

Stakeholder comments – Energy Storage and Distributed Energy Resources Phase 4 Draft Tariff

Submitted by	Organization	Date Submitted
Beverly Brereton beverly.a.brereton@sce.com	Southern California Edison (SCE)	7/13/2020
Aditya Chauhan aditya.chauhan@sce.com		

SCE requests a stakeholder process to discuss bidding methodologies for participants, as mentioned in its prior comments¹. Specifically, the CAISO should examine a mechanism for explicit spread bidding. Given the large number of storage resources coming online, it is imperative that the CAISO prioritize and expedite such a stakeholder initiative. Market participants are unable to determine how to appropriately manage bidding to enable economic charge-discharge relationships within the market environment and need a mechanism to address this.

Regarding the tariff language, SCE offers the following comments. Specifically, SCE has one comment box in section 30.5.6.1 and two comment boxes in section 39.7.1.8.

4.6 Relationship Between CAISO and Generators

The CAISO shall not accept Bids for any Generating Unit interconnected to the electric grid within the CAISO Balancing Authority Area (which includes a Pseudo-Tie of a Generating Unit to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area) otherwise than through a Scheduling Coordinator. The CAISO shall further not

¹ <http://www.caiso.com/InitiativeDocuments/SCEComments-EnergyStorage-DistributedEnergyResourcesPhase4-SecondRevisedStrawProposal.pdf>

be obligated to accept Bids from Scheduling Coordinators relating to Generation from any Generating Unit, including Generating Units participating as Non-Generator Resources, interconnected to the electric grid within the CAISO Balancing Authority Area (which includes a Pseudo-Tie of a Generating Unit to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area) unless the relevant Generator undertakes in writing, by entering into a Participating Generator Agreement or, if eligible to enter such an agreement under the applicable terms of the CAISO tariff, a Net Scheduled PGA, Pseudo-Tie Participating Generator Agreement, or Metered Subsystem Agreement, with the CAISO to comply with all applicable provisions of this CAISO Tariff as they may be amended from time to time, including, without limitation, the applicable provisions of this Section 4.6 and Section 7.7. The CAISO shall not accept Bids from Scheduling Coordinators relating to dispatchable demand response from a Non-Generator Resource unless the resource owner or operator undertakes in writing, by entering into a Participating Load Agreement, to comply with all applicable provisions of this CAISO Tariff as they may be amended from time to time including, without limitation, the applicable provisions of this Section 4.6 and Section 7.7.

...

4.13.3 Identification of RDRRs and PDRs

Each Demand Response Provider shall provide data, as described in the Business Practice Manual, identifying each of its Reliability Demand Response Resources or Proxy Demand Resources and such information regarding the capacity and the operating characteristics of the Reliability Demand Response Resource or Proxy Demand Resource as may be reasonably requested from time to time by the CAISO. All information provided to the CAISO regarding the operational and technical constraints in the Master File shall be accurate and actually based on physical characteristics of the resources. For Proxy Demand Resources and Reliability Demand Response Providers whose minimum Load curtailment is 1 MW or more, Demand Response Providers may elect to specify in the Master File the maximum number of Operating Hours in which the CAISO could commit or dispatch the Proxy Demand Resources or Reliability Demand Response Resources in the Operating Day.

Demand Response Providers for Proxy Demand Resources may elect to specify in the Master File how the Proxy Demand Resource will bid and be dispatched in the Real-Time Market: in (i) Hourly Blocks, (ii) fifteen (15) minute intervals, or (iii) five (5) minute intervals. If Demand Response Providers do not submit an election in the Master File, the CAISO will set five (5) minute intervals as the default.

...

11.6.6 Settlements of Non-Generator Resources

Settlements for Energy generated or consumed by a Non-Generator Resource or a resource using Non-Generator Resource Generic Modeling functionality will reflect the applicable PNode or Aggregated PNode. For such resources comprising a single PNode, settlement for Energy transactions will reflect the LMP at that PNode. For such resources comprising multiple PNodes, settlement for Energy transactions will reflect the weighted average LMP of the PNode(s) based on the applicable Generation Distribution Factors submitted through the resources' Bid or as registered in the Master File. Consistent with the provisions of Section 11.5.2, the CAISO will impose UIE on a resource's Scheduling Coordinator if the resource does not follow a Dispatch Instruction. When operating in a negative range between PMin and 0, the CAISO will not consider a Non-Generator Resource or a resource using Non-Generator Resource Generic Modeling functionality as Measured Demand so long as the resource can generate Energy. If a Non-Generator Resource operates solely as dispatchable demand response, the CAISO will treat the resource as Measured Demand.

