

The Role and Value of Demand Response Resources in a Central Resource Adequacy Model

Presented to NYISO PRL WG

NERA/Neenan Associates

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Outline

1.0. Overview of the CRAM concept

2.0 Survey of demand response resource providers and purveyors

3.0 Demand Response participation in CRAM

The RAM Group Specified the Scope of NERA's Recommendations

- 1. Planning horizon** – the length of time between the auction and the time at which the winners must start providing resources committed through the auction.
- 2. Commitment period** – the length of time for which the winners at the auction commit resources
- 3. Auction format** – the way bidding is organized and competition among resource providers is fostered
- 4. Percent procured** – whether the full requirement is procured through one or several auction
- 5. Monitoring and Mitigation** – market design features that aim to prevent the exercise of market power or gaming and analysis of market information to assess performance in relation to a competitive benchmark
- 6. Variable resource requirement** – whether the demand curve should be added to the model

Summary Recommendations

Planning Horizon → 3 Years

**Commitment
Period** → 3 Years

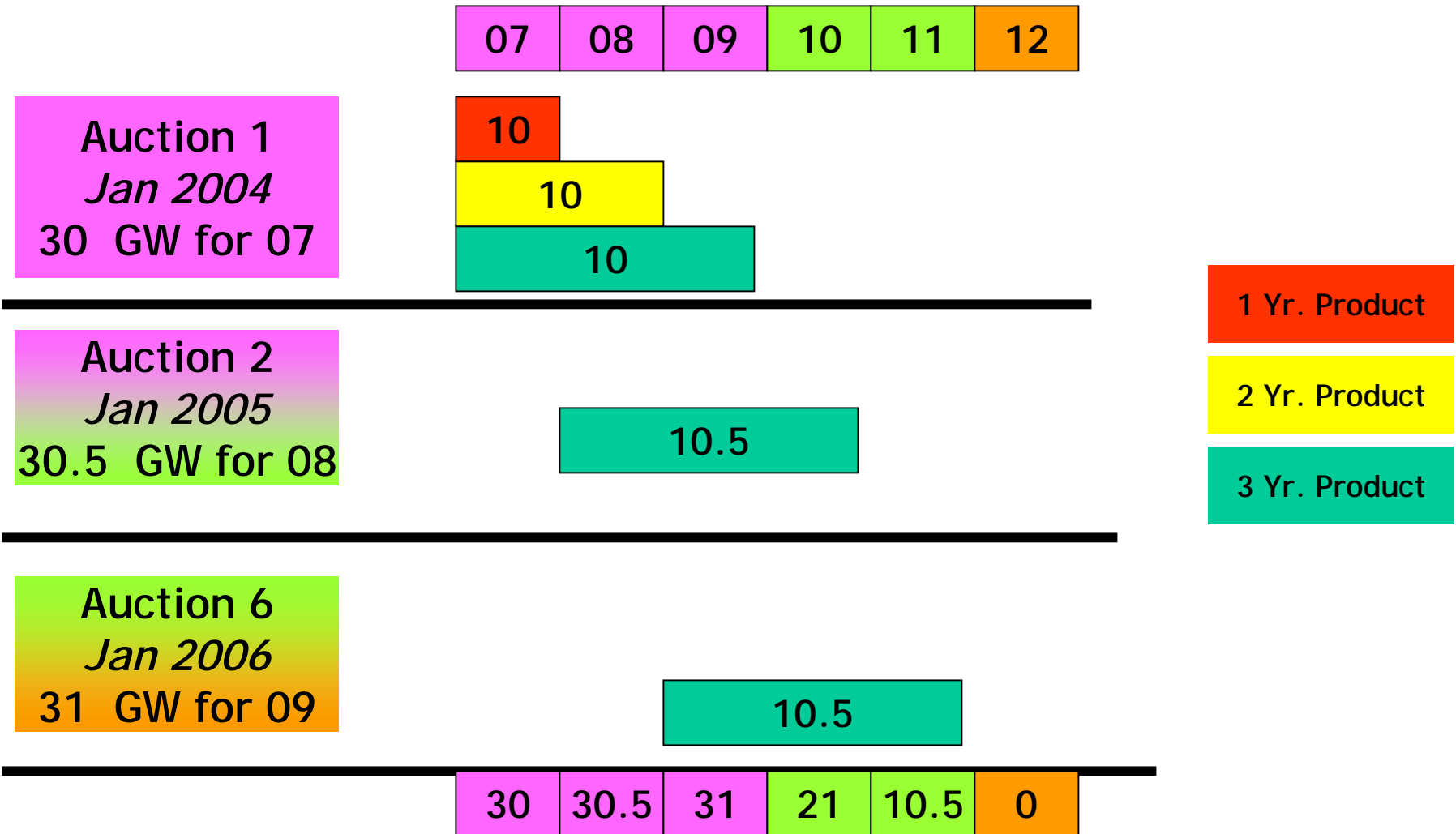
Percent Procured → 3-year rolling

Auction Format → Clock Auction

Variable RR → Possible but not
necessary

Monitoring → Bundle of measures to
protect competition

Example of Rolling Option with a Fixed 3-Year Commitment



Descending Clock Means Minimal Risk for Providers

- Multi-product design possible
 - MWs for all products are procured at once
 - Initial auctions may be for one ISO only
- **Bidding proceeds in rounds**
 - Suppliers state how many MW they want to supply at prices suggested by the Auction Manager
 - Prices tick down if there is excess supply
 - Suppliers could switch their bids from one product to another in a given auction if it is for multiple products

NERA Interviewed A Group of Market Players in Merchant Generation

