Below are SCE's comments on the tariffs to implements the Phase 1 of the year 1 enhancements. SCE has an issue regarding the lack of supporting information for a change to Section 11.5.4.1 which would change the calculation of the value of the EIM transfer. The draft final report on year 1 EIM enhancements included the following information regarding the value of the EIM transfer:

Financial value of EIM transfer in RTIEO calculation – currently the real-time imbalance energy offset accounts for the financial value of the EIM transfer. The price used is the LMP where the relevant EIM transfer is tagged. The EIM BAA exporting is charged the LMP and the EIM BAA that is importing is paid the LMP for the MW of the EIM transfer. This is ensures that each BAA is balanced when calculating the real-time imbalance energy offset. Since the intertie scheduling point is not the location where generation within an EIM BAA is dispatched, the ISO proposes to use the default generation aggregation point of the exporting EIM BAA to determine the financial value of the EIM transfer. This is appropriate because the energy transfer system resource is a single resource representing all generation resources in an EIM BAA. ¹

The report states a change from using the intertie locational marginal price (LMP) to the default generation aggregation point (DGAP) to value the EIM transfer. However, in the latest version of the Section 11.5.4.1 the CAISO has changed from the DGAP to the system marginal energy cost (SMEC) without any supporting explanation. The calculations of neutrality accounts are highly complex and currently they use the LMP, and this would change one of the inputs to use only the energy component. This may be an appropriate change, but it may also have unintended consequences.

The CAISO should hold a webinar to explain the problem with the current calculation, with examples, and showing this change solves the problem. Without this transparency, SCE and other market participants are unable to comment on this change and provide a statement of support or dissent.

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¹ http://www.caiso.com/Documents/DraftFinalProposal_EnergyImbalanceMarketYear1Enhancements.pdf page 23.

Settlement of Non-participating resources, application of performance and deviation metrics, and EIM transfer value in the realtime congestion offset calculation.

29.11. Settlements And Billing For EIM Market Participants.

- (a) Applicability. Section 29.11, rather than Section 11, shall apply to the CAISO Settlement with EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinators and EIM Participating Resource Scheduling Coordinators, except as otherwise provided, but not to other Scheduling Coordinators.
- (b) Imbalance Energy.
 - (1) FMM Instructed Imbalance Energy.
 - (A) Calculation.

(i)

EIM Participating Resources. The
CAISO will calculate an EIM
Participating Resource's FMM
Instructed Imbalance Energy in the
same manner as it calculates FMM
Instructed Imbalance Energy under
Section 11.5.1.1, except that references
to the Day-Ahead Schedule in the
relevant Appendix A definitions shall be
deemed references to the EIM Base
Schedule and that the CAISO will
include any Energy from an EIM Manual
Dispatch of the EIM Participating
Resource in the FMM that is identified

by the EIM Entity Scheduling

Coordinator prior to the start of the

FMM.

(ii) Non-Participating Resources. The CAISO will calculate the FMM Instructed Imbalance Energy of nonparticipating resources in an EIM Entity Balancing Authority Area in the same manner as it calculates FMM Instructed Imbalance Energy under Section 11.5.1.1, except that references to the Day-Ahead Schedule in the relevant Appendix A definitions shall be deemed references to the EIM Base Schedule and that the CAISO will include any Energy from an EIM Manual Dispatch of the EIM non-Pparticipating Rresource in the FMM that is identified by the EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator prior to the start of the FMMas the sum of the Energy, if any, from EIM Manual Dispatch of the non-participating resource and any deviation from the EIM Base Schedule due to physical changes in any non-participating

resource's output that the EIM Entity
Scheduling Coordinator reports to the
CAISO prior to the FMM.

. . .

(2) RTD Instructed Imbalance Energy.

(A) Calculation.

- CAISO will calculate an EIM

 Participating Resource's RTD Instructed
 Imbalance Energy in the same manner
 in which it calculates FMM-RTD

 Instructed Imbalance Energy under
 Sections 11.5.1.2 and 11.5.5, except
 that the CAISO will include any Energy
 from an EIM Manual Dispatch of the
 EIM Participating Resource in the RTD
 that is identified by the EIM Entity
 Scheduling Coordinator.
- (ii) Non-Participating Resources. The

 CAISO will calculate the RTD Instructed
 Imbalance Energy of non-participating
 resources in an EIM Entity Balancing
 Authority Area in the same manner in
 which it calculates RTDFMM Instructed
 Imbalance Energy under Section

11.5.1.2 and 11.5.5, except that the

CAISO will include any Energy from an

EIM Manual Dispatch of the EIM nonpParticipating resource in the RTD

that is identified by the EIM Entity

Scheduling Coordinatoras the Energy, if
any, from EIM Manual Dispatch of the
non-participating resource in the RTD

that is identified by the EIM Entity

Scheduling Coordinator.

