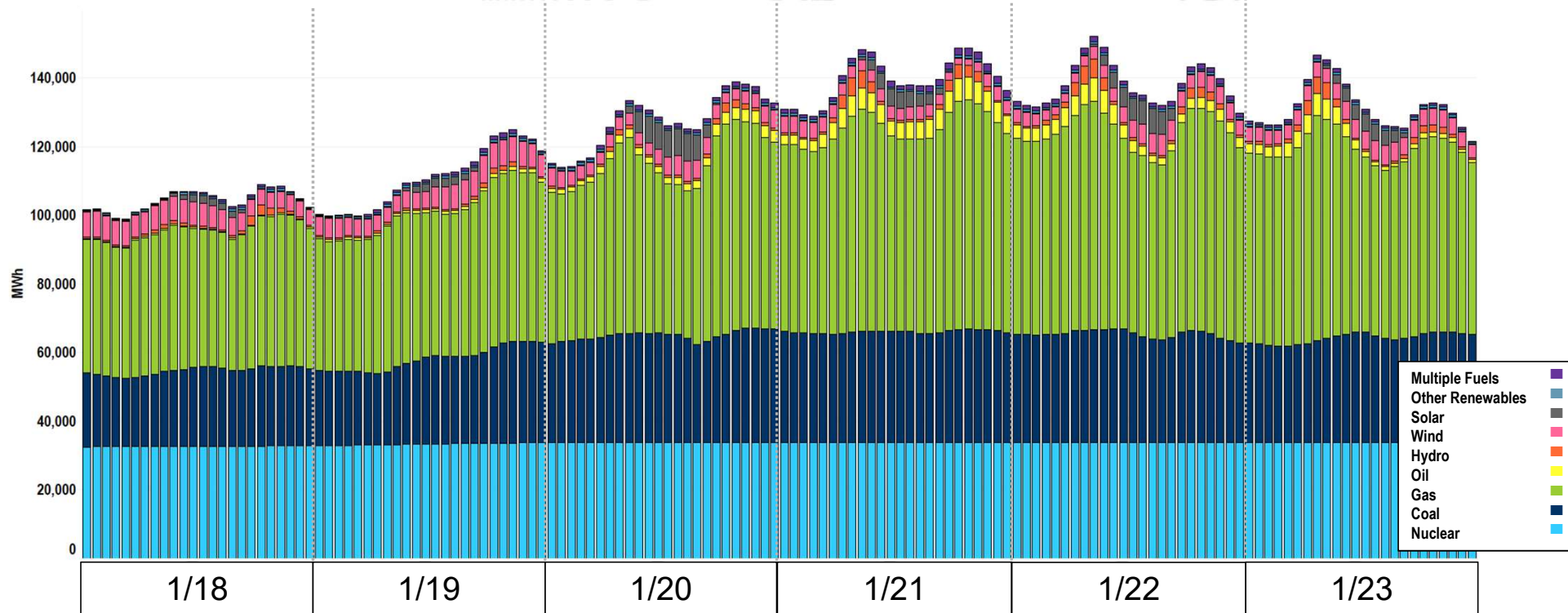
[PJM System Operations Summary – January 2025](#)



Daily Generation by Fuel

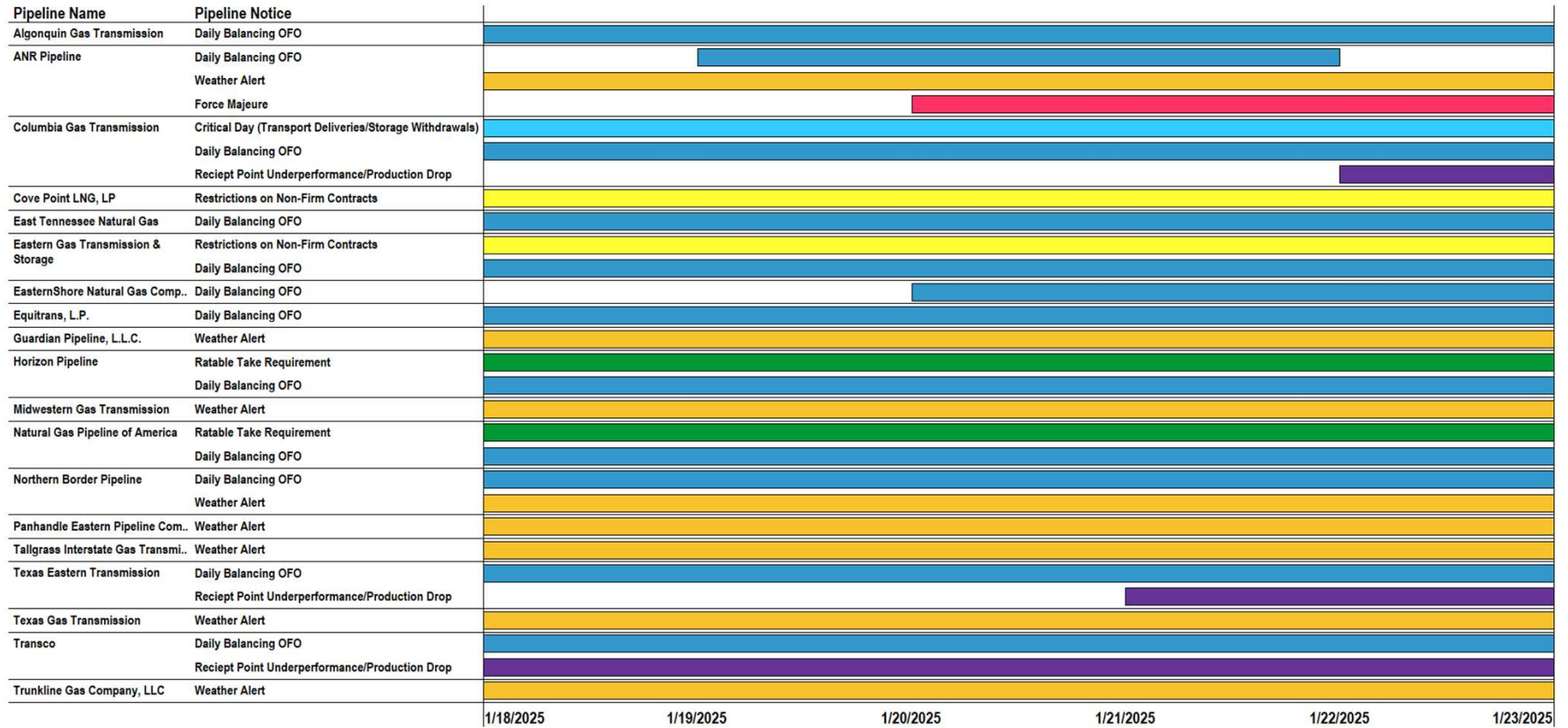


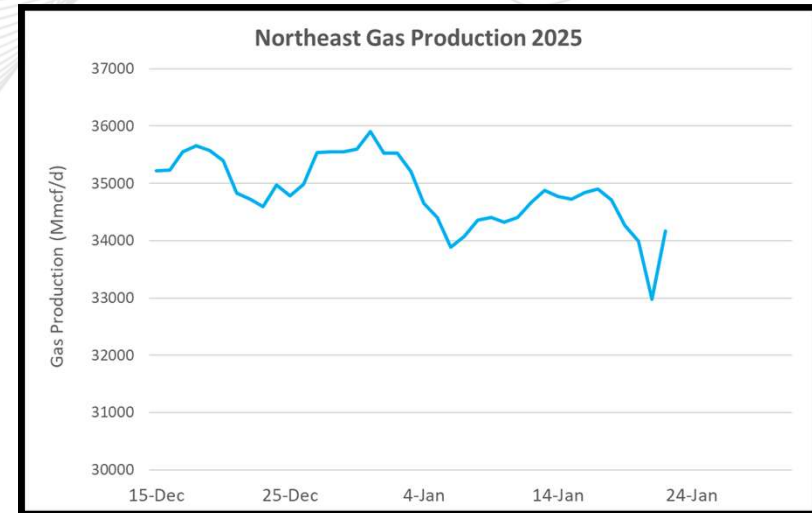
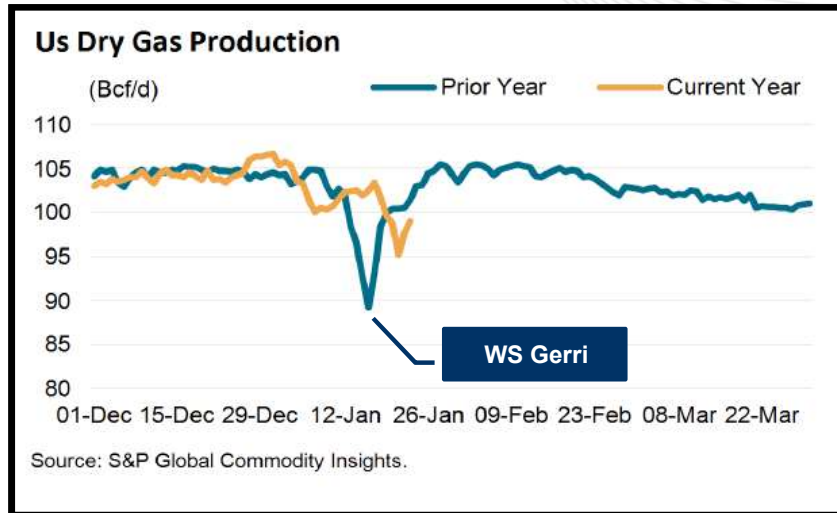
Hourly Generation by Fuel