- **Planning Horizon** – general consensus that lead time of process should correspond to the time required to develop new capacity: **2 to 4 years**
- **Commitment period**
 - lenders generally said **10 years or more**;
 - developers tended to accept less than 10 years could be **less than 10 years**

Survey of Demand Response Providers and Customers

- ❑ **Survey conducted in September-November of 2003**
- ❑ **Survey gauges retail customers' & DR providers' preferences for alternative:**
 - ❑ **Commitment periods (CP) -- six mo. to 3 yrs.**
 - ❑ **Planning horizons (PH) -- one to 3 yrs****under a Centralized resource Adequacy Market design**
- ❑ **Results are sorted by *Question 20*, type of business**

Sampling Frame and Responses

Survey distributed by DR program managers at

- **ISO-NE**
- **NYISO**
- **PJM Interconnection**

Also sent to
vendors and other
stakeholders

Respondents by ISO

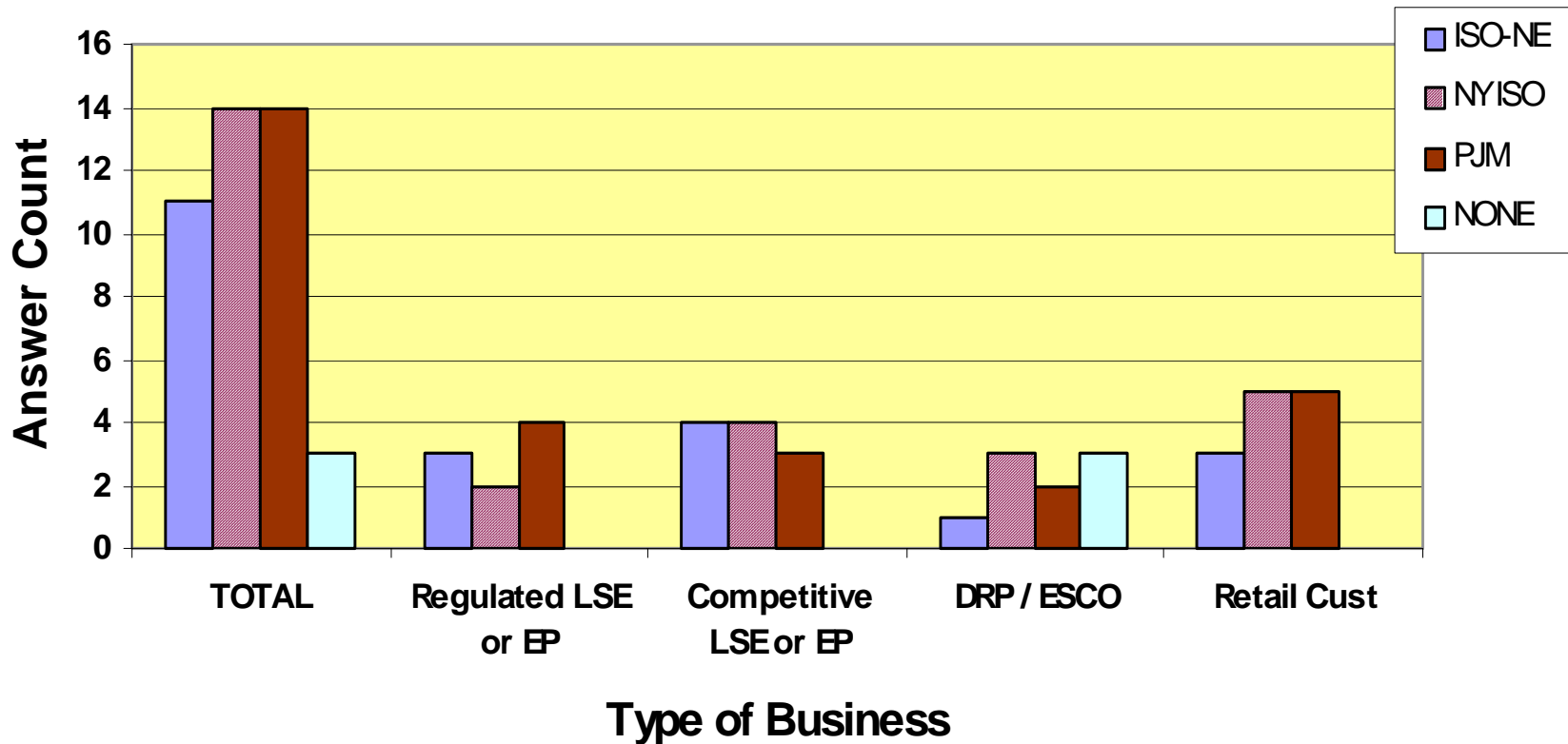
• PJM	8
• NYISO	9
• ISO-NE	7
• Multiple ISO	6
• None	3
• TOTAL	33

