

# **New York ISO 2002 Demand Response Programs: *Evaluation Results***

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Transmission Reliability Peer Review**

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# *Overview of Presentation*

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## ➤ **Evaluation of NYISO 2002 Demand Response Program:**

- **Project Objectives**

- **Stakeholders**

- **Accomplishments**

  - **Approach**

  - **Key Findings**

- **Significance**

  - **Impact of evaluation results on NYISO & NYSERDA Pgms**

- **Deliverables**



# *Project Objectives*

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## ➤ **NYISO:**

- **Assess Reliability and Market Impacts of DR program(s)**
- **Understand Customer Performance in a Voluntary Emergency DR Program (EDRP)**
- **Understand Barriers to Participation in Day-Ahead Market (Economic) Demand Response Programs**

## ➤ **NYSERDA:**

- **Assess Impact and Role of DR Enabling Technology**
- **Assess Sustainability of DR Providers from a Business Perspective**



# Key Stakeholders and their Involvement

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**Sponsors** —

NYISO

NYSERDA

U.S. DOE

**Project Team** —

Neenan Associates

CERTS:  
- LBNL  
- PNNL

**Stakeholders** —

NYISO PRL  
Working group

Utilities

NYPSC

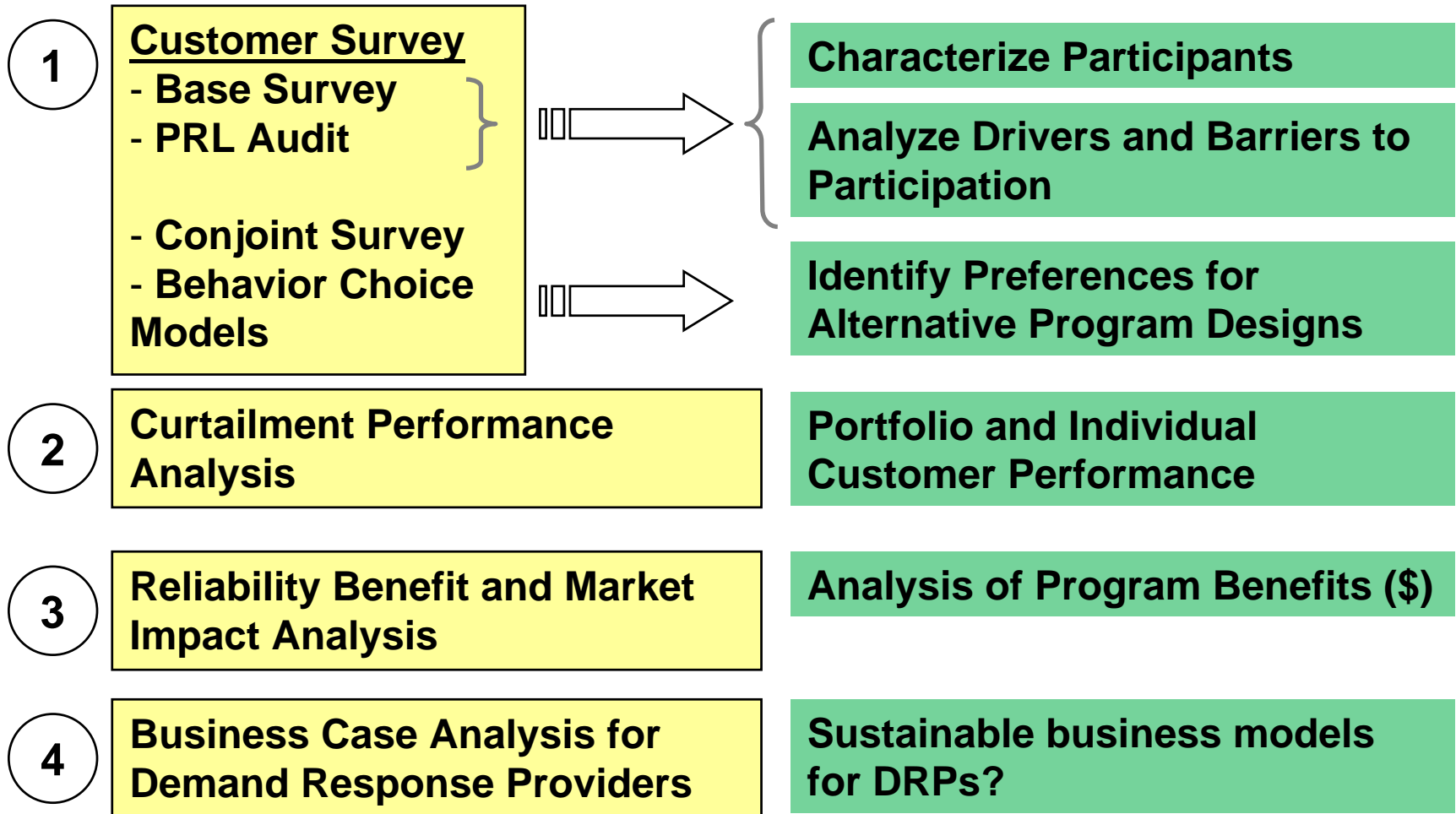
Customers

CSPs

ESCOs



# Evaluation Approach and Objectives



# NYISO Electricity Markets

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Customer-Supplied Resource Programs