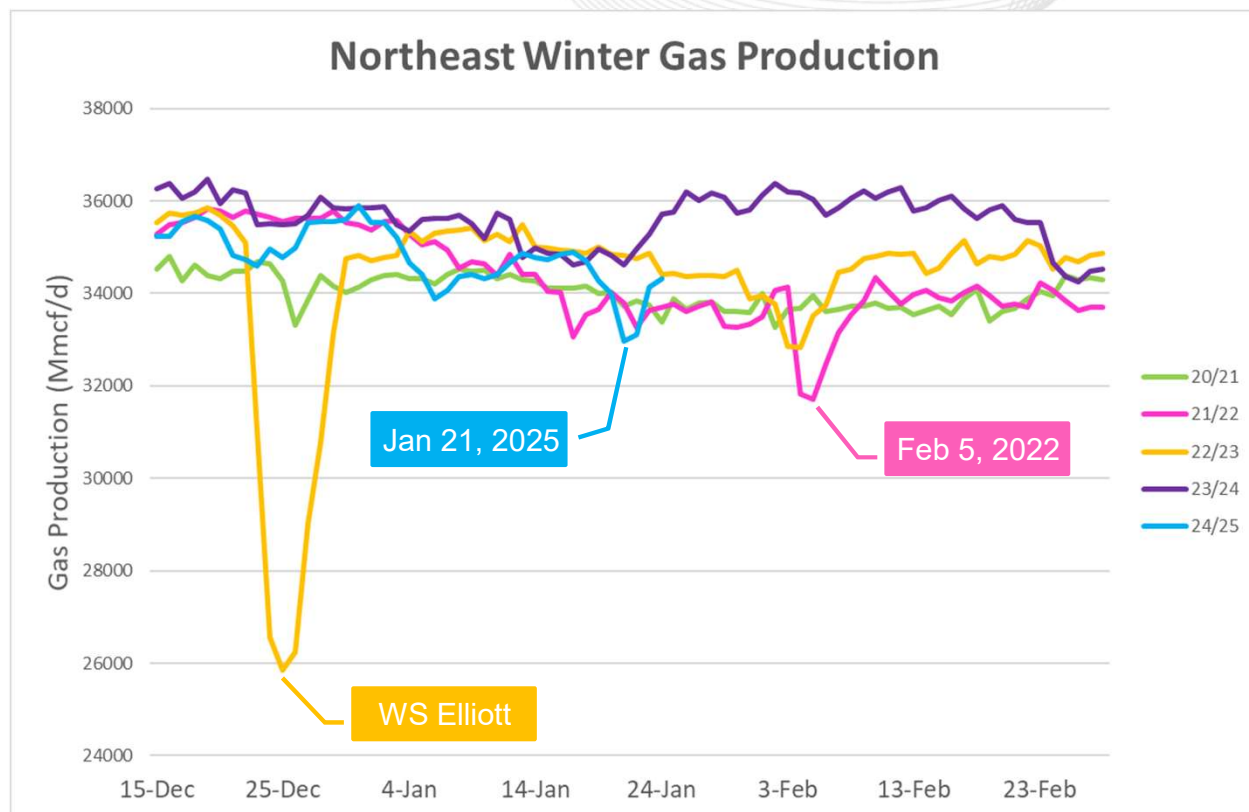


Interstate Pipeline Operational Notices

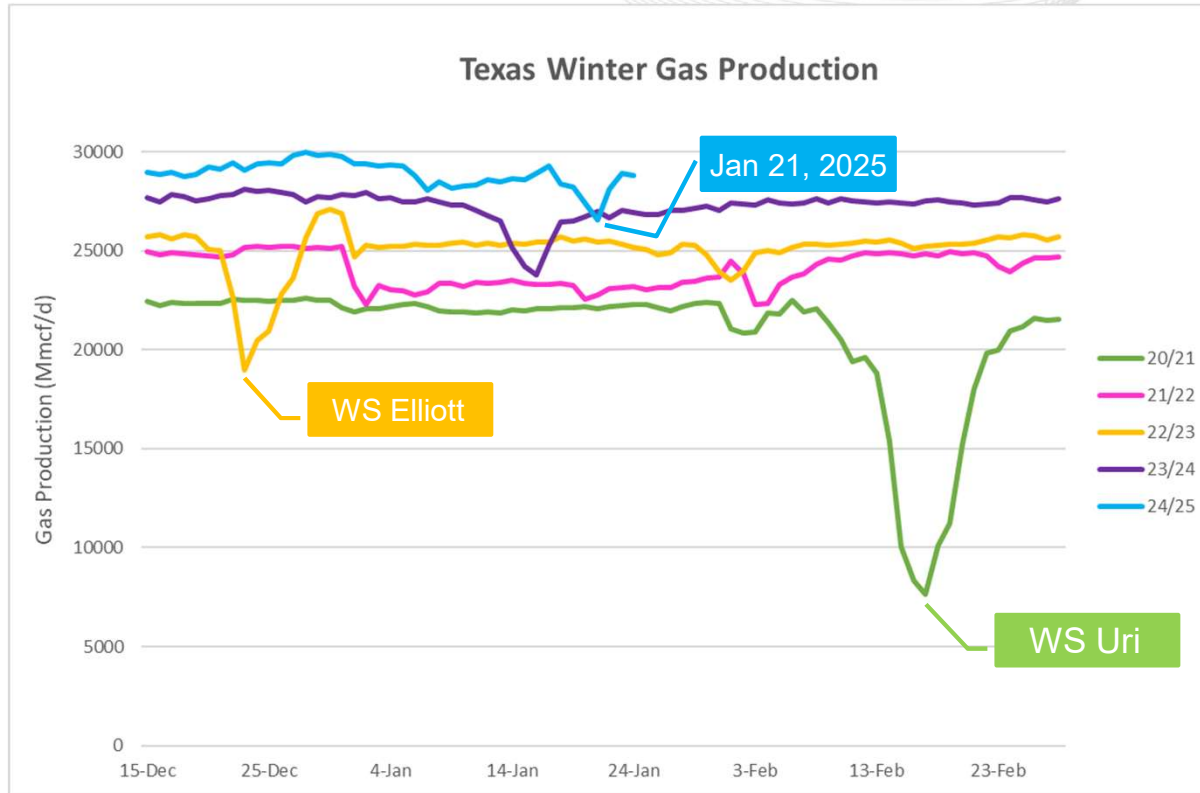




- Total US domestic production and Northeast production have remained strong through recent cold weather events compared to the losses seen during Winter Storm Uri and Winter Storm Elliott
- General consensus is that the upstream gas sector (producers, gatherers, and processors) has ramped up their winter preparedness and equipment winterization efforts since Winter Storm Elliott, which will hopefully mitigate large gas freeze off losses