Respondent Identity

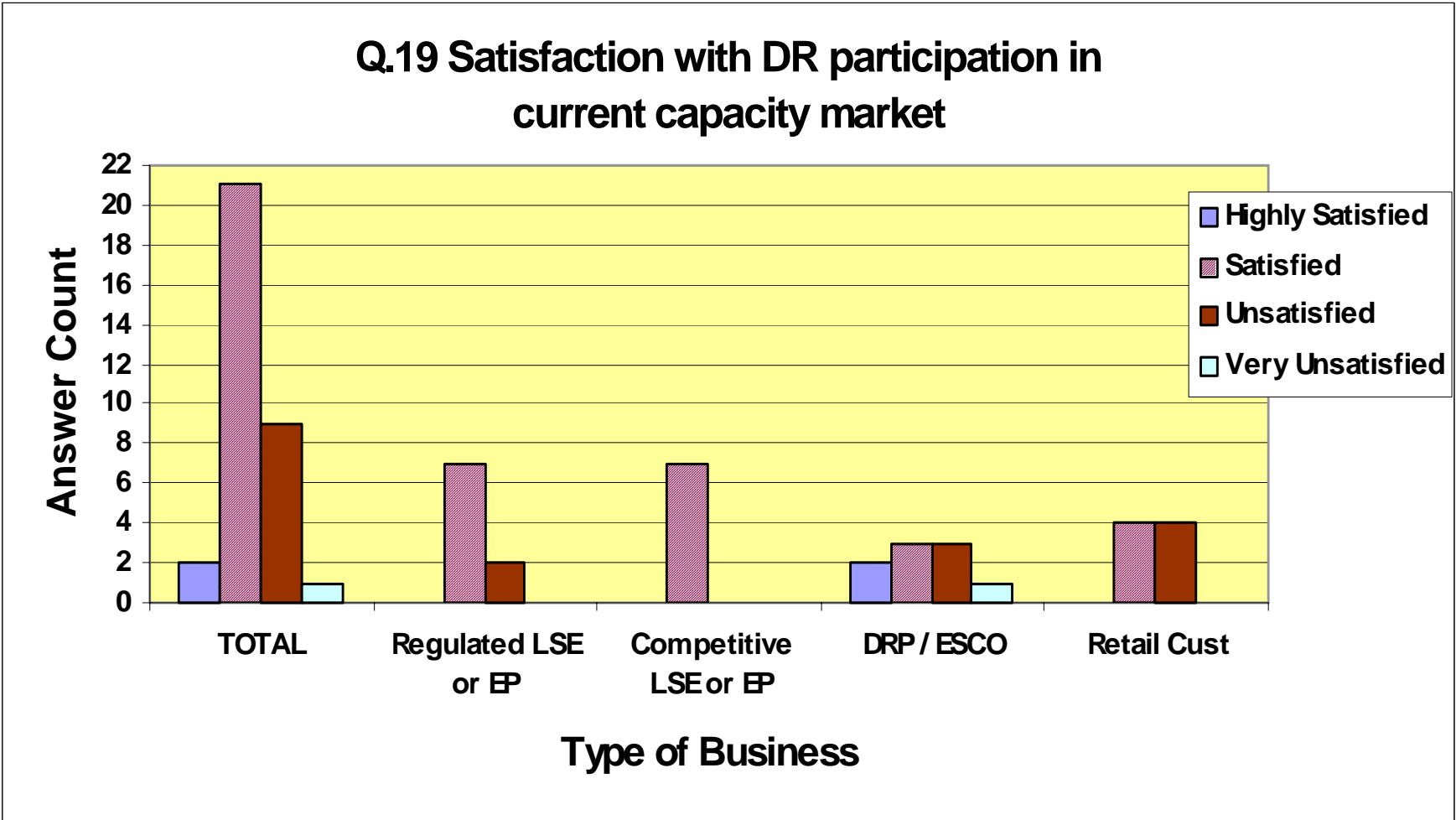
• Regulated LSE	9
• Competitive LSE	7
• Demand Service Provider	9
• Retail Customers	8
• TOTAL	33

