

Commitment Cost and Default Energy Bid Enhancements

Stakeholder Conference Call May 20, 2020

New online stakeholder commenting tool coming this Spring

- Ability to view all comments with a single click.
- Ability to filter comments by question or by entity.
- Login, add your comments directly into the template and submit.
 - You can save and return to your entry anytime during the open comment period.

NOTE

Submitting comments in the new tool will require a one-time registration.



Summary of prior filing:

- No changes to how default commitment costs and default energy bids (i.e., reference levels) are calculated
 - Retain 125% multiplier in default commitment costs and 110% multiplier to default energy bid costs
- Allow suppliers to request adjustments to reference levels
 - Multipliers included in reference level change requests
- Allow use of Monday-only index and updates to real-time market reference levels based on current gas prices
- Permanently implement interim Aliso Canyon measures



FERC January 21, 2020 Order

- FERC rejected including the 125% multiplier in default commitment costs in the context of reference level adjustments
- FERC did not rule out the remainder of the CCDEBE proposal
- Accepted use of Monday-only index, real-time updates and permanently implement interim Aliso Canyon measures

CAISO plans to resubmit CCDEBE tariff language with changes consistent with FERC's direction

- No changes to how default commitment costs and default energy bids are calculated
 - Retain 125% multiplier in commitment costs and 110% multiplier to default energy bid costs
- Allow suppliers to request adjustments to reference levels
 - Do not allow use of commitment cost or default energy bid multipliers in reference level change requests



125% multiplier in the calculation of default commitment costs is still appropriate

Captures:

- Differences between weighted average price used to calculate the default commitment cost bid caps and price of an individual transaction (especially true for EIM areas)
- Resource operational constraints that the market does not fully model
- Incidental and hard to define costs that formulaic calculations may not capture
- Retaining the multiplier reduces the quantity of reference level adjustments, which reduces the administrative burden



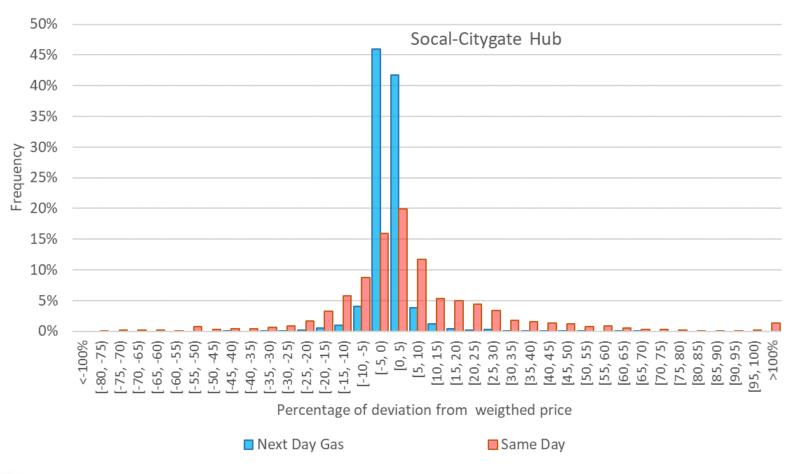
Example of how default commitment costs are calculated (before reference level change requests)

- Do not propose changes to default commitment cost calculations
 - For example, current default minimum load cost calculation:

Default minimum load cost = 125% * [(Gas Price * Pmin * HR) + Non-Fuel Costs] + Opportunity Cost Adder