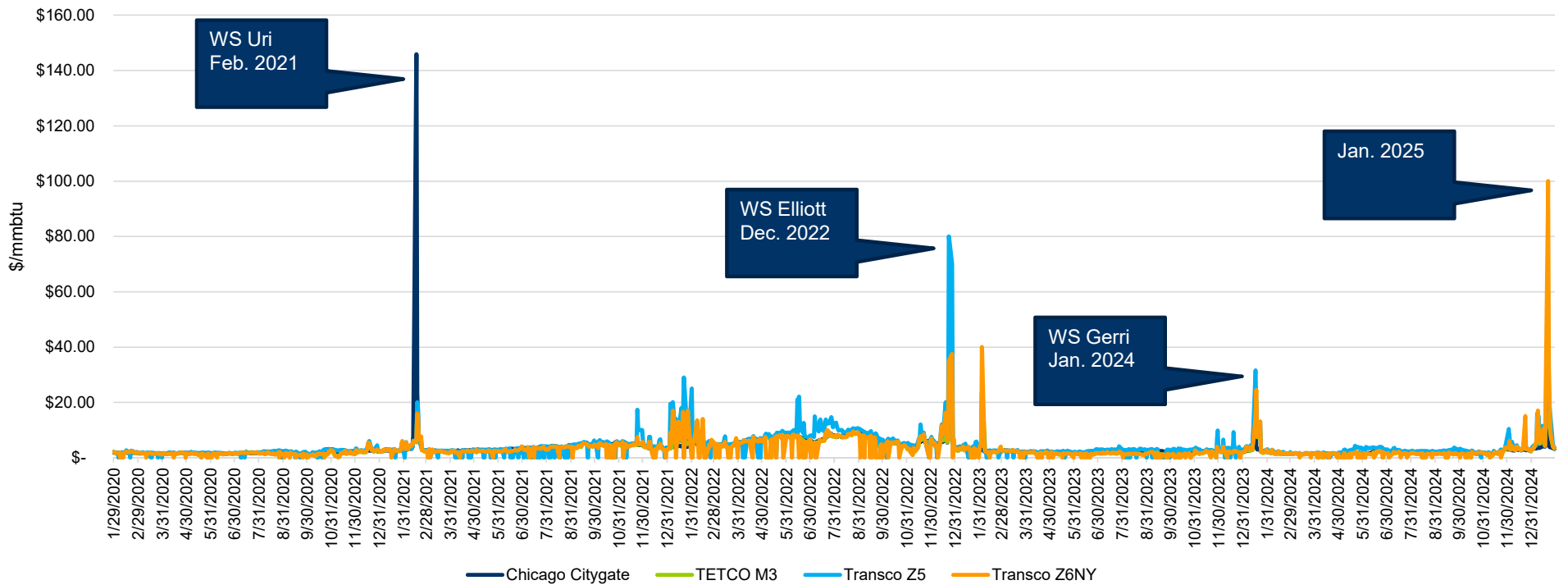
- Gas production remained fairly strong during recent cold weather event (Jan 17-22)
- Northeast gas production dropped approximately 2 Bcf/d
- For comparison, Northeast gas production dropped ~11 Bcf/d during Winter Storm Elliott



- Texas gas production dropped approximately 1-2 Bcf/d in the recent cold weather event
- Production losses in the Texas region were more significant during Winter Storm Uri than compared to the Northeast region
- Production continues to perform better during cold weather events

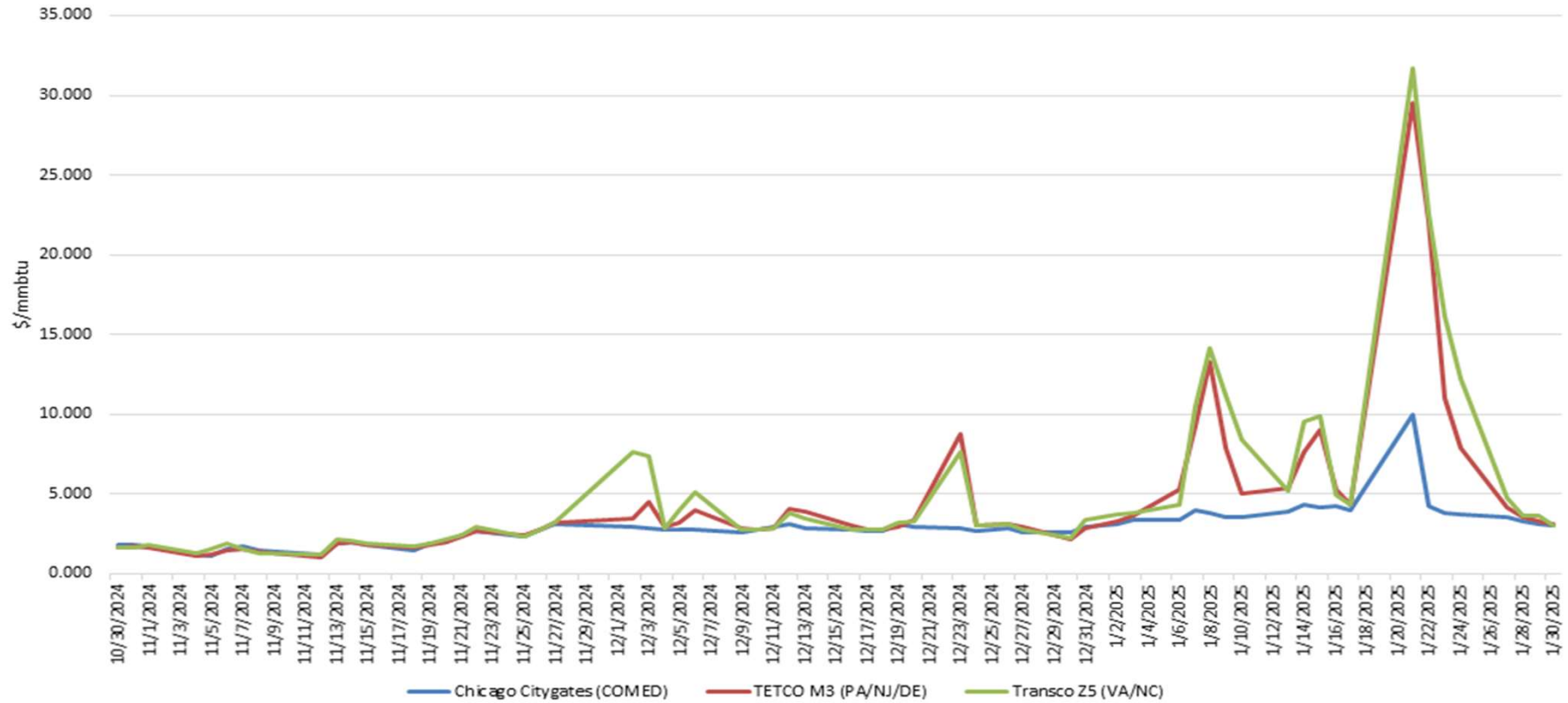
Spot Natural Gas Prices (Highest Prices)

Daily Spot Natural Gas Prices
5 Year History

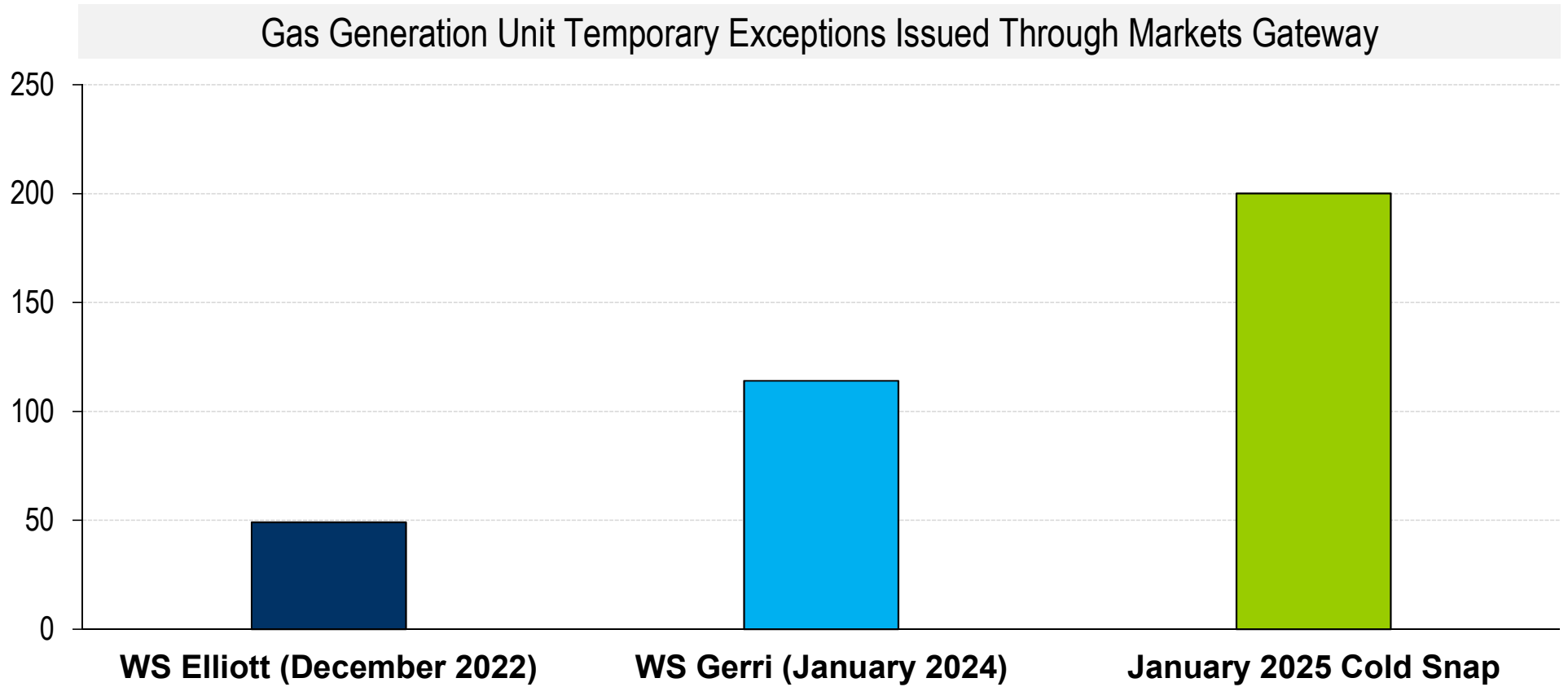


Spot Natural Gas Prices (Average Prices)