Respondents by Capacity Market Participation

Q.18 Participation in ISO capacity markets

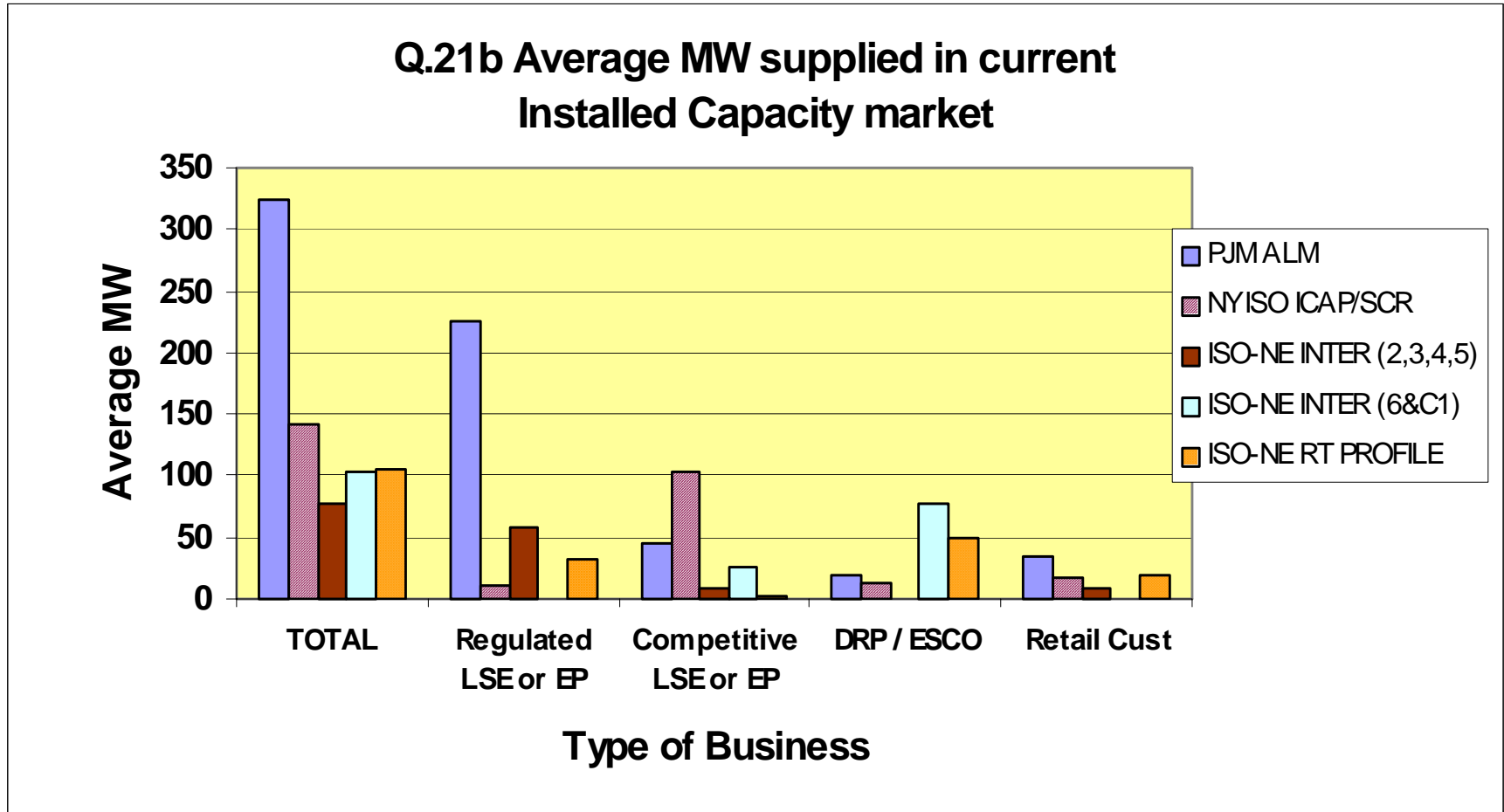


Generally satisfied with things as they are now

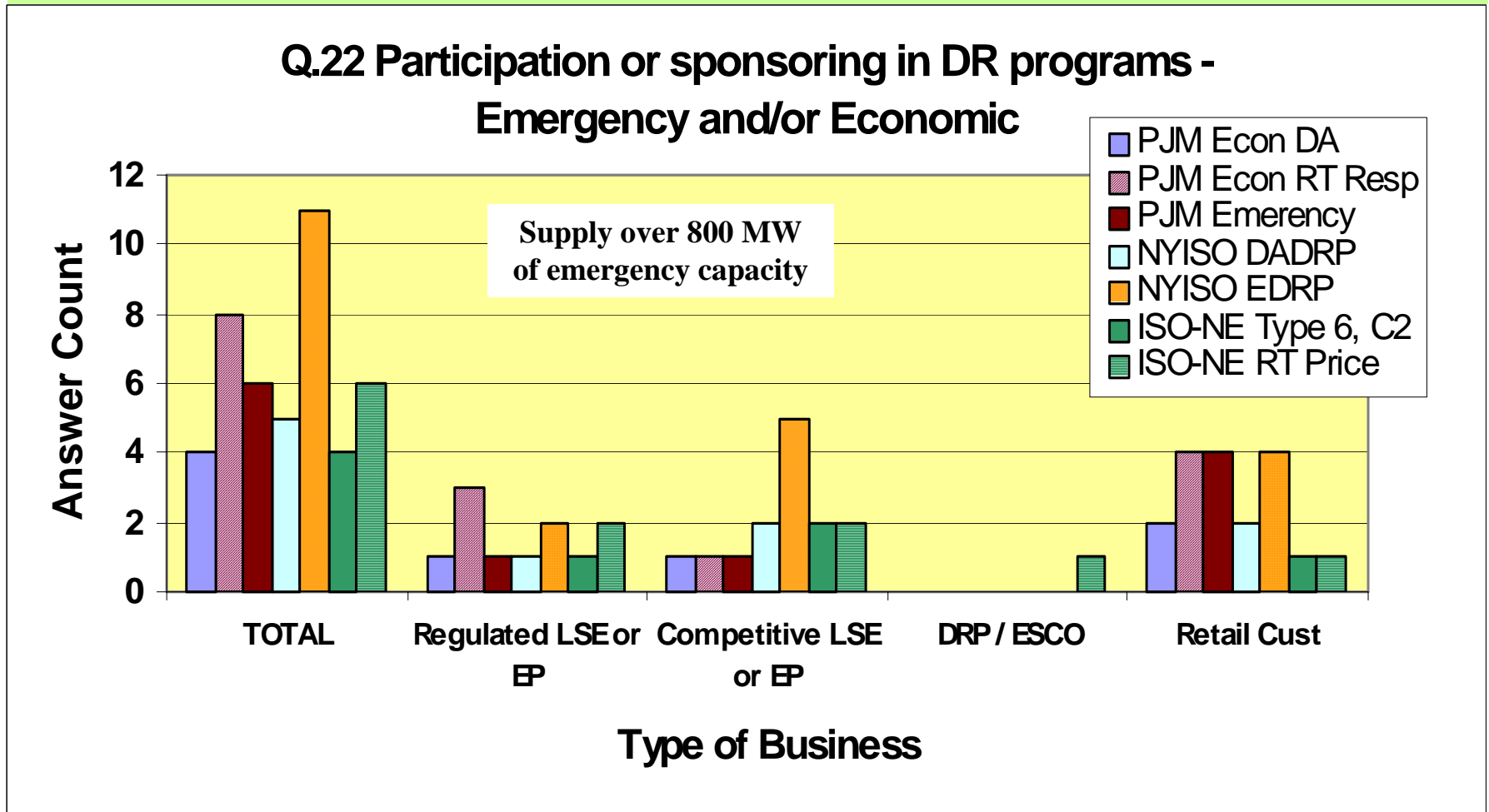


Q. 21b

Respondents currently provide 1200 MW of participation



Also provide over 800 MW of emergency program participation



Overall CP and PH Ranking

- Overall strong preference for shorter (6 month to 1 year) CP and PH
- Strong aversion to long (3 year) CP and PH
- The CP/PH of 1 year is slightly more attractive to DRPs than to others
- DRPs show the greatest diversity of response, with some favoring a shorter and others a longer CP and PH

Question 15

Respondents were asked to rank 16 pairings, involving four different levels of commitment period and four levels of the planning horizon, from 1 to 16, where 1 was the highest score and 16 the lowest.

Results are reported separately for:

- Regulated LSE**
- Competitive LSE**
- Demand Service Provider**
- Retail Customer**

By individual CP/PH pair average score and score by feature quadrants

Q. 15 Ranking of Alternative CP and PH: Average Pair Scores

Regulated LSE or EP

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	3	3	5	8
	1 yr.	4	4	6	9
	2 yr.	8	9	10	13
	3 yr.	12	12	14	16

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

Competitive LSE or EP

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	3	3	6	10
	1 yr.	3	4	7	11
	2 yr.	7	8	11	14
	3 yr.	11	11	13	16

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

DRP / ESCO

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	5	6	9	11
	1 yr.	5	6	10	11
	2 yr.	6	7	9	11
	3 yr.	8	9	11	13

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

Retail Cust

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	2	3	6	10
	1 yr.	3	3	7	10
	2 yr.	7	8	11	14
	3 yr.	10	12	14	16

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

Q. 15 Ranking of Alternative CP and PH:

Average Quadrant Scores

Regulated LSE or EP

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	3.4		7.3	
	1 yr.				
	2 yr.	10.2		13.2	
	3 yr.				

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

Competitive LSE or EP

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	3.1		8.4	
	1 yr.				
	2 yr.	9.2		13.3	
	3 yr.				

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

DRP / ESCO

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	5.5		10.2	
	1 yr.				
	2 yr.	7.5		10.8	
	3 yr.				