. . .

(3) Uninstructed Imbalance Energy.

. . .

- (B) Non-Participating Resources.
 - resources in an EIM Entity Balancing
 Authority Area, the CAISO will calculate
 Uninstructed Imbalance Energy in
 accordance with Section 11.5.2, except
 that the CAISO will treat an use the EIM
 Base Schedule asin lieu of a DayAhead Schedule and the CAISO will
 treat an EIM Manual Dispatch as a
 Dispatch Instruction as the difference
 between the 5-minute Meter Data and

the EIM Base Schedule or, if the EIM Scheduling Coordinator reported physical changes in a non-participating resource's output to the CAISO prior to the FMM, the FMM Schedule, less any EIM Manual Dispatch Energy of non-participating resources.

(ii) Settlement. The CAISO will settle the
Uninstructed Imbalance Energy for nonparticipating resources in an EIM Entity
Balancing Authority Area at the
applicable RTD Locational Marginal
Price or Default LAP Hourly Real-Time
LAP in accordance with Sections
11.5.2.1 and 11.5.2.2 with the applicable
EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator and
will treat EIM Balancing Authority
Demand in the same manner as the
CAISO treats CAISO Demand under
those Sections.

(C) Non-Participating Load.

(i) Calculation. For non-participating Load
in an EIM Entity Balancing Authority
Area, the CAISO will calculate
Uninstructed Imbalance Energy in

accordance with Section 11.5.2.2,
except that the CAISO will determine
deviations based on the EIM Base Load
Schedule.

Uninstructed Imbalance Energy for non-participating Load in an EIM Entity
Balancing Authority Area at the applicable Default LAP Hourly Real-Time Price in accordance with Section
11.5.2.2 with the applicable EIM Entity
Scheduling Coordinator and will treat
EIM Balancing Authority Demand in the same manner as the CAISO treats
CAISO Demand under those Sections.

(f) Real-Time Bid Cost Recovery.

- In General. The CAISO will provide EIM Participating Resources RTM Bid Cost Recovery.
- (2) Calculation of Real-Time Bid Cost Recovery. The
 CAISO will calculate Real-Time Bid Cost Recovery in
 accordance with Section 11.8.4, except that the CAISO
 will treat a non-zero EIM Base Schedule of an EIM
 Participating Resource as a Self-Schedule and the EIM
 Participating Resource will not be eligible for recovery
 of Start-Up Costs and Minimum Load Costs, in accord-

ance with the treatment of costs during selfcommitment intervals as specified in Section 11.8.4.1.2.

Application of Real-Time Performance Metric.

The CAISO will adjust the RTM Energy Bid Cost, the RTM Market Revenues, and RTM Minimum Load

Costs determined pursuant to Section 29.11(f)(2) by multiplying the Real-Time Performance Metric with those amounts for the applicable Settlement Interval pursuant to the rules specified in Section 11.8.4.4 and its subsections, except that the CAISO will treat an EIM Base Schedule as a Day-Ahead Schedule.

(4) Allocation of EIM Entity RTM Bid Cost Uplift.

- (A) Calculation of Charge. The Net RTM Bid Cost Uplift will be determined for each EIM Entity Balancing Authority Area in accordance with the methodology set forth in Section 11.8.6.
- (B) Settlement. The CAISO will assess the Net RTM Bid Cost Uplift calculated for each EIM Entity Balancing Authority Area to the applicable EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator in accordance with Section 11.8.6.6.(ii).

...

(o) Application of Persistent Deviation Metric.

The CAISO will modify the Bid Cost Recovery calculations de-

scribed in Section 29.11(f) and Residual Imbalance Energy
payments in Section 11.5.5 as described in Section 11.17, except that the CAISO will treat an EIM Base Schedule as a

Day-Ahead Schedule.

11.5.4 Imbalance Energy Pricing; Non-Zero Offset Amount Allocation

11.5.4.1 Real-Time Imbalance Energy Offset

(a) Financial Value of EIM Transfers. The CAISO will calculate the Real-Time Market financial value of EIM Transfers as the product of the MWh, either positive or negative, and the Locational Marginal Price of the pricing node at the corresponding EIM Internal Intertie System Marginal Energy Cost.

Comment [PDN1]: There is lack of information to support this change. See SCE's comments to the top of this document.