Where Scheduling Coordinators elect to submit end-of-hour state-of-charge targets, storage resources participating as Non-Generator Resources will be ineligible for RTM Bid Cost Shortfalls in the two hours preceding the scheduled Operating Hour. Where Scheduling Coordinators elect to submit Self-Schedules in the CAISO Real-Time Markets, storage resources participating as Non-Generator Resources will be ineligible for RTM Bid Cost Shortfalls in the hour preceding the scheduled Operating Hour.

...

30.5.6 Non-Generator Resource Bids

Scheduling Coordinators must ensure that Non-Generator Resource Bids or Bids from resources using Non-Generator Resource Generic Modeling functionality contain the Bid components specified in this Section 30.5 based on how the resource is then participating in the CAISO Markets, namely, whether it is providing Supply, Demand, and/or Ancillary Services Bids. Scheduling Coordinators representing Non-Generator Resources using Regulation Energy Management must submit Bids compliant with the requirements of Section 8.4.1.2.

30.5.6.1 State of Charge Bid Components

Scheduling Coordinators representing Non-Generator Resources may submit Bids including the State of Charge for the Day-Ahead Market to indicate the forecasted starting physical position of the Non-Generator Resource.

In the Real-Time Markets, Scheduling Coordinators representing Non-Generator Resources may submit Bids including end-of-hour state-of-charge parameters as MWh ranges or specific MWh values. Where Scheduling Coordinators seek a state-of-charge range, they may submit a minimum and maximum MWh target. Where Scheduling Coordinators seek a specific state-of-charge value, they may submit equal minimum and maximum MWh targets. The CAISO will use reasonable efforts to commit, schedule, and dispatch Non-Generator Resources to meet their end-of-hour state-of-charge targets or ranges.

Scheduling Coordinators may never submit MWh targets that (i) extend into the next Operating Day; (ii) exceed their Master File energy or capacity limits; (iii) exceed their State of Charge limits; (iv) include a minimum MWh target greater than the maximum MWh target; (v) conflict with RA Capacity obligations; or (vi) preclude meeting an Ancillary Service Award, Schedule, or Obligation. Where Scheduling Coordinators elect to submit end-of-hour state-of-charge targets, the CAISO RTM optimization processes will give them precedence over other Bid components, including without limitation, the Energy Bid Curve and Ancillary Services Bid. Where Scheduling Coordinators elect to submit end-of-hour state-of-charge parameters, the Non-Generator Resources will be ineligible for Bid Cost Recovery pursuant to Section 11.6.6. Scheduling Coordinators representing Non-Generator Resources using Regulation Energy Management may not include end-of-hour state-of-charge parameters.

Commented [A1]: Insert prohibition whereby SCs are disallowed to specify an EOH SOC specific value or lower bound of the target SOC that is lower than the minimum operating limit of the NGR.

...

34.1.5 Mitigating Bids in the RTM

34.1.5.1 Generally

After the Market Close of the RTM, after the CAISO has validated the Bids pursuant to Section 30.7 and Section 34.1.4, and prior to conducting any other RTM processes, the CAISO conducts a MPM process. The results are used in the RTM optimization processes. Bids on behalf of Demand Response Resources and Participating Load are considered in the MPM process but are not subject to Bid mitigation. Bids from resources comprised of multiple technologies that include Non-Generator Resources will remain to be subject to all applicable market power mitigation under the CAISO Tariff, including Local Market Power Mitigation.

...

31.2 Day-Ahead MPM Process

After the Market Close of the DAM, and after the CAISO has validated the Bids pursuant to Section 30.7, the CAISO will perform the MPM process, which is a single market run that occurs prior to the IFM Market Clearing run. The Day-Ahead MPM process determines which Bids need to be mitigated to the applicable Default Energy Bids in the IFM pursuant to Section 31.2.3. For Maximum Net Dependable Capacity of Legacy RMR Units, Bids will be mitigated to the RMR Proxy Bids pursuant to Section 31.2.3. The Day-Ahead MPM process optimizes resources to meet Demand reflected in Demand Bids, including Export Bids and Virtual Demand Bids, and to procure one hundred (100) percent of Ancillary Services requirements based on Supply Bids submitted to the DAM. Virtual Bids and Bids from Demand Response Resources, and Participating Load are considered in the MPM process, but are not subject to Bid mitigation. Bids from Participating Load resources that are not subject to Bid mitigation will also be considered in the MPM process. Bids from resources comprised of multiple technologies that include Non-Generator Resources will remain to be subject to all applicable market power mitigation under the CAISO Tariff, including Local Market Power Mitigation. The mitigated or unmitigated Bids and RMR Proxy

Bids identified in the MPM process for all resources that cleared in the MPM are then passed to the IFM. The CAISO performs the MPM process for the DAM for the twenty-four (24) hours of the targeted Trading Day.