Average Daily Spot Gas Prices - 3 Month History



Temporary Exceptions – Natural Gas Units

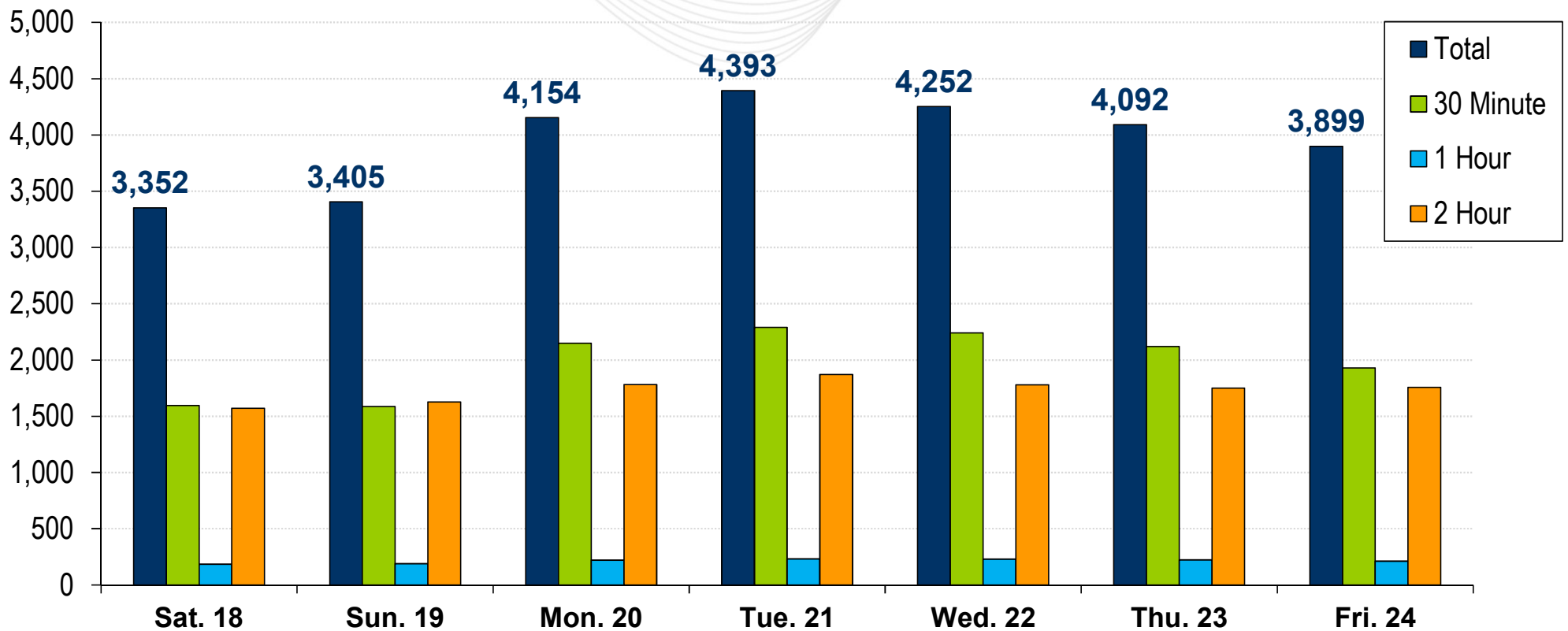




Load Management Availability

Jan. 18–24, 2025

Load Management CSP Reported Expected Energy Reductions,
RTO by Lead Time (Avg MW over Mandatory Period, HE07-HE21)



Day-ahead demand was underbid 5% to 11% as compared to the PJM original forecast (18:00 prior day).

Current market rules do not properly address operational constraints.

- Fuel certainty
- Unit risk
- Forecast error

Day-ahead pricing peaked coincident with system conditions on Jan. 18–23, driven by demand, interchange and virtual bids.

In PJM's existing market constructs, the Day-Ahead Energy Market does not procure sufficient reserves to manage operational risk.

- The Day-Ahead Energy Market clears enough supply to meet bid-in demand, which may be lower than the PJM Load Forecast for the next day.
- PJM's operations 30-minute reserve requirement is routinely higher than the 30-minute reserve requirement reflected in PJM's markets.
- Any shortfall in supply procured through the markets is handled through out-of-market commitments.

PJM currently uses the Reliability Adequacy Commitment tool to bridge the gaps between Day-Ahead Energy Market procurement, forecasted load and the Day-Ahead Scheduling Reserve (DASR).

Operator Actions That Affect Prices

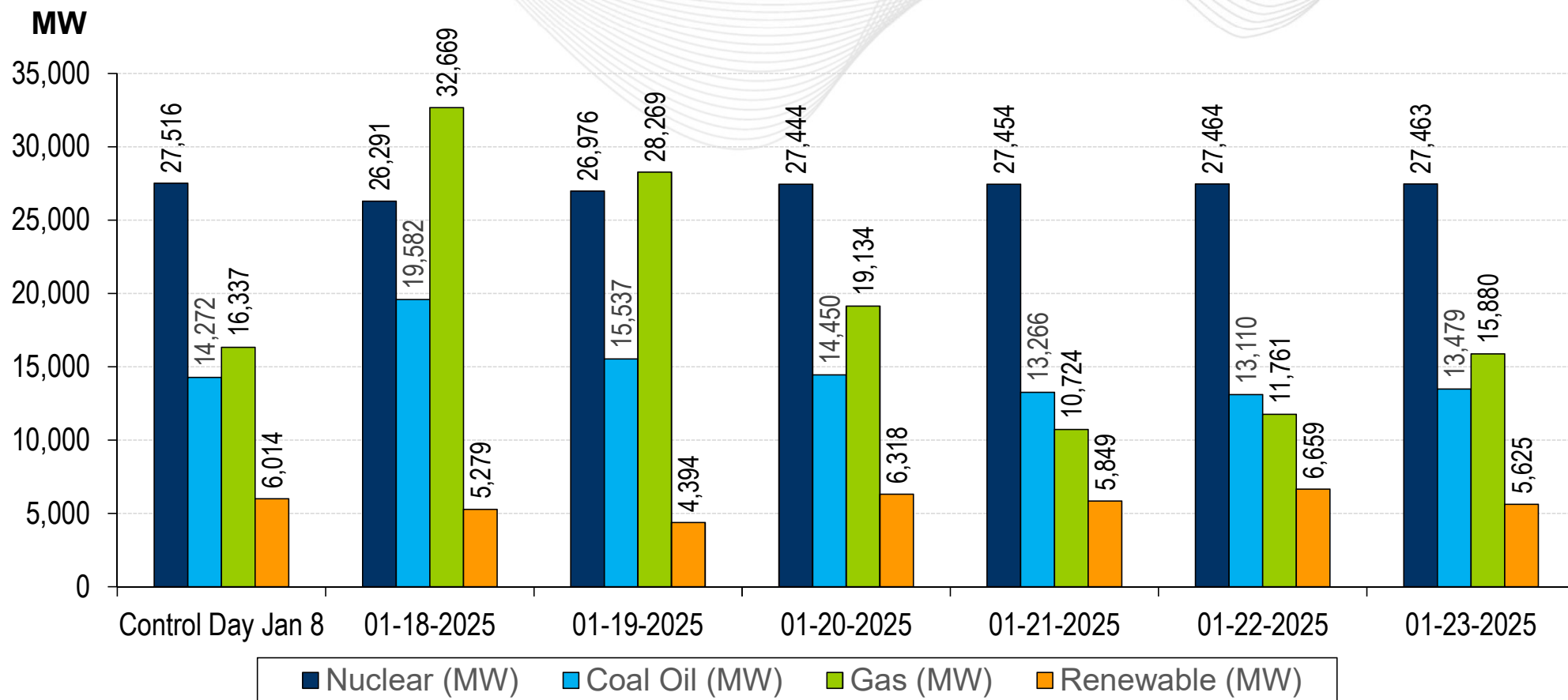
Date	Day Ahead	Before the Day Ahead
	Self-Scheduled Units	Units Scheduled for Conservative Operations
	<i>Sum of Eco Max</i>	
Sat. 18	83,821	58,131
Sun. 19	75,175	58,131
Mon. 20	67,346	67,678
Tue. 21	57,292	67,728
Wed. 22	58,993	67,688
Thu. 23	62,447	67,554



