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### Durable Flexible RA Proposal

2015-08-18

### **Background**

• On 7/22/2015, CAISO held a workshop where they presented ideas for durable Flexible RA product:

http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Agenda\_Presentation\_FlexibleResourceAdequacyCriteria\_MustOfferObligations\_WorkingGroup.pdf

- At the end of the workshop, CAISO requested comments on the proposed ideas while also inviting parties to submit their own proposals for discussion
- SCE offers an alternative to the CAISO's proposal that provides a more reasonable starting point for discussions surrounding a durable Flexible RA product
- This proposal defines a durable RA framework while also describing the appropriate venue to address concerns raised by CAISO on 7/22 that do not fit into a RA framework

### **Agenda**

- 1. Durable Flexible RA Framework
- 2. Short Term Ramps
- 3. Discussion on other CAISO Concerns
  - Long Term Ramps
  - Pmin Burden / Over-Generation
  - Self Scheduling
- 4. Proposal Summary

## Durable Flexible RA Framework

# The framework modifies the interim solution to create a durable Flexible RA product

### 1) Keep the interim solution product definition

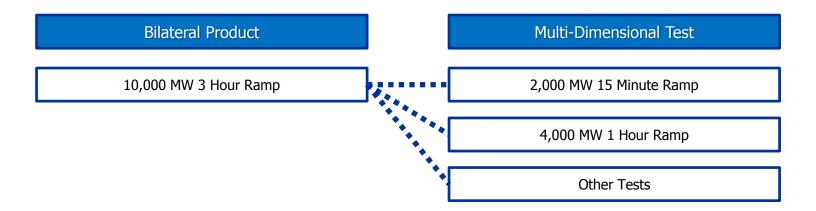
LSE's procure a single 3 hour product to meet a single flexibility requirement

### 2) Perform a Multi-Dimension Test to Ensure Reliability

- Once resources are shown by LSEs, CAISO can validate the shown portfolio using multiple flexibility criteria
- Tests will be predefined and well understood by all parties
- Conceptually similar to the current process for Local RA

Framework results in a product that will meet CAISO's flexibility needs with only minimal changes to the interim product

# Application of the framework results in a simple product that will meet multiple flexibility requirements



#### In this example:

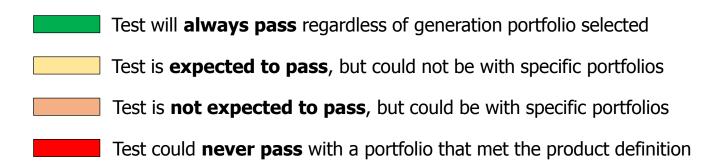
- 1. LSE's will procure and show a single portfolio that meets a 10,000 MW of 3 hour ramp EFC requirement.
- 2. CAISO will test the shown portfolio to see if it has the capability to meet 2,000 MW of 15-minute ramp, 4,000 MW of 1 hour ramp, etc.
- 3. Deficiencies are cured by additional LSE showing/procurement and/or ISO backstop procurement
  - 1. Details of cure process are TBD, but, conceptually similar to the cure process for Local RA effectiveness deficiencies

# How the Proposed Framework Addresses Short Term Ramps

# SCE designed an analysis to verify the 3 hour product will reliably pass the multi-dimensional test

Framework Analysis Methodology\*

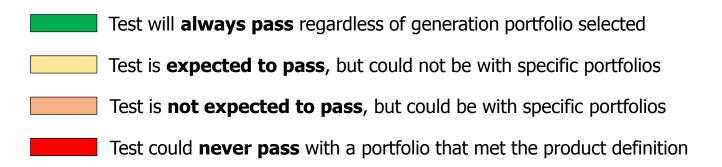
- 1. Create generation portfolios that satisfy the 3 hour ramping product
- 2. Test the generation portfolios against the multi-dimensional requirements "Does the flexible RA portfolio meet the largest 15-minute ramp, 1 hour ramp, etc."
- 3. Determine how often a portfolio that satisfies the 3 hour ramping requirement will pass the multi-dimensional test:



Assumptions: Generation fleet and System Needs from 2014 LTPP; Product definitions the same as the interim solution; Test requirements developed in a similar manner as the interim solution

# 3 Hour Product in the 2024 Trajectory LTPP Case 2024 Net Load and Generation Fleet

	Month of Year											
Test Metrics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Minute Ramp												
15 Minute Ramp												
30 Minute Ramp												
1 Hour Ramp												
2 Hour Ramp												
3 Hour Ramp (Once a Day)												
3 Hour Ramp (Twice a Day)*												



<sup>\*</sup>Maintaining the three separate categories from the interim solution (Base, Peak, Super Peak Ramping) will guarantee the twice a day, 3 hour ramp, test always passes

## Discussion on CAISO Concerns

# Ramps across multiple days will be naturally met without increasing Flexible RA requirements

At the 7/22/2015 workshop, CAISO proposed to set the monthly flexible RA requirement to be equal to the difference between the monthly net load trough and the monthly net load peak<sup>1</sup>