...

39.7.1 Calculation of Default Energy Bids

Default Energy Bids shall be calculated by the CAISO, for the on-peak hours and off-peak hours for both the DAM and RTMs, pursuant to one of the methodologies described in this Section. The Scheduling Coordinator for each Generating Unit owner or Participating Load must rank order the following options of calculating the Default Energy Bid starting with its preferred method. The Scheduling Coordinator must provide the data necessary for determining the Variable Costs unless the Negotiated Rate Option precedes the Variable Cost Option in the rank order, in which case the Scheduling Coordinator must have a negotiated rate established with the Independent Entity charged with calculating the Default Energy Bid. If no rank order is specified for a Generating Unit or Participating Load, then the default rank order of (1) Variable Cost Option, (2) Negotiated Rate Option, (3) LMP Option will be applied. For the first ninety (90) days after changes to resource status and MSG Configurations as specified in Section 27.8.3, including the first ninety (90) days after the effective date of Section 27.8.3, the Default Energy Bid option for the resource is limited to the Negotiated Rate Option or the Variable Cost Option. Scheduling Coordinators for storage resources participating as Non-Generator Resources also may rank the storage resource option among their options. If no rank is specified for a storage resource participating as a Non-Generator Resource, then the default rank will be (1) Variable Cost Option, (2) storage resource option, (3) Negotiated Rate Option, and (4) LMP Option. Scheduling Coordinators for storage resources participating as Non-Generator Resources must provide the data necessary for determining the storage resource option, Variable Cost Option, or the Negotiated Rate Option if that option is the first in rank order.

39.7.1.1 Variable Cost Option

For natural gas-fueled units, the Variable Cost Option will calculate the Default Energy Bid by adding incremental cost (comprised of incremental fuel cost plus a volumetric Grid Management Charge adder plus a greenhouse gas cost adder if applicable) with variable operation and maintenance cost, adding ten percent (10%) to the sum, adding a Bid Adder if applicable for a Frequently Mitigated Unit, and adding Variable Energy Opportunity Costs, if any. For non-natural gas-fueled units, the Variable Cost Option will calculate the Default Energy Bid by summing incremental fuel or fuel-equivalent cost plus a volumetric Grid Management Charge plus a greenhouse gas cost adder if applicable, adding ten percent (10%) to the sum, adding a Bid Adder if applicable for a Frequently Mitigated Unit, and adding Variable Energy Opportunity Costs, if any.

...

39.7.1.1.1.2 Non-Natural Gas-Fired Resources

For non-natural gas-fueled units, incremental fuel cost is calculated based on an average cost curve as described below.

Resource owners for non-natural gas-fueled units shall submit to the CAISO average fuel or fuel equivalent costs (\$/MW) measured for at least two (2) and up to eleven (11) generating operating points (MW), where the first and last operating points refer to the minimum and maximum operating levels (i.e., PMin and PMax), respectively. The average cost curve formed by the (\$/MWh, MW) pairs is a piece-wise linear curve between operating points, and two (2) average cost pairs yield one (1) incremental cost segment that spans two (2) consecutive operating points. For each segment representing operating levels below eighty (80) percent of the unit's PMax, the incremental cost rate is limited to the maximum of the average cost rates for the two (2) operating points used to calculate the incremental cost segment.

The unit's final incremental fuel cost curve is then adjusted, if necessary, applying a left-to-right adjustment to ensure that the final incremental cost curve is monotonically non-decreasing. The CAISO will include, if applicable: (i) greenhouse gas allowance costs for each non-natural gas-fired resource registered with the California Air Resources Board as having a greenhouse gas compliance obligation, as provided to the CAISO by the Scheduling Coordinator for the resource; and (ii) a volumetric Grid

Management Charge adder that consists of: (i) the Market Services Charge; (ii) the System Operations Charge; and (iii) the Bid Segment Fee divided by the MW in the Bid segment. Cost curves shall be stored, updated, and validated in the Master File.

39.7.1.1.1.3 Calculation of Natural Gas Price

- (a) Except as set forth in Section 39.7.1.1.1.3(b), the CAISO will use different gas price indices for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market and a gas price index will be calculated using at least two prices from two or more of the following publications: Natural Gas Intelligence, SNL Energy/BTU's Daily Gas Wire, Platt's Gas Daily, and the Intercontinental Exchange. If a gas price index is unavailable for any reason, the CAISO will use the most recent available gas price index.