Self-Scheduled Units January 2025 Combined Cycle & Combustion Turbine Break Down

DATE	Combined Cycle	Combustion Turbine
Sat. 18	30,011	<1,200
Sun. 19	26,348	<1,200
Mon. 20	16,746	2,309
Tue. 21	8,275	2,901
Wed. 22	9,248	2,921
Thur. 23	14,163	1,925

Day-Ahead Self Scheduling Jan. 18–23





2024 Winter Storm Gerri vs. 2025 MLK Weekend

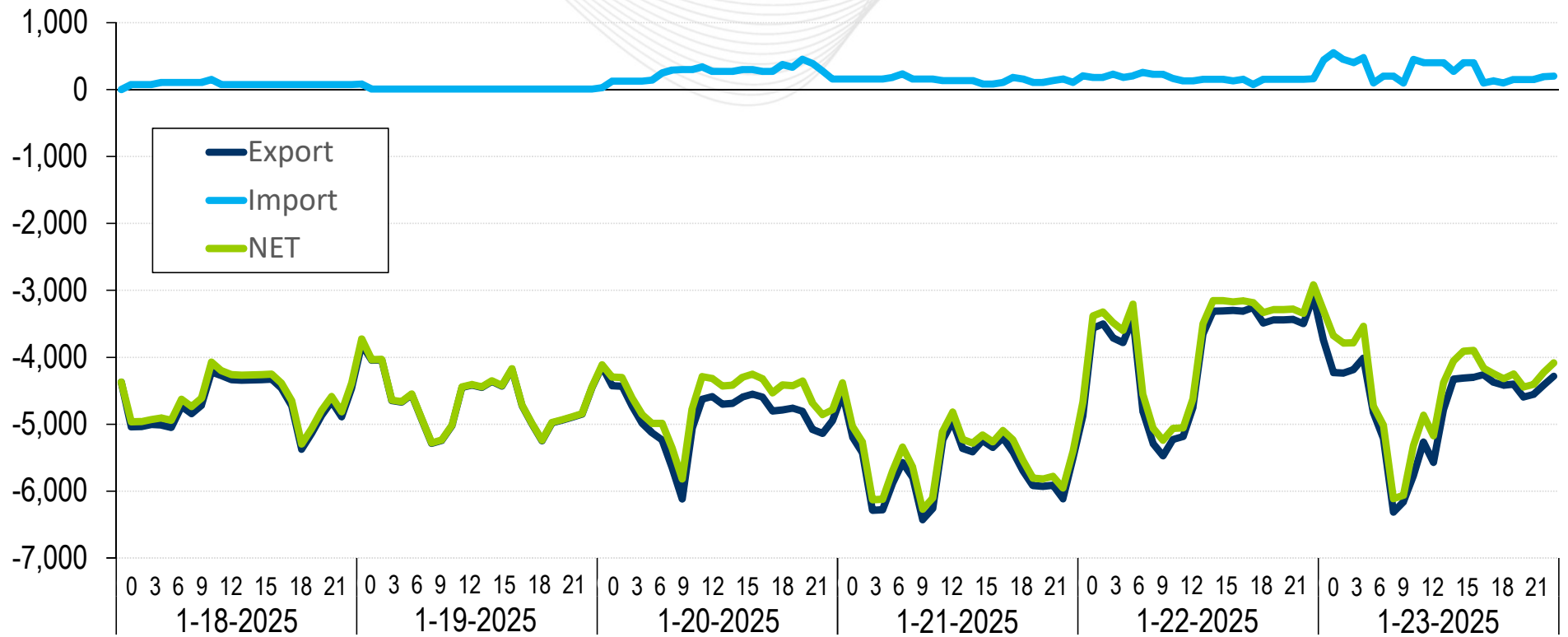
DATE (JANUARY)		SELF SCHEDULED		CONSERVATIVE OPERATIONS	
2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Sat. 13	Sat. 18	72,693	83,821	< 1,000	58,131
Sun. 14	Sun. 19	67,200	75,175	< 9,000	58,131
Mon. 15	Mon. 20	67,088	67,346	10,140	67,678
Tues. 16	Tue. 21	68,977	57,292	15,189	67,728
Wed. 17	Wed. 22	68,823	58,993	14,009	67,688
Thur. 18	Thur. 23	63,056	62,447	< 2,000	67,554

Day-Ahead Self-Scheduled Units

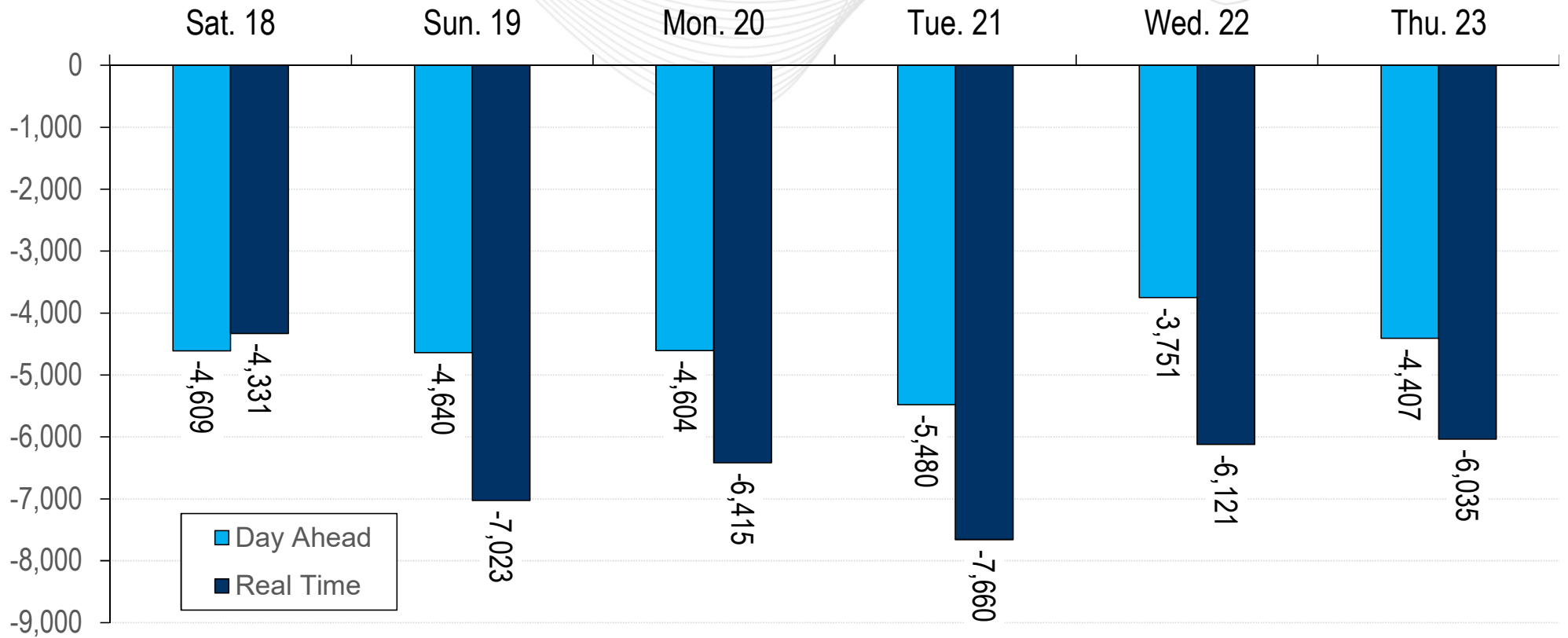
January 2025	Nuclear		Coal Oil		Gas		Renewable		Total (MW)
Jan. 8 Control Day	27,516	43%	14,272	22%	16,337	25%	6,014	9%	64,138
Sat. 18	26,291	31%	19,582	23%	32,669	39%	5,279	6%	83,821
Sun. 19	26,976	36%	15,537	21%	28,269	38%	4,394	6%	75,175
Mon. 20	27,444	41%	14,450	21%	19,134	28%	6,318	9%	67,346
Tue. 21	27,454	48%	13,266	23%	10,724	19%	5,849	10%	57,292
Wed. 22	27,464	47%	13,110	22%	11,761	20%	6,659	11%	58,993
Thu. 23	27,463	44%	13,479	22%	15,880	25%	5,625	9%	62,447