#### Net Load Trough and Net Load Peak Separation (2014 LTPP 2024 Trajectory Case)

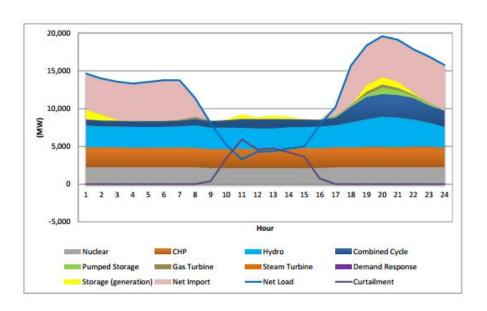
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<u>Days</u> between <u>monthly</u> net load trough and net load peak	5	10	17	4	9	10	18	5	12	4	5	8
Average <u>hours</u> between <u>daily</u> net load trough and net load peak	11	8	7	9	10	10	12	11	9	9	8	9

- Within a month, a significant amount of capacity that does not qualify for a three hour ramp product can help meet a net load peak that is multiple days away from a net load trough
- Within a day, a significant amount of capacity that does not qualify for a three hour ramp product can help meet a net load trough to peak ramp that is more than three hours apart
- ➤ Setting the flexibility need to be the largest three hour net load ramp² aligns the product definition with the procurement requirement
- 1. With an adder for PRM
- 2. With an adder for contingency reserves

# The Pmin burden extends beyond the scope of Resource Adequacy

At the 7/22/2015 workshop, CAISO discussed valid concerns regarding the significant penetration of must take energy during low load days and the resulting over-generation concerns / need for low pmin flexible resources (the Pmin burden):

# Ramping process of March 24, 2024 - Trajectory scenario



- In some cases, over-generation can not be solved even if every flexible resource had a 0 Pmin
- Given the need for long term incentives and solutions, the appropriate venue to address this issue is the Long Term Procurement Plan
- Incentives that do fit within the scope of the RA framework<sup>1</sup> should be explored and addressed but a solution should not be forced within RA

<sup>1.</sup> For example, the interim solution provides incentives for generators to reduce their pmin and/or start time to qualify for more flexible RA capacity

#### Forcing resources to economically bid instead of self schedule will not resolve the over-generation problem or prevent negative prices

At the 7/22/2015 workshop, CAISO proposed to restrict some resources from self scheduling, however, there are multiple reasons generation self schedules that will not be fixed by removing the self-scheduling option:

Environmental Limitations

SIBR Rules

Limitations of a 24 Hour Optimization

Contract Limitations

Possibly Many More

- 1. Forcing bids will cause generators to economically bid in a way that best mimics self scheduling since drivers are not captured in CAISO's market
- 2. To best mimic self scheduling, generators are likely to bid the price floor
- 3. Having a large amount of capacity self scheduling vs bidding the price floor does not significantly help the over-generation problem or reduce the frequency of negative prices
- Furthermore, self scheduling curtailment rules already in place will need to be parlayed into economic bid curtailment rules to account for regulatory policies surrounding resource curtailment prioritization

# The unique Must Offer Obligation for Flexible Capacity is not needed and creates a burden for market participants

The current interim solution does not allow Flexible RA to self schedule which creates unnecessary burdens:

- Multiple must offer obligation measurements and penalties
- Confusion over when different must offer obligations are required on the system when hours don't overlap
- Penalties that do not match the flexible capacity being provided by generators

Since the requirement to economically bid instead of self schedule creates unnecessary burdens while not improving over-generation concerns:

- > The requirement for economical bids should be removed
- > A single must offer obligation for all types of capacity should be implemented (Current System and Local must offer obligation should be applied to Flexible capacity)
- > Self Scheduling should be addressed by identifying and resolving the causes of self-scheduling and ensuring automation and proper curtailment order of self schedules

## **Proposal Summary**

### **Summary of Durable Flexible RA Proposal**

- 1. 3 Hour Flexible RA Product Same as Interim Solution
- 2. Multi-Dimension Test to Ensure Reliability

  Conceptually the same as the Local RA process
- 3. Single Must Offer Obligation for All Capacity
  - Short term ramps are reliably met
  - Long term ramps are met by flexible capacity and capacity ineligible for the flexible RA definition
  - Self Scheduling should be addressed by fixing the causes of self scheduling

- Complex rules resulting from multiple must offer obligations are no longer needed
- Pmin burden is partially addressed with market incentives while ultimate solutions are addressed through LTPP

### **Comparison of Proposed Framework and the CAISO Proposal**

	Proposed Framework	7/22 CAISO Presentation			
Product Definition	3 Hour Ramp	3 Hour Ramp			
Product Requirement	3 Hour Ramp*	Monthly Trough to Monthly Peak Ramp*			
Short Term Ramps	Met through testing	Met through testing			
Long Duration Ramps	Met with both Flex RA and non Flex RA resources	Uses 3 hour ramp to meet all system ramps, regardless of duration			
Self Scheduling	Requires addressing the reasons generators self schedule	Artificially restricts self schedules			
Over-Generation / Pmin Burden	Requires comprehensive solution	Uses only RA mechanisms to address issues that extend beyond RA			
Changes to Interim Solution	Minimal	Significant			

<sup>\*</sup>Plus associated adder

### Thank You!

Please send questions and comments to:

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