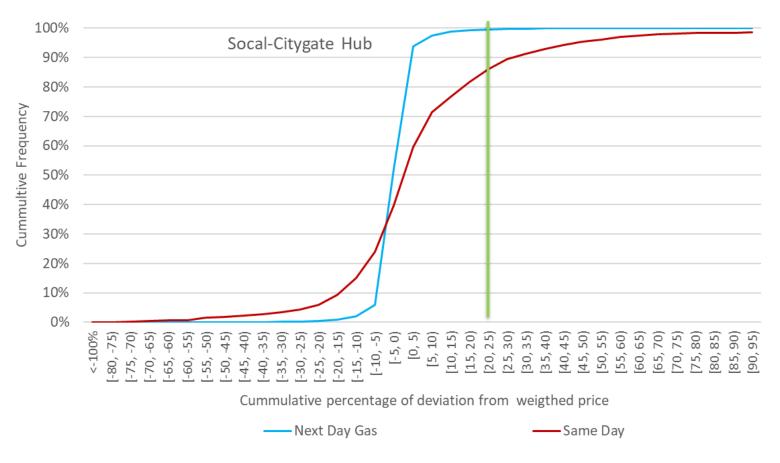


SoCal-City Gate Hub Prices deviation from weighted average price



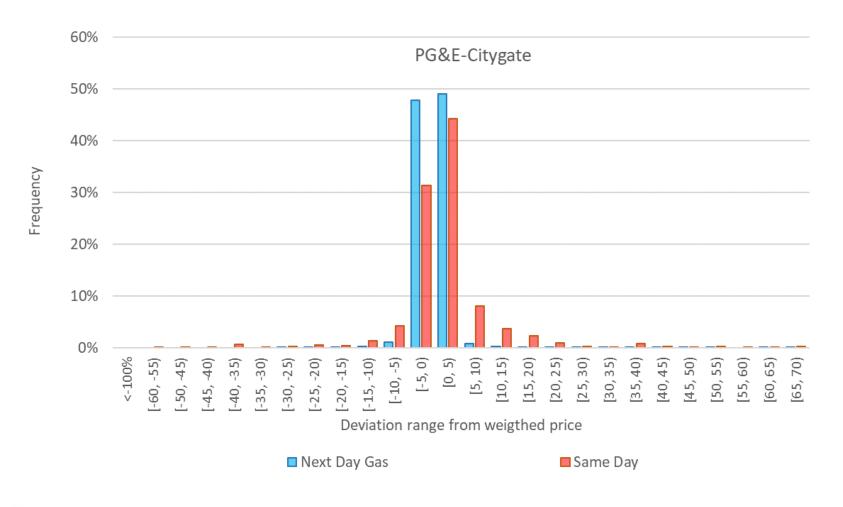


SoCal-City Gate Hub Prices deviation from weighted average price





PG&E Gate Hub Prices deviation from weighted average price





Reference level change requests – for both default commitment costs bids and default energy bids – multipliers unnecessary

- Exclusion of multipliers in reference level adjustments appropriate given the infrequency prices are likely to change throughout the day
- After-the-fact cost recovery process available for any costs not covered

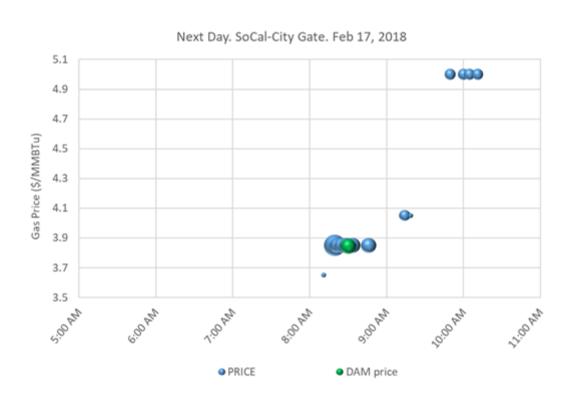


Example of revised default minimum load cost bid calculation submitted in automated reference level change request

- Suppliers must calculate the requested default commitment cost bid using their verifiable expected or actual fuel costs
 - The calculation should <u>not</u> include the 125% multiplier
 - For example, revised default minimum load cost bid = (Resource-Specific Gas Price * Pmin * HR) + Non-Fuel costs + Opportunity Cost Adder
- For manual requests, suppliers will only submit their actual or expected fuel cost and the ISO will calculate the revised reference level bid

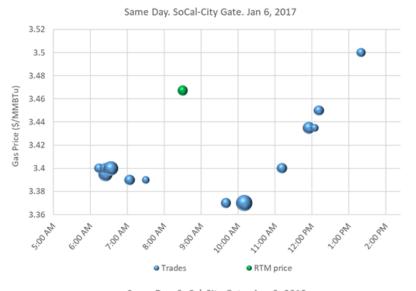


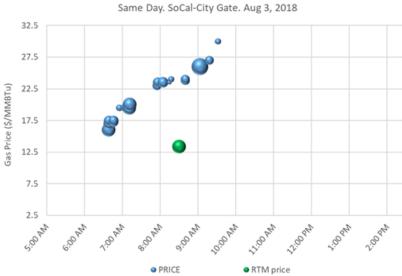
Next day price variations – SoCal- Citygate





Same day variations - SoCal City Gate







Same Day. SoCal-City Gate. Oct 30, 2017