Day-Ahead Demand vs. Forecast at 18:00

	Valley			Morning Peak			Evening Peak		
January 2025	DA Demand	Org Forecast	DA Over/Under Bid	DA Demand	Org Forecast	DA Over/Under Bid	DA Demand	Org Forecast	DA Over/Under Bid
Sat. 18	85,794	91,395	-5,601	97,106	102,019	-4,913	100,771	104,269	-3,498
Sun. 19	87,028	90,593	-3,565	99,515	106,347	-6,832	106,899	118,847	-11,948
Mon. 20	101,331	106,589	-5,258	121,746	130,045	-8,299	129,722	139,089	-9,367
Tue. 21	115,082	122,245	-7,163	133,314	144,024	-10,710	131,214	142,740	-11,526
Wed. 22	115,521	124,306	-8,785	133,802	145,104	-11,302	127,562	138,475	-10,913
Thu. 23	109,801	117,834	-8,033	131,558	138,618	-7,060	119,316	131,365	-12,049

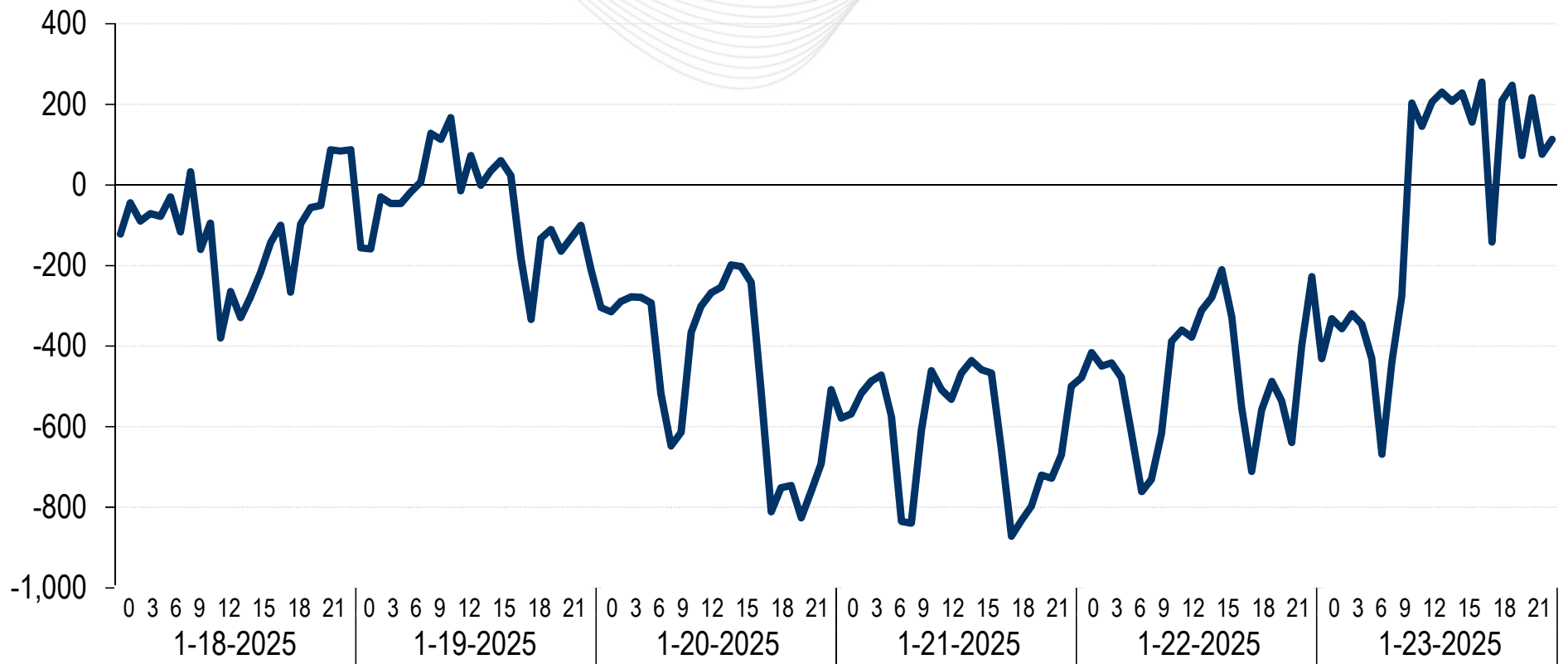


Interchange Day-Ahead vs. Real-Time Jan 18–23

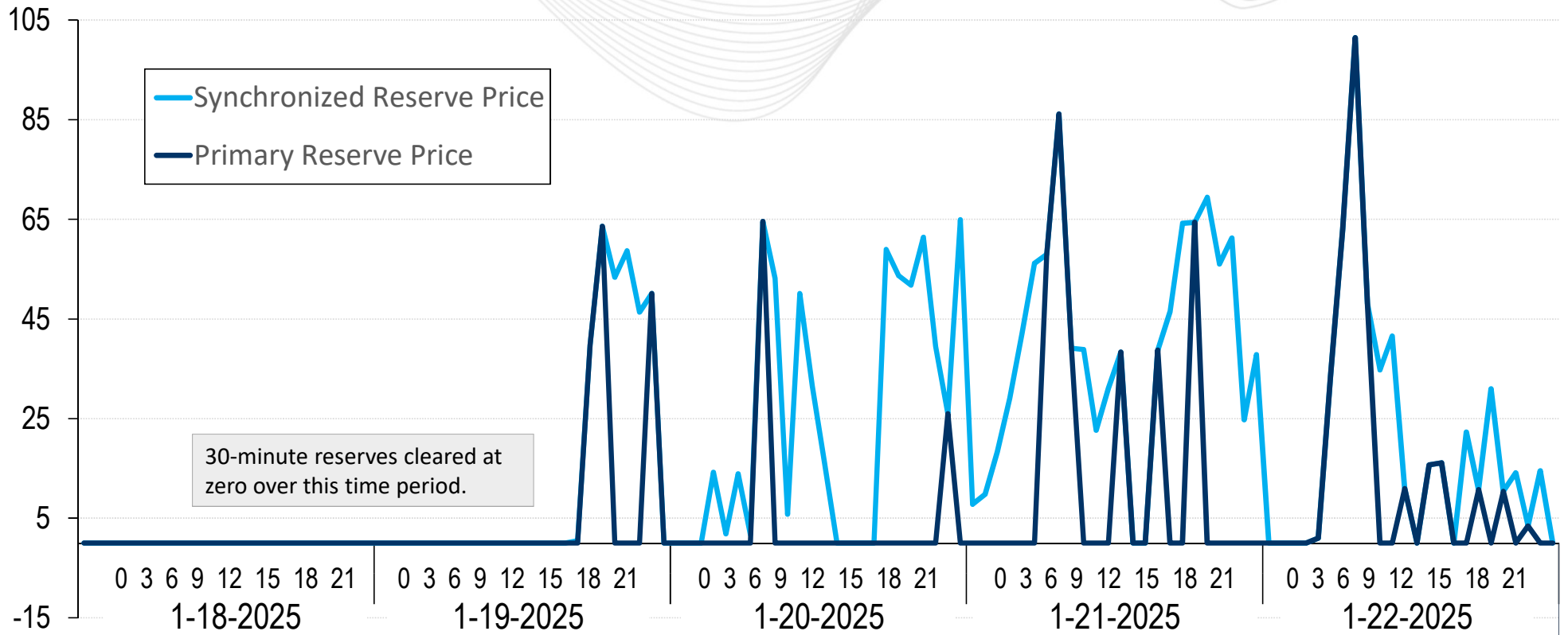




Day-Ahead Hourly Net of Virtual Bids Jan 18–23



Day-Ahead Reserve Pricing Jan 18–23



Real-time pricing peaked coincident with system conditions on Jan. 21–23, driven by load, interchange and localized congestion.

SMP = \$628.97 @ Jan. 22, 08:05; \$601.92 @ Jan. 23, 06:55

Localized congestion peaked hour 11, Jan. 23:

- Ten out of 29 active constraints in RT SCED bound at the \$2,000/MWh penalty factor.