For the Day-Ahead Market, the CAISO will update the gas price indices between 19:00 and 22:00 Pacific Time using natural gas prices published on the day is two (2) days prior to the applicable Trading Day, unless gas prices are not published on that day, in which case the CAISO will use the most recently published prices that are available.
- (b) If a daily gas price reported by the Intercontinental Exchange on the morning of the Day-Ahead Market run exceeds one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of any natural gas price index calculated for the Day-Ahead Market between 19:00 and 22:00 Pacific Time on the preceding day, the CAISO will utilize the gas price reported by the Intercontinental Exchange in all CAISO cost formulas and market processes for that day's Day Ahead Market that would normally utilize the natural gas price index calculated pursuant to this Section 39.7.1.1.1.3.

39.7.1.1.1.4 Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price

To calculate the Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price, the CAISO will average two prices from the following vendors: the Intercontinental Exchange and ARGUS. If a greenhouse gas price from a vendor is unavailable for any reason, the CAISO will use the most recent available greenhouse gas price from that vendor. If for any reason the CAISO cannot calculate a Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price, it will use the most recently calculated value. The CAISO will update the Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price by approximately 22:00 Pacific Time each day (T). The daily Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price will be used

in the next day's Real-Time Market (T+1) and in the Day-Ahead Market for the following Trading Day (T+2). The CAISO will calculate each Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price during a year using prices for greenhouse gas allowances from that same year.

39.7.1.1.2 Variable Operation and Maintenance Cost Under the Variable Cost Option

The default value for the variable operation and maintenance cost portion will vary by fuel source or technology as follows: (1) solar \$0.00/MWh; (2) nuclear \$1.00/MWh; (3) coal \$2.00/MWh; (4) wind \$2.00/MWh; (5) hydro \$2.50/MWh; (6) natural gas-fired combined cycle and steam units \$2.80/MWh; (7) geothermal \$3.00/MWh; (8) landfill gas \$4.00/MWh; (9) combustion turbines and reciprocating engines \$4.80/MWh; and (10) biomass \$5.00/MWh. Resource specific values may be negotiated with the CAISO or the Independent Entity charged with calculating the Default Energy Bid. Default operation and maintenance values as well as any negotiated values will also be used to calculate Minimum Load Costs pursuant to Section 30.4.

39.7.1.1.3 Variable Energy Opportunity Costs Under the Variable Cost Option

The CAISO will determine eligibility for Variable Energy Opportunity Costs for Use-Limited Resources pursuant to Section 30.4.1.1.6.

...

39.7.1.8 Storage Resource Option

As detailed in the Business Practice Manual, for storage resources participating as Non-Generator Resources, the storage resource option will calculate the Default Energy Bid by selecting the maximum of (1) the sum of the expected energy cost and the variable storage operation cost and (2) the storage opportunity cost. The calculation is completed by adding ten percent (10%) to the value. To calculate the Default Energy Bid, the CAISO will use the PMin, PMax, Run Times, and other charging and discharging parameters registered in the Master File.

The expected energy cost represents the average cost to procure the amount of energy needed to charge the resource during the lowest-priced continuous block of time such that the resource can discharge completely, accounting for the resource's charging duration and round-trip efficiency, and excluding

Commented [A2]: Insert comma.

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Highlight

losses. To calculate this component in the Day-Ahead Market, the CAISO will use the average price of Energy during the lowest priced hours based upon the final Energy Supply Bids from the MPM process at the relevant PNode. To calculate this component in the Real-Time Market, the CAISO will use the average price of Energy during the lowest priced hours based upon the LMP from the IFM at the relevant PNode on the Trading Day.

The variable storage operation cost represents the variable costs of operating a storage resource beyond its designed daily cycling range, submitted by the Scheduling Coordinator in \$/MWh. The CAISO will validate the storage operation cost based on manufacturer warranty, available data, and supporting documentation submitted by the Scheduling Coordinator.

The storage opportunity cost represents the opportunity cost of being dispatched during lower-priced intervals, equal to the cost of Energy the resource could discharge during the highest-priced continuous block, accounting for the resource's discharge duration. To calculate this component in the Day-Ahead Market, the CAISO will use the average price of Energy during the highest priced hours based upon the LMP at the relevant PNode from the IFM on the previous Trading Day, **scaled and based** on the ratio of the previous IFM LMP Trading Day to the current Trading Day's published electric price index at the applicable electric pricing hub. The CAISO Business Practice Manual will list the applicable pricing hub and index for each geographic area. On Trading Days for which there are no relevant published electric price indices at the applicable pricing hub, the CAISO will use the LMP from the previous IFM Trading Day only. To calculate this component in the Real-Time Market, the CAISO will use the average price of Energy during the highest priced hours based upon the LMP from the IFM at the relevant PNode on the Trading Day.

Commented [A3]: Insert and

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Highlight