Greenhouse gas flag and costbased bid adder

29.32 Greenhouse Gas Regulation and EIM Bid Adders.

- (a) EIM Bid Adders.
 - (1) In General. EIM Participating Resources will have an opportunity to recover costs of compliance with California Air Resources Board greenhouse gas regulations, which may include the cost of allowances, uncertainty on the final resource specific emission factor, and other costs of greenhouse gas regulation compliance.
 - (2) <u>EIM Bid Adder Submission</u>.
 - (A) Bid Submission. EIM Participating Resource
 Scheduling Coordinators may submit an EIM
 Bid Adder as a separate hourly Bid component

to recover costs of compliance with California
Air Resources Board greenhouse gas
regulations, which must include a price and
quantity and the price portion component of
which must be equal to or less than 110% of
the EIM Participating Resource's greenhouse
gas maximum compliance cost as determined
in accordance with section 29.32(a)(3).

- (B) Default Treatment. If an EIM Participating

 Resource does not submit an EIM Bid Adder,

 the CAISO will assume that the EIM

 Participating Resource will not be selected for

 delivery to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area.
- (3) Determination of EIM Greenhouse Gas Maximum

 Cost Bid Adder. Each day the CAISO will determine
 the EIM Greenhouse gas Mmaximum compliance

 Cost for each EIM Participating Resource as set forth
 in the EIM Business Practice Manual, based on—
 - (A) the EIM Participating Resource's highest incremental heat rate; the applicable

 Greenhouse Gas Allowance Compliance Price; and the EIM Participating Resource's emission rate, as set forth in the applicable U.S.

 Environmental Protection Agency publication and registered in the Master File; or

Comment [PDN2]: Unclear why Participating is deleted concerning this section deals with participating resources

- (B) a price determined in accordance with the

 negotiated rate option procedures in section

 39.7.1.3.1; or,
- (C) with respect to, and only with respect to, Bids at

 EIM External Interties, a default EIM External

 Intertie transaction price set to the carbon

 dioxide equivalent emission rate of the

 resource with the highest such rate in the

WECC region and the applicable EIM

Greenhouse Gas Allowance Price-Compliance
Cost index. The sum of the EIM Bid Adder and
the Energy cost portion of the Bid cannot

was exceed \$1000/MWh.

Minimum_EIM Bid Adder Price. The price included in the EIM Bid Adder shall not be less than \$0/MWh...

The sum of the EIM Bid Adder and the Energy cost

(5) Limit on Use of Bid Adders. An EIM Participating Resource Scheduling Coordinator may submit no more than one Bid Adder per day for an EIM Resource.

portion of the Bid cannot exceed \$1000/MWh

(b) Consideration of EIM Bid Adders in Market Clearing.

(4)

(1) Dispatch of EIM Participating Resources with Nonzero Bid Adders. The CAISO's shall modify its Security Constrained Economic Dispatch in the Real-Time Unit Commitment and Real-Time Dispatch shall **Comment [PDN3]:** This is likely to be unspecified power. CARB has an emission factor that can be used for this type of import transaction. The unspecified rate can also be used for compliance with CARB so the compliance and pricing are consistent.

Comment [PDN4]: In CAISO, the Energy bid cannot exceed \$1000/MWH, so for EIM the combination cannot exceed \$1000/MWH. The treats the resources the same.

te-take into account EIM Bid Adders in selecting
Energy produced by EIM Participating Resources
outside the CAISO Balancing Authority Area for import
into the CAISO Balancing Authority Area or other EIM
Entity Balancing Authority Areas in California up to the
associated MW quantity included in the EIM Bid Adder,
but not when selecting EIM Resources to serve Load
outside of the CAISO Balancing Authority Area or other
EIM Entity Balancing Authority Areas in California.

Adders of Zero. The CAISO's Security Constrained

Economic Dispatch in the Real-Time Unit Commitment
and Real-Time Dispatch shall not dispatch EIM

Participating Resources outside the CAISO Balancing
Authority Area for delivery into the CAISO Balancing
Authority Area or other EIM Entity Balancing Authority

Areas in California if the MW quantity included in the
EIM Bid Adder is zero.

Use of ATC for EIM Transfers and Enforcement of EIM transfer limits

29.17 EIM Transmission System.

(f) EIM Transfer Availability.

(1) In General. The ISO will model individual constraints

for each EIM Transfer limit submitted by each EIM

Entity that makes transmission available on an EIM

Internal Intertie. The EIM Transfer limit available for

use in the Real-Time Market shall be determined

Use of Interchange Firm-Transmission Rights. by

tThe EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator shall

determine the EIM Transfer limit made available for

use in the Real-time Market through interchangefirm

transmission rights and communicated that limit to the

CAISO prior to the start of the next Dispatch Interval in

accordance with the procedures and timelines for

submission and acceptance in the Business Practice

Manual for the Energy Imbalance Market.

