

Stakeholder Comments Template

Transmission Access Charge Options

September 30, 2016 Second Revised Straw Proposal

Submitted by	Company	Date Submitted
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The ISO provides this template for submission of stakeholder comments on the September 30, 2016 second revised straw proposal. The second revised straw proposal, presentations and other information related to this initiative may be found at:

<http://www.caiso.com/informed/Pages/StakeholderProcesses/TransmissionAccessChargeOptions.aspx>

Upon completion of this template please submit it to initiativecomments@caiso.com. Submissions are requested by close of business on **October 28, 2016**.

Second Revised Straw Proposal

1. The ISO previously proposed to allow a new PTO that is embedded within or electrically integrated with an existing sub-region to have a one-time choice to join that sub-region or become a separate sub-region. The ISO now proposes that an embedded or electrically integrated new PTO will become part of the relevant sub-region and will not have the choice to become a separate sub-region. This means that the new embedded/integrated PTO's transmission revenue requirements will be combined with those of the rest of its sub-region and its internal load will pay the same sub-regional TAC rate as the rest of the sub-region. Please comment on this element of the proposal.

No comment at this time.

2. An embedded PTO is defined as one that cannot import sufficient power into its service territory to meet its load without relying on the system of the existing sub-region. Whether a new PTO is considered electrically integrated will be determined by a case-by-case basis, subject to Board approval, based on criteria specified in the tariff. Please comment on these provisions of the proposal.

No comment at this time.

3. The proposal defines “new facilities” as transmission projects planned and approved in an expanded TPP for the expanded ISO BAA. The integrated TPP will begin in the first full calendar year that the first new PTO is fully integrated into expanded ISO BAA. Projects that are under review as potential “inter-regional” projects prior to the new PTO joining may be considered as “new” if they meet needs identified in the integrated TPP. Please comment on these provisions.

No comment at this time.

4. The ISO previously defined “existing facilities” as transmission assets planned in each entity’s own planning process for its own service area or planning region, and that are in service, or have either begun construction or have committed funding to construct. The ISO is now simplifying the proposal to define “existing facilities” as all those placed under operation control of the expanded ISO that are not “new.” Please comment on the ISO’s proposed new definition of “existing facilities.”

No comment at this time.

5. Consistent with the previous revised straw proposal, the ISO proposes to recover the costs of existing facilities through sub-regional “license plate” TAC rates. The ISO has proposed that each sub-region’s existing facilities comprise “legacy” facilities for which subsequent new sub-regions have no cost responsibility. Please comment on this aspect of the proposal.

No comment at this time.

6. The ISO proposes to use the Transmission Economic Assessment Methodology (TEAM) to determine economic benefits of certain new facilities to the expanded ISO region as a whole and to each sub-region. Please comment on these uses of the TEAM.

No comment at this time.

7. For a reliability project that is narrowly specified as the more efficient or cost-effective solution to a reliability need within a sub-region, and has not been expanded or enhanced in any way to achieve additional benefits, the ISO proposes to allocate the project cost entirely to the sub-region with the driving reliability need, regardless of any incidental benefits that may accrue to other sub-regions. Please comment on this provision.

No comment at this time.

8. For a policy-driven project that is connected entirely within the same sub-region in which the policy driver originated, the ISO proposes to allocate the project cost entirely to the sub-region with the driving policy need, regardless of any incidental benefits that may accrue to other sub-regions. Please comment on this provision

No comment at this time.

9. For a purely economic project with benefit-cost ratio (BCR) > 1, cost shares will be allocated to sub-regions in proportion to their benefits, and because BCR > 1 this completely covers the costs. A purely economic project is one that is selected on the basis of the TPP economic studies following the selection of reliability and policy projects, and is a distinct new project, not an enhancement of a previously selected reliability or policy project.

No comment at this time.

10. For an economic project that results from modifying a reliability or policy-driven project to obtain economic benefits greater than incremental project cost, the ISO proposes to first, allocate avoided cost of original reliability or policy-driven project to the relevant sub-region, then allocate incremental project cost to sub-regions in proportion to their economic benefits determined by TEAM. This is called the “driver first” approach to cost allocation. The proposal also illustrated an alternative “total benefits” approach. Please comment on your preferences for either of these approaches.