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

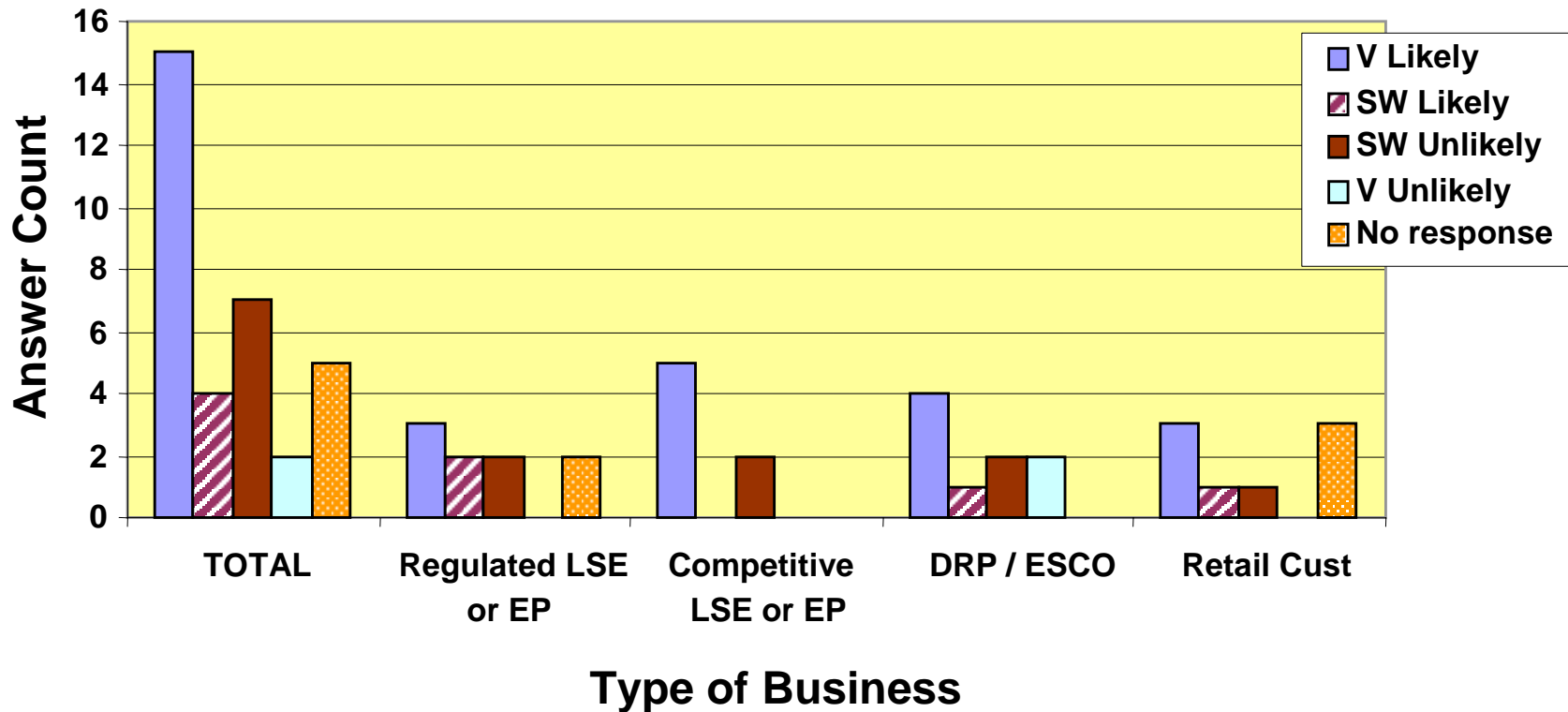
Retail Cust

		Planning Horizon			
		6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Commitment Period	6 mo.	2.7		8.4	
	1 yr.				
	2 yr.	9.2		13.8	
	3 yr.				

Indicate preference for all sixteen combinations:
1= Highest preference, 16= Lowest preference

Respondents report that they are much more likely to participate if they get their CP and PH choice

**Q.16 For #1 choice in Q.15: Likely to participate
With your best CP and PH**



Can 3 Yr. CP be made palatable?

- **Provisions that would make a 3-year CP more acceptable**
 - **#1 Limit noncompliance penalty to amount paid**
(most important to DSP)
 - **#2 Periodic reconfiguration auctions**
(most important to competitive LSEs)
- **Conversely: Limiting curtailments to only the summer or winter months was mentioned by only three respondents**

Summary

- **DR providers and customers generally prefer a CRAM design with a one-year CP and PH**
 - **the opposite of that expressed by generation financing interests that prefer 5 years or longer**
 - **Shorter than appears to be sufficient to support robust competition, 2-3 years**
 - **Diversity of DR preferences suggests some see longer as better**

Summary

- **The impact of a longer CRAM would be lower DR participation in an equivalently structured ICAP market programs**
 - **Respondents indicate that they'd supply 1,200 MW under a CRAM of their choice (short CP and PH)**
 - **Increasing the CP or PH to one year would reduce that amount somewhat, but not substantially**
 - **Increasing the CP or PH to three years reduced participation by 80-85%, from ~1,200 MW to ~240**

Ways to incorporate DR into the CRAM

1

DR competes against generation and other qualified UCAP suppliers in CRAM auctions

2

Conduct separate CRAM auction for DR to provide a specified set-aside ICAP

2a

Offer DR in the CRAM but as a separate product with different CP and PH features

3

Provide incentives for Generators to include DR in their portfolio

5

Administer DR program separately from CRAM auction but pay market clearing price

6

Give preference to DR in reconfiguration auctions