Ancillary services:

- No reserve shortage cases approved throughout event.
- One Synchronized Reserve event Jan. 21 (<10 minutes)
- 800 MW of Regulation throughout event

RT Market design remains flawed by not appropriately pricing actions for reliability:

- Outdated ORDCs
- No procurement for flexibility to manage forecast uncertainty or ramping needs
- Items in scope of RCSTF



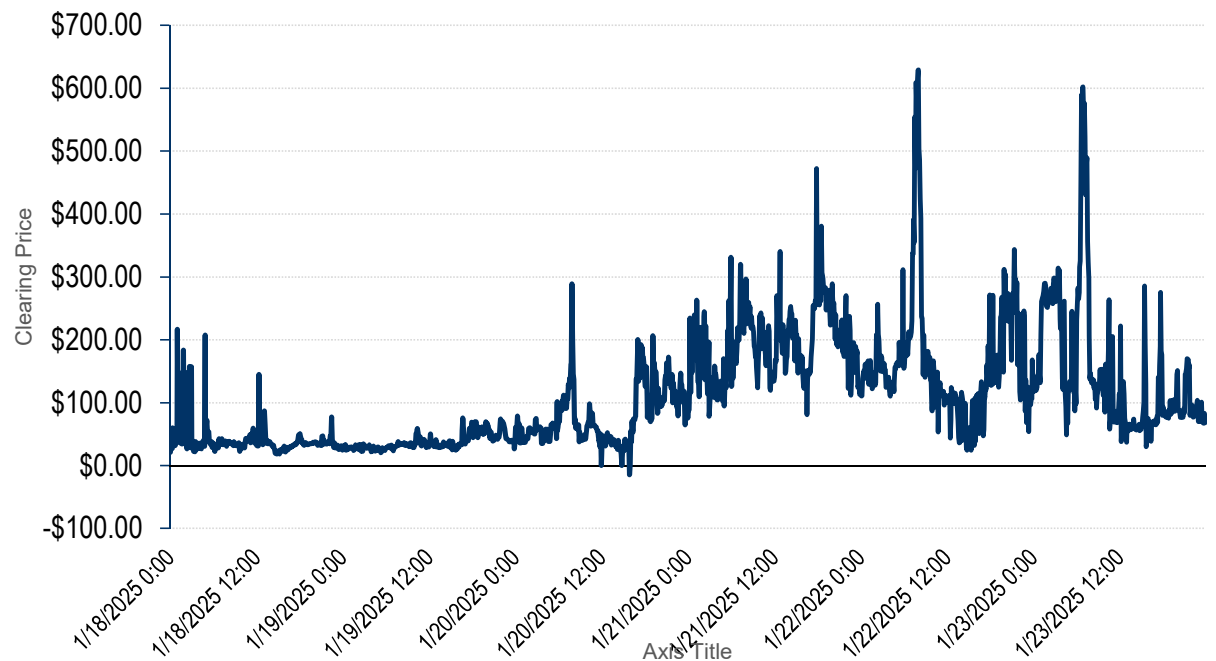
Five-Minute Verified Real-Time System Marginal Price

System Marginal Price (SMP)

Incremental price of energy for the system, given the current dispatch, at the load weighted reference bus

- Same price for every bus in PJM (no locational aspect)
- Calculated both in day ahead and real time

Key takeaway: System Marginal Price spikes morning on Jan. 22, 23, coincident with heavy morning load, congestion and interchange.



Congestion Component of LMP (CLMP)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents price of congestion for binding constraints
Calculated using the Shadow Price | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be zero if no constraints (unconstrained system)
Will vary by location if system is constrained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to price congestion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load pays Congestion Price. - Generation is paid Congestion Price. • Calculated both in day ahead and real time |
|---|---|---|

Locational aspect of load to constraints ultimately impacts pricing.

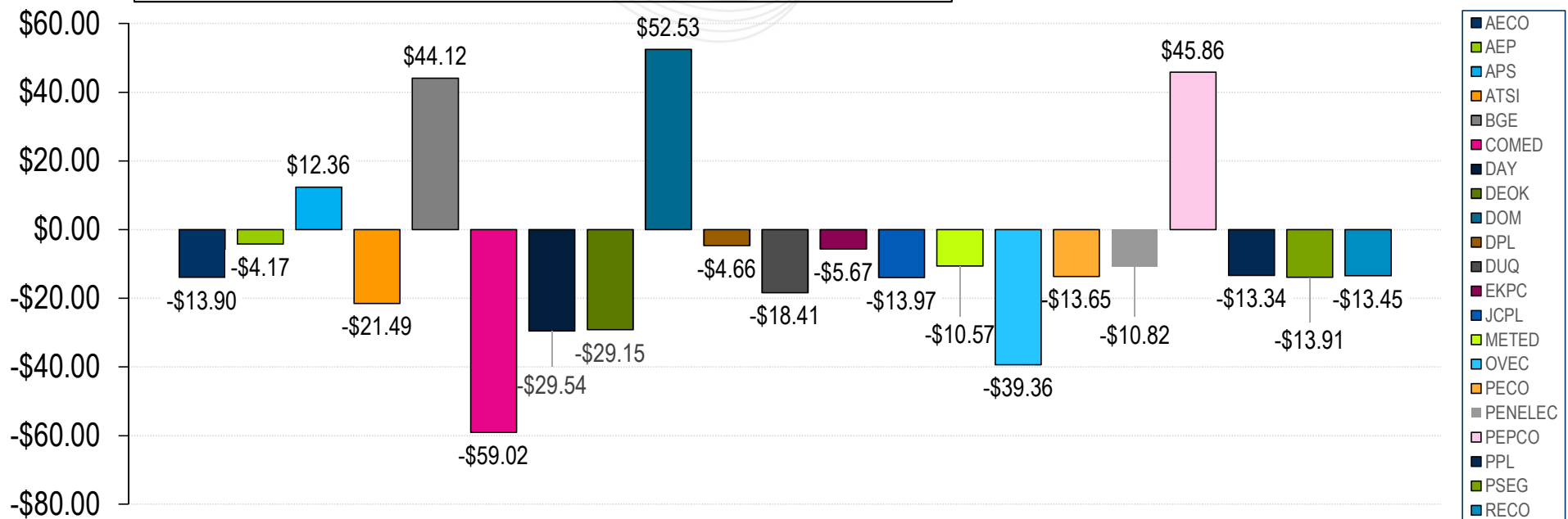
Transmission Constraint Penalty Factors

These are parameters used by the Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) applications to determine the maximum cost of the re-dispatch incurred to control a transmission constraint. Default is \$2,000/MWh.

Average Zonal Congestion Impacts

Represents Jan. 18–23 Average 5-minute CLMP

A **positive** CLMP indicates a total energy price **higher** than the average LMP, due to transmission constraints.



A **negative** CLMP indicates a total energy price **lower** than the average LMP, due to transmission constraints.

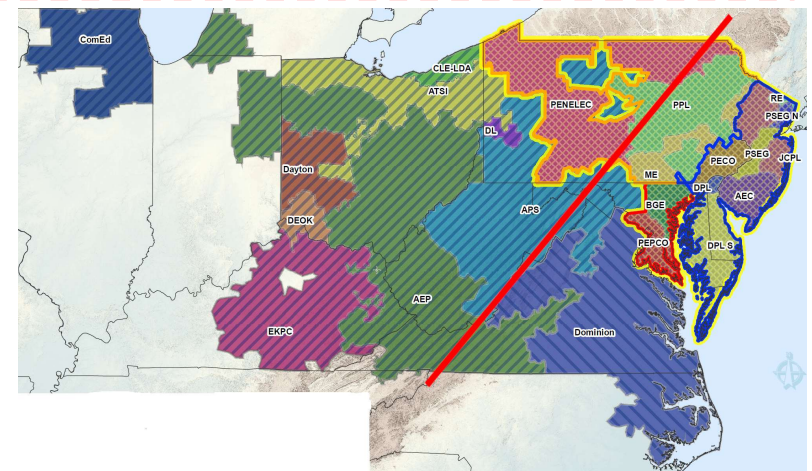
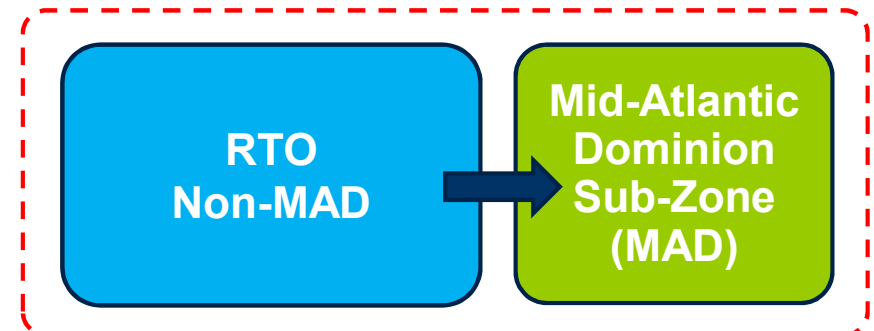
Single reserve zone with a sub-zone: Mid-Atlantic Dominion (MAD)