Entity Scheduling Coordinator shall determine the EIM

Transfer limit made available to the Real-Time Market
through available transfer capability in accordance with
its tariff and communicate that limit to the CAISO prior
to the start of the next Dispatch Interval in accordance
with the procedures and timelines for submission and
acceptance in the Business Practice Manual for the
Energy Imbalance Market.

Multiple EIM Transfer Limits. If there are two or more EIM Entity Balancing Authority Areas that share the same EIM Internal Intertie, the CAISO's Security

Constrained Economic Dispatch in the Real-Time Unit Commitment and Real-Time Dispatch will enforce the individual EIM Transfer limit for each EIM Entity

Balancing Authority Area while allowing Energy to

wheel through the EIM Entity Balancing Authority Areas based on the transmission made available for use in the Real-Time Market. The CAISO shall use the owest EIM Transfer limit communicated by EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinators at EIM Internal Interties hared among EIM Entity Balancing Authority Areas. EIM Transfers and CAISO Scheduling Points. EIM Transfers shall compete for Available Transfer Capability at interties that are an EIM Internal Intertie and a CAISO Scheduling Point. EIM Transfer Limit Constraints. The CAISO's Security Constrained Economic Dispatch in the Real-Time Unit Commitment and Real-Time Dispatch shall enforce the EIM Transfer limit and the associated physical limit at each EIM Internal Intertie. **EIM Transfer Cost.** The CAISO's Security Constrained Economic Dispatch in the Real-Time Unit Commitment and Real-Time Dispatch shall include a cost associated with EIM Transfers at each EIM Internal Intertie, not to exceed \$0.10. [CAISO Note: This rate will be revised prior to implementation to the lowest cost that produces a useful solution based upon market simulation experience.] 29.34 EIM Operations Additional elements in resource sufficiency (m) Flexible Ramping Constraint Requirement. evaluation and

application to ISO BAA

. . .

(4) Sufficiency Determination.

(A) Review.

(i) EIM Entity Balancing Authority

Areas. The CAISO will review the EIM Resource Plan pursuant to the process set forth in the Business Practice Manual for the Energy Imbalance Market and verify that it has sufficient Bids for Ramping capability to meet the EIM Entity Balancing Authority Area Flexible Ramping Constraint capacity requirement, as adjusted pursuant to Sections 29.34(m)(4)(B)-and (C), and (E).

(ii) CAISO Balancing Authority Area.

The CAISO will review the Day-Ahead
Schedules in the CAISO Balancing
Authority Area and verify that it has
sufficient Bids for Ramping capability to
meet the CAISO Balancing Authority
Area Flexible Ramping Constraint
capacity requirement, as adjusted
pursuant to Sections 29.34(m)(4)(B),
(C), and (E).

. . .

(E) Incremental Requirements.

under the procedures set forth in the

EIM-Business Practice Manual for the
Energy Imbalance Market that an EIM
Balancing Authority Area has historically
high import or export schedule changes
between T-40 and T-20, the CAISO will
add to the EIM Entity's flexible capacity
requirement an additional incremental
requirement.

(ii) Additional Incremental Requirement.

On a monthly basis, according to procedures set forth in the Business
Practice Manual for the Energy
Imbalance Market, the CAISO will
calculate for each EIM Entity Balancing
Authority Area histograms of the
percentage of the difference between
imports and exports scheduled at T-40
and the final imports at T-20 based on
the E-Tags submitted at T-40 and T-20
and calculate additional incremental and
decremental requirements for the

					capacity test component of the resource				
					sufficiency evaluation.				
	20.7. FIM Operations Under Name 1 And Francisco Co. 199								
Administrative Pricing Rules	29.7	9.7 EIM Operations Under Normal And Emergency Conditions.							
		(j)	EIM D	Disruption.					
			(2)	CAIS	O Response to EIM Disruption. If the CAISO				
				decla	res an interruption of EIM Entity participation in				
				the Real-Time Market, the CAISO may in its judgment, among other things—					
				(D)	in addition or as an alternative, establish an				
					Administrative Price in the Real-Time Market in				
					accordance with Section 7.7.49, except that the				
					CAISO will use the price in the EIM Entity's				
					tariff specified for corrective action in lieu of the				
					price specified in Section 7.7.9(c); or				
				<u>(E),</u>	in addition or as an alternative, or take any of				
					the actions specified in Section 7.7. <u>71515</u> with				
					respect to the Real-Time Market.				
					[CAISO Note: The EIM changes will be filed				
					after the amendment of the administrative				
					pricing provisions approved by the board.]				
EIM		29.11	(i)	EIM A	Administrative Charge.				
Administrative			· /						