No comment at this time.

11. The proposal outlined two scenarios for policy-driven projects involving more than one sub-region. In scenario 1, where a project built within one sub-region meets the policy needs of another sub-region, costs would be allocated to sub-regions up to the amount of their economic benefits (per TEAM) and the remaining costs would be allocated to the sub-region that was the policy-driver. Please comment on this cost allocation approach for scenario 1.

No comment at this time.

12. In scenario 2, where a policy project meets the policy needs of more than one sub-region, costs would be allocated to sub-regions up to the amount of their economic benefits (per TEAM) and the remaining costs would be allocated to the relevant sub-regions in proportion to their internal load for project in-service year. Please comment on this cost allocation approach for scenario 2.

No comment at this time.

13. Competitive solicitation to select the entity to build and own a new transmission project would apply to all new transmission projects rated 200 kV or greater, of any category, regardless of whether their costs are allocated to only one or more than one sub-region, with exceptions only for upgrades to existing facilities as stated in ISO tariff section 24.5.1. Please comment on this proposal.

No comment at this time.

14. The ISO proposes to drop the earlier proposal to recalculate benefit and cost shares for sub-regions and the proposal to allocate cost shares to a new PTO for a new facility that was planned and approved through the integrated TPP but before that new PTO joined the expanded ISO. Please comment on the elimination of these proposal elements.

No comment at this time.

15. The ISO proposes to establish a single region-wide export rate (“export access charge” or EAC) for the expanded region, defined as the load-weighted average of the sub-regional TAC rates. Please comment on this proposal.

No comment at this time.

16. Under the EAC proposal, non-PTO entities within a sub-region would pay the same sub-regional TAC rate paid by other loads in the same sub-region, rather than the wheeling access charge (WAC) they pay today. Please comment on this proposal.

The current wheeling access charge (WAC) rate paid by non-PTO entities within the CAISO BAA is equal to the transmission access charge (TAC) rate paid by other loads in the CAISO BAA, such that CAISO’s current non-PTO entities should be indifferent to the distinction between the WAC rate and the TAC rate. NCPA further understands that CAISO is not here intending to alter in any way the existing tariff arrangements affecting current internal non-PTOs presently paying the WAC. In particular, NCPA understands that CAISO proposes to preserve the existing billing methodologies as embodied in the WAC definition as currently applied to non-PTOs paying the WAC, and that it does not propose to modify the current methodology used for calculating the transmission billing determinants for non-PTO entities. NCPA respectfully requests that CAISO clarify in its next draft that it intends to preserve the existing contractual arrangements and billing methodologies as such apply to non-PTO entities within the CAISO BAA, and to retain those current practices in the implementation of CAISO’s final proposal.

17. The ISO proposes to allocate EAC revenues to each sub-region in proportion to their transmission revenue requirements. In the August 11 working group meeting the ISO presented the idea of allocating EAC revenues to each sub-region in proportion to its quantity of exports times its sub-regional TAC rate. Please comment on these two approaches for EAC revenue allocation, and suggest other approaches you think would be better and explain why.

No comment at this time.

18. Please provide any additional comments on topics that were not covered in the questions above.

As CAISO considers comprehensive changes to its transmission access charge allocation methodology and transmission planning processes, NCPA highlights an emerging issue that is above and beyond the cost allocation categories and issues identified in this most

recent straw proposal. While the straw proposal focuses on cost allocation of traditional projects that have been reviewed as part of the CAISO's TPP, it has become apparent through consideration of Pacific Gas and Electric's last two TO Tariff filings made at FERC (TO17 and TO18), that over 50% of the transmission revenue requirement requested, representing projects and charges that are collected through the CAISO transmission access charge, are never reviewed or justified through any transmission planning process, including the CAISO's TPP. Given the effort undertaken in this stakeholder process to equitably allocate transmission costs, it is very important to develop a process to ensure that all costs that are reflected in the CAISO's transmission access charge rates, be fully examined and validated through a formal transmission planning and review process, to ensure that ratepayers are protected from paying for transmission elements that are not otherwise needed for grid reliability.