Exists due to potential reserve deliverability issues

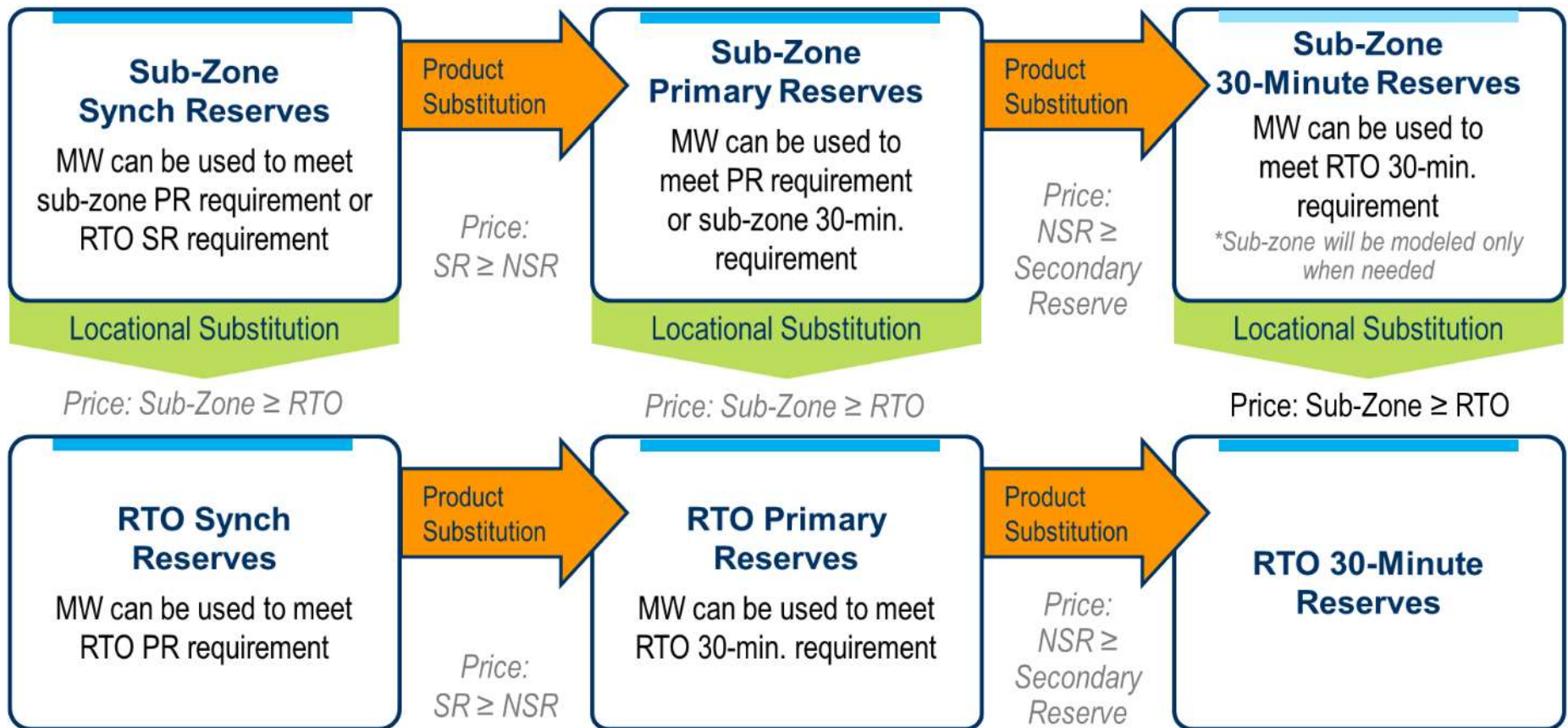
- The sub-zone is defined based on the most-limiting transfer interface.
- Resources with **3% or greater raise-help distribution factor** on the interface are included in the MAD sub-zone.
- Sub-zone can be dynamically changed based on system conditions.

Reserve Zone Structure

RTO Reserve Zone



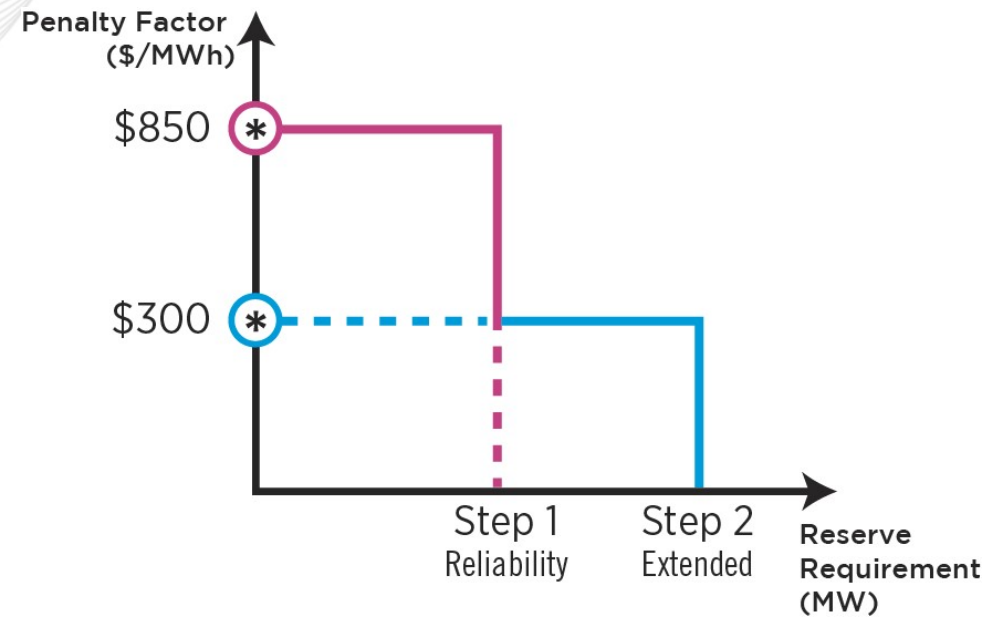
Reserve Product & Locational Substitution



Reserves Requirements and ORDC

	Reserve Service		
	Synchronized Reserve (SR)	Primary Reserve (PR)	30-Minute Reserve (30-Min)
Reliability Requirement	Largest Single Contingency	150% of Synchronized Reserve Reliability Requirement	Greater of (Primary Reserve Reliability Requirement, 3000 MW, or largest active gas contingency)
Reserve Requirement	SR Reliability Requirement + Extended Reserve Requirement	PR Reliability Requirement + Extended Reserve Requirement	30-Min Reliability Requirement + Extended Reserve Requirement

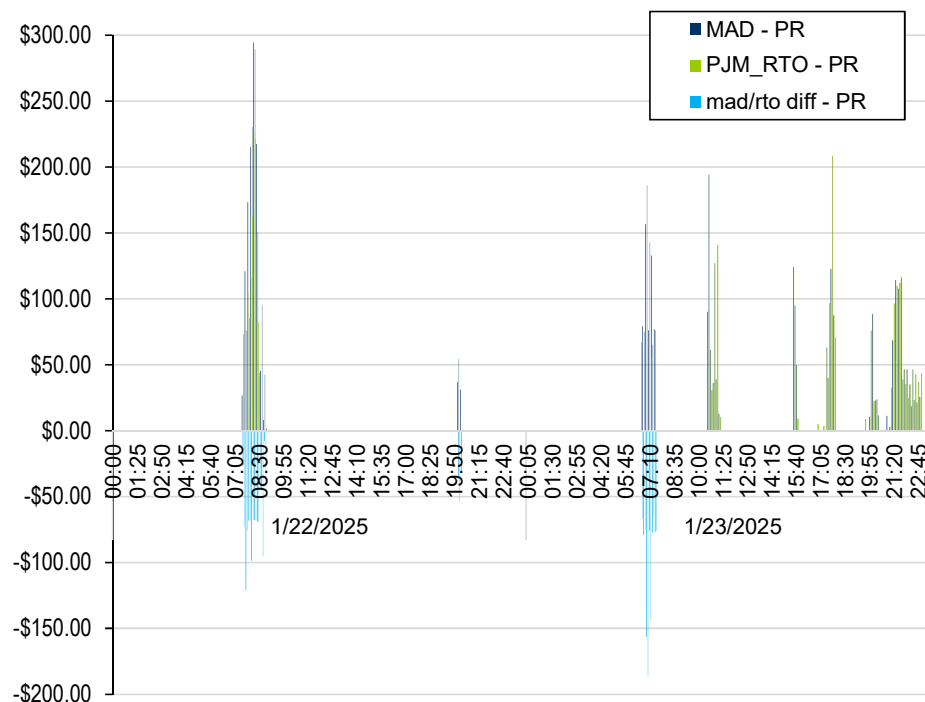
**30% adder to Reliability Requirement (RTO Only) still in effect.*



**Step 2 remained at +190 MW for duration of event.*

Reserve Market Clearing Prices

- All clearing prices \$0 prior to Jan. 22
 - Indicates sufficient 10-minute ramp capability online to meet SR, PR, 30-minute reserve requirements
- SRMCP = NSRPMCP in all but one interval due to PR-SR product substitution.
 - Additive shadow price concepts
- MAD sub-zone price higher than RTO due to heavy west-to-east flows across system.
 - Dynamic interface binding throughout event.



Regulation Market Clearing Prices

- ASO engine clears Regulation commitment 60-minutes prior to target time.
- LPC prices Regulation based on fixed commitment, system conditions.

