

# **Evaluation of Sub-Annual Designs for PJM's RPM**

Education on California Slice of Day

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## Resource Adequacy in California

## Resource adequacy (RA) is achieved through bilateral contracts

- Previously, we discussed seasonal components of capacity markets in MISO, NYISO and ISO-NE
- California ISO (CAISO) is not primarily responsible for resource adequacy and does not operate a centralised capacity market
- Instead, California relies on self-supply and bilateral contracting between Load-Serving Entities (LSEs) and resources to achieve RA
- Established in the 2000's, California's RA program requires each LSE to independently procure enough generation resources to meet capacity requirements and to demonstrate compliance with this requirement (see next slide)

ISO/RTO	Capacity Market Construct
PJM	Annual auction
NYISO	Monthly auctions, two capability periods
MISO	Four seasonal products
ISO-NE	Biannual construct proposed
CAISO	No centralized capacity market



Source: [1] CAISO, "CAISO RA Workshop", June 6, 2023, available at https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Presentation-CAISO-RA-Workshop-Current-Processes-and-Interoperability-Jun6-2023.pdf. [2] FERC, "Understanding and Participating in California ISO (CAISO) Processes", April 7, 2025, available at https://www.ferc.gov/understanding-and-participating-california-iso-caiso-processes.

# Resource Adequacy in California (cont.)

## Resource adequacy (RA) is achieved through bilateral contracts

## Capacity requirements:

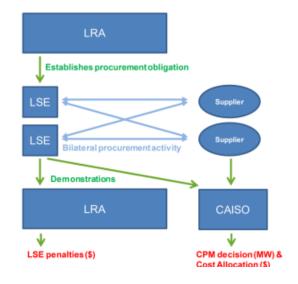
- LSEs must contract enough capability to meet requirements: forecasted peak load + an annual planning reserve margin (PRM)
- Targets are set by Local Regulatory Agencies (LRAs). For example, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for the system<sup>[A]</sup>
- CAISO only allocates certain operational (flex) requirements. LSEs must comply with system, local and flexible requirements

#### Procurement:

- LSEs bilaterally contract with resources to meet RA obligations
- Resources commit through must-offer obligations to have capacity available at specific times and to bid into the electricity market at those times<sup>[B]</sup>

## Compliance:

All LSEs must demonstrate compliance with their requirement



Notes: [A] The majority of LSEs are governed by the CPUC (90% of 2023 peak load). [B] Resources can also participate in competitive solicitations held by CAISO to address any capacity deficits.

Sources: [1] CAISO, "CAISO RA Workshop", June 6, 2023, available at https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Presentation-CAISO-RA-Workshop-Current-Processes-and-Interoperability-Jun6-2023.pdf. [2] CPUC, "2023 RA Report", August 2025, available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/resource-adequacy-homepage/2023-resource-adequacy-reportv2.pdf, p. 3.

## **Slice of Day Framework**

System targets shifted from monthly peak load to monthly slice of day for CPUC-jurisdictional LSEs

LSEs must comply with three types of requirements:

#### Resource Adequacy Targets Slice of Day Historically, capacity required to meet 1-in-2 system In the 2025 compliance year, the System peak demand forecast in each month of the year (plus CPUC implemented the Slice of Day PRM) RA framework Capacity from resource located within a Local Capacity Area (LCA) → local requirement set by annual CAISO System requirements are now based Local study using 1-in10 weather year and N-1-1 contingency on hourly load forecasts on CAISO's (plus PRM) 'worst' day each month of the year Capacity from a resource operationally able to meet 'Worst' day → day of the month that variations in load → requirement set to meet highest contains the hour with the highest **Flexible** expected three-hour net load ramp each month (plus coincident peak load forecast PRM) Set by annual CAISO study

Sources: [1] CAISO, "CAISO RA Workshop", June 6, 2023, available at https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Presentation-CAISO-RA-Workshop-Current-Processes-and-Interoperability-Jun6-2023.pdf. [2] CAISO, "CAISO/MISO RA Discussion", June 27, 2023, available at https://cdn.misoenergy.org/20230711-12%20RASC%20Item%2008aii%20CAISO%20Presentation629480.pdf. [3] CPUC, "Report on Resource Adequacy Slice of Day Implementation and Year Ahead Showings", February 5, 2024, p. 3.



# Slice of Day Framework (cont.)

## LSEs must show portfolio of resources that meets load shape

### Motivation



Rolling blackouts in 2021



Penetration of variable energy and intermittent resources



Reliability concerns outside of historic peak hours

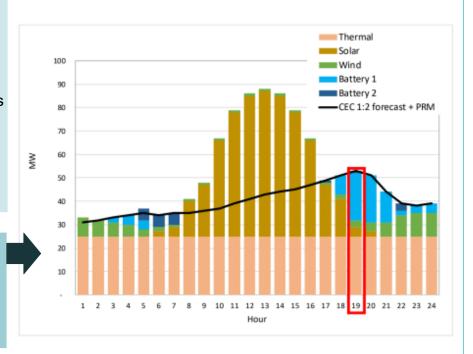
LSEs to procure capacity to meet periods of
system stress, rather than only peak load

In 2021, the CPUC launched a multi-year reform process → finalised in 2023, implemented in 2025





LSEs must show a portfolio of resources sufficient to meet individual load shape, *i.e.*, their individual load forecasts during all 24 hours of CAISO's forecasted 'worst' day each month, plus a PRM



Sources: [1] CPUC, "2026 Resource Adequacy and Slice of Day Guide", September 23, 2025, available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/resource-adequacy-homepage/resource-adequacy-compliance-materials/guides-and-resources/2026-ra-slice-of-day-filing-guide.pdf, p 12. [2] CAISO, "CAISO RA Processes and CPUC's SOD", January 2024, available at https://www.caiso.com/notices/resource-adequacy-modeling-and-program-design-updated-california-public-utility-commissions-slice-of-day-white-paper-posted, p. 7.

## **Resource Accreditation under SOD**

Updated approach to qualifying capacity for intermittent resources and

storage

LRAs determine rules for Qualifying Capacity (QC)



CAISO adjusts QC for deliverability constraints

CAISO determines net qualifying capacity (NQC)



For Flexible RA resources, CAISO determines EFC from NQC, accounting for resources' start up time

CAISO determines effective flexible capacity (EFC)

#### Before SOD

- Intermittent resources (solar/wind) were measured by monthly ELCC values
- Dispatchable resources were measured based on their available capacity / most recent maximum power plant output

#### After SOD

- Intermittent resources (solar/wind) measured by exceedance method, based on resources' historical outputs
  - *E.g.*, 75% exceedance profile is how much wind output is expected in each hour on 75% of days in a month
  - Exceedance levels are specific to seasons, resource types and regions, and set to match historical output during critical reliability hours
- For storage resources, sufficient non-storage capacity is required to be able to charge storage capacity, including efficiency losses
- No change for dispatchable resources

Sources: [1] CAISO, "2025 Resource Adequacy and Slice of Day Guide", September 25, 2024, available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/resource-adequacy-homepage/resource-adequacy-compliance-materials/guides-and-resources/2025-ra-slice-of-day-filing-guide.pdf, p. 14., [2] Pooja Agarwal and David Wooley, "Resource Adequacy Primer", June 2025, available at https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/page/Draft\_Resource\_Adequacy\_Primer.pdf, p. 11.





# **Thank You**



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