In General. The CAISO will charge EIM Market (1) Charge Participants an fixed EIM Administrative Charge consisting of an EIM Market Services Charge and an EIM System Operations Charge. equal to the product of \$0.19/MWh and the sum of-**EIM Market Services Charge.** The EIM Market (<u>2</u>A) Services Charge shall be the product of the Market Services Charge for each Scheduling Coordinator as calculated according to the formula in Appendix F, Schedule 1, Part A, the Real-Time Market Percentage as calculated according to the formula in Appendix F, Schedule 1, Part A, and the sum of Gross FMM Instructed Imbalance Energy (excluding FMM Manual Dispatch Energy) and Gross RTD Instructed Imbalance Energy (excluding RTD Manual Dispatch **Energy Standard Ramping Deviation, Ramping Energy** Deviation, Residual Imbalance Energy, and Operational Adjustments). the total gross absolute value of FMM Instructed Imbalance Energy, gross absolute value of RTD Imbalance Energy, and gross absolute value of Uninstructed Imbalance Energy of the EIM Market Participant's Supply, and (<u>3</u>₿) **EIM System Operations Charge.** The EIM System

Operations Charge shall be the product of the System

Operations Charge for each Scheduling Coordinator,

as calculated according to the formula in Appendix F,
Schedule 1, Part A, the Real-Time Market Percentage
as calculated according to the formula in Appendix F,
Schedule 1, Part A, and the absolute difference
between metered energy and the EIM Base
Schedules.the gross absolute value of Uninstructed
Imbalance Energy of the EIM Market Participant's
Demand.

- (42) Minimum EIM Administrative Charge. The CAISO will calculate the minimum EIM Administrative Charge as the product of the sum of the EIM Market Service Charge and the EIM System Operations Charge \$0.19/MWh-and—
 - (A) five percent of the total gross absolute value of Supply of all EIM Market Participants; plus
 - (B) five percent of the total gross absolute value of Demand of all EIM Market Participants.
- (5) Withdrawing EIM Entity. If the EIM Entity notifies the

 CAISO of its intent to terminate participation in the

 Energy Imbalance Market and requests suspension of
 the Energy Imbalance Market in its Balancing Authority

 Area under Section 29.4(b)(4), the CAISO will charge
 the EIM Entity the minimum EIM Administrative Charge
 calculated under Section 29.11(i)(42) during the notice
 period.

				(3)	Allocation of Minimum EIM Administrative Charge.
					To the extent that the full amount charged pursuant to
					Section 29.11(i)(1) is less than the amount calculated
					under Section 29.11(i)(2), the ISO will allocate the
					difference to the EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator.
				(<u>6</u> 4)	Application of Revenues. The CAISO will apply
ļ					revenues received from the EIM Administrative Charge
					against the costs to be recovered through the Grid
					Management Charge as described in Appendix F,
					Schedule 1, Part A.
I	Flexible ramping	29.34	EIM C	Operation	ons
	constraints BAA combinations				
			(m)	Flexib	ole Ramping Constraint Requirement.
			` ,		
			• • •		
				(2)	Nature. The Flexible Ramping Constraint capacity
					requirement is a minimum requirement for each
Ī					Balancing Authority Area in the EIM Area and on a
					system wide basiseach combination thereof based
I					upon the EIM Transfer limit between Balancing
					Authority Areas.
				(3)	Determination. Under the provisions of Section
					29.34(m) and the procedures set forth in the Business
					Practice Manual for the Energy Imbalance Market, the
					CAISO will determine the Flexible Ramping Constraint
					capacity requirement using the CAISO Demand

Forecast and CAISO Variable Energy Resource forecast for each Balancing Authority Area in the EIM Area and system wide each combination thereof.

. . .

shall determine the Flexible Ramping Constraints. The CAISO shall determine the Flexible Ramping Constraint capacity requirement system wide, for all possible combinations of sufficient Balancing Authority Areas in the EIM Area, including requirements for individual Balancing Authority Areas in the system wide constraint each combination, by reducing the total Flexible Ramping Constraint capacity requirement for each group of Balancing Authority Areas by the total amount of EIM Internal Intertie import capability to that that Balancing Authority Area group from each Balancing Authority Area in the EIM Area.outside the group.

• • •

- EIM Bid Adder

A Bid component composed of a MW quantity and price that provides EIM Participating Resources an opportunity to recover costs of compliance with California Air Resources Board greenhouse gas regulations.