NYISO Carbon Pricing

Integrating Markets and Public Policy in New York

David Edelson

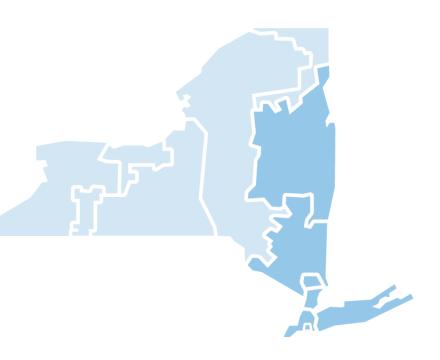
Manager, Operations Performance & Analysis NYISO

ESIG 2019 Spring Technical Workshop



NYISO by the numbers

- New York population: 19.75 million
- 2017 Energy Demand: 156,370 GWh
- 2018 Required Installed Capacity: 42,839 MW
- 2017 Peak: 29,699 MW
- Record peak: 33,956 MW (July 19, 2013)
- Transmission: 11,173 circuit miles
- Power Generation: 700+ units
- Wholesale Market Participants: 434
- Average Annual Market Transactions: \$5.3 billion



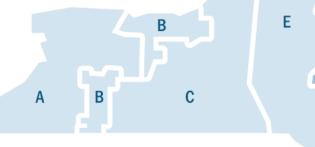


Integrating Markets and Public Policy in New York



Wind, Solar & Storage

Existing and Proposed Wind, Solar, and Storage Capacity in New York State (MW)



Sources: 2018 Gold Book and Interconnection Queue, March 2018

Note: Solar numbers include wholesale MW only.

		UPSTATE (Zones A-E)	DOWNSTATE (Zones F-K)
	Proposed land-based wind	4,264	120
十	Existing land-based wind	1,828	0
æ	Proposed offshore wind	0	96
-;\\doc	Proposed solar	1,058	904
- \	Existing solar	0	32
+ -	Proposed battery storage	195	240



Markets for a Grid in Transition

Resource Flexibility

- Is the quality of bending easily without breaking.
- Today, markets incent flexibility through Products, Pricing, and Settlements.
- Focusing on the integration DERs and Energy Storage, More Frequent Interchange Scheduling, and Price Formation.

Grid Resilience

- Includes: (1) the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties, and (2) the ability to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to the impacts of disruptive events.
- Focusing on ways that markets can incent investments that will support grid resilience.



Carbon Pricing

Link to Carbon Pricing key topic page: https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics=Integrating%20Public%20Policy">https://www.nyiso.com/search?time=last-year&sortField="score&resultsLayout=list&keytopics="score&resultsLayout=list&k



Carbon Pricing Proposal

- On December 7, 2018, the NYISO released the IPPTF Carbon Pricing Proposal outlining a potential design for incorporating the cost of carbon emissions into the wholesale electricity markets.
 - In 2019, the NYISO and its stakeholders with be finalizing the design, and determining whether the proposal should be implemented.
- The proposal aims to incorporate the cost of carbon, as established by the New York Public Service Commission, in a manner that:
 - Is economically efficient,
 - Avoids major cost shifts among New York customers,
 - Is transparent, and
 - Provides market/ regulatory stability



Motivation for Carbon Pricing

Provide a market-oriented approach to bridge state policies and the NYISO markets

- Lessens the impact of negative energy pricing from renewables as penetration increases
- Lessens pressure for out-of-market incentives for non-renewable resources

Provide transparent price signals reflecting carbon externality

- Helps achieve New York State (NYS) decarbonization goals efficiently
- Aligns commitment and dispatch with state policy goals
- Signals investment for reducing carbon, including innovative solutions beyond the NYS Clean Energy Standard
- Fine-tunes solutions with granular prices (e.g., siting of new renewables, storage operation)



Energy Market Operations with Carbon Charges

Participants Submit Supply Offers

NYISO Commitment & Dispatch

NYISO Settles Transactions

- Market participants submit supply offers inclusive of their estimated carbon charges.
- NYISO minimizes production costs subject to system constraints using commitment and dispatch software.
- NYISO charges loads and credits suppliers for energy.
- NYISO accounts for carbon charges to suppliers and residuals to load (subject to true-ups).



Carbon Charges

- Carbon charges would be applied to each emitting supplier
 - Emissions from Clean Energy Standard eligible wholesale suppliers would not be subject to the carbon charge.¹
 - Emissions associated with participation in the SCR, EDRP, and DSASP programs would not subject to the carbon charge.
 - Suppliers would submit emissions data after-the-fact at an hourly granularity.
- Non-emitting suppliers would not have a carbon charge.



External Transactions

- Apply carbon charges or credits to external transactions such that they compete with internal resources (and each other) as if the NYISO was not applying a carbon charge to internal suppliers (i.e., on a status quo basis)*
 - Imports would be paid the LBMP and get a carbon charge equal to the real time carbon impact (LBMPc), at the relevant border
 - Exports would pay the LBMP and receive a carbon credit equal to the real time
 LBMPc at the relevant border
 - Wheel-through transactions have a two part carbon charge; they would pay the LBMPc at the import interface and would be paid the LBMPc at the export interface
 - Carbon charges only apply to transactions that flow in real-time



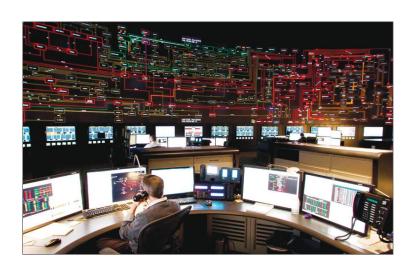
What comes next?

- The proposal is currently proceeding through in the NYISO stakeholder process.
- If supported by New York State and ultimately approved by stakeholders, the NYISO Board of Directors and FERC, Carbon Pricing in the wholesale markets would be implemented.
 - Will not be implemented before Q2 2021.



The Mission of the New York Independent System Operator, in collaboration with its stakeholders, is to serve the public interest and provide benefit to consumers by:

- Maintaining and enhancing regional reliability
- Operating open, fair and competitive wholesale electricity markets
- Planning the power system for the future
- Providing factual information to policymakers, stakeholders and investors in the bulk power system



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