- **Generation Assurance - ICAP**
- **Energy** - in two sequential markets:
  - **Day-Ahead Market (DAM)**
  - Real-Time (RTM)
- **Direct-bid Ancillary Services**
  - Operating Reserve
  - Regulation
  - **Emergency**
- **Cost Based Ancillary Services**
- **Congestion Protection** - the “TCC”

ICAP/SCR

DADRP

EDRP



# NYISO PRL Program Features

	Market Function	Eligible	Event Notice	Payment
ICAP	Installed Capacity	> 100 kW	Day-ahead advisory, 2 hour notice	\$/kW Market value of ICAP
EDRP	Emergency Capacity	> 100 kW	2 hour notice	Greater of \$.50/kWh or RTM LBMP
DADRP	Economic Energy	1 MW increments	Bid by 5am, day-ahead, notice by noon	Greater of Bid \$/kWh or DAM LBMP



# DR Program: Market Impacts

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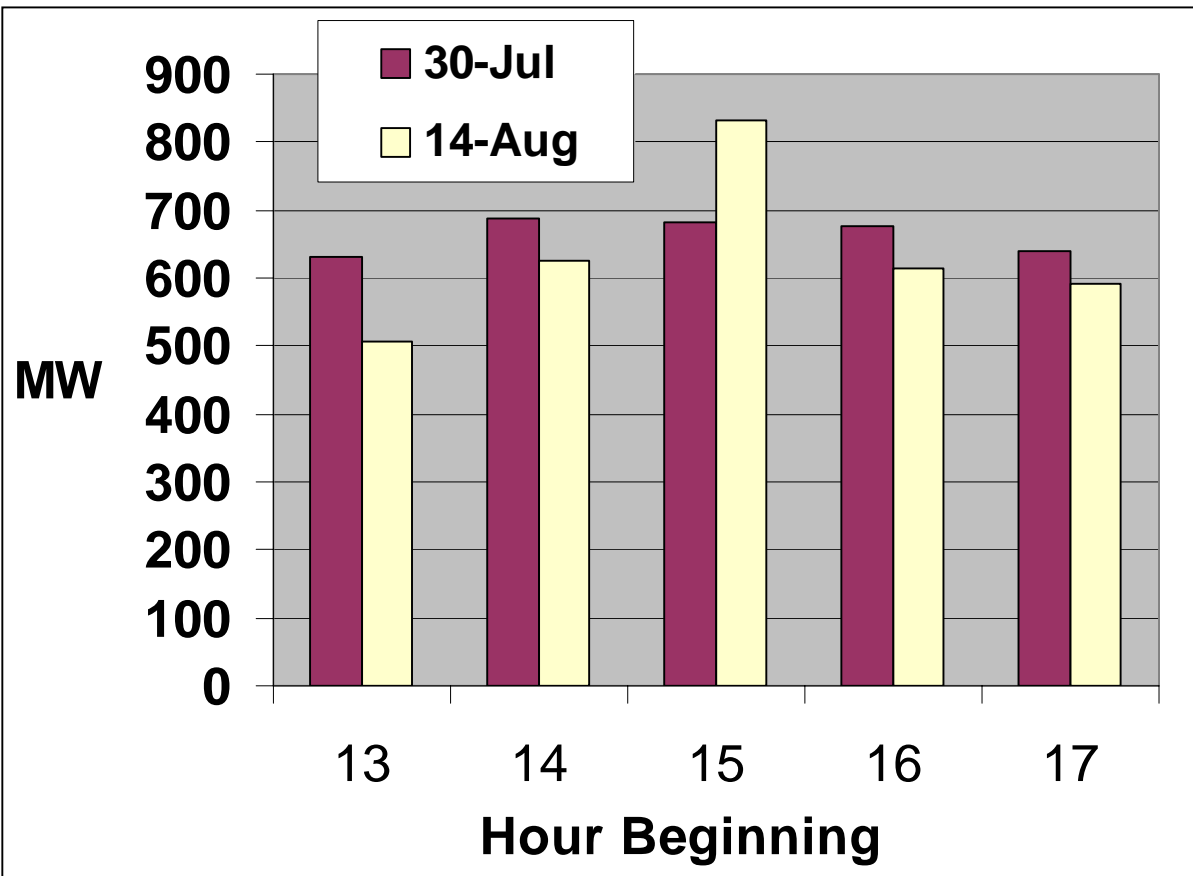
Program	Participants (Enrolled MW)	Events	Load Curtailed
<b>EDRP 2002</b>	<b>1711 (1481 MW)</b>	<b>22 hr Downstate; 10 hr Upstate</b>	<b>~668 MW</b>
<i>2001</i>	<i>292 (712 MW)</i>	<i>23/17</i>	<i>425 MW</i>
<b>DADRP 2002</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1486 MWh scheduled</b>	<b>~14 MW (average)</b>
<i>2001</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>2694 MWh</i>	<i>8</i>





# EDRP Summer 2002 Performance

- Location: NYC/LI (~20%), Western NY (55~%), Capital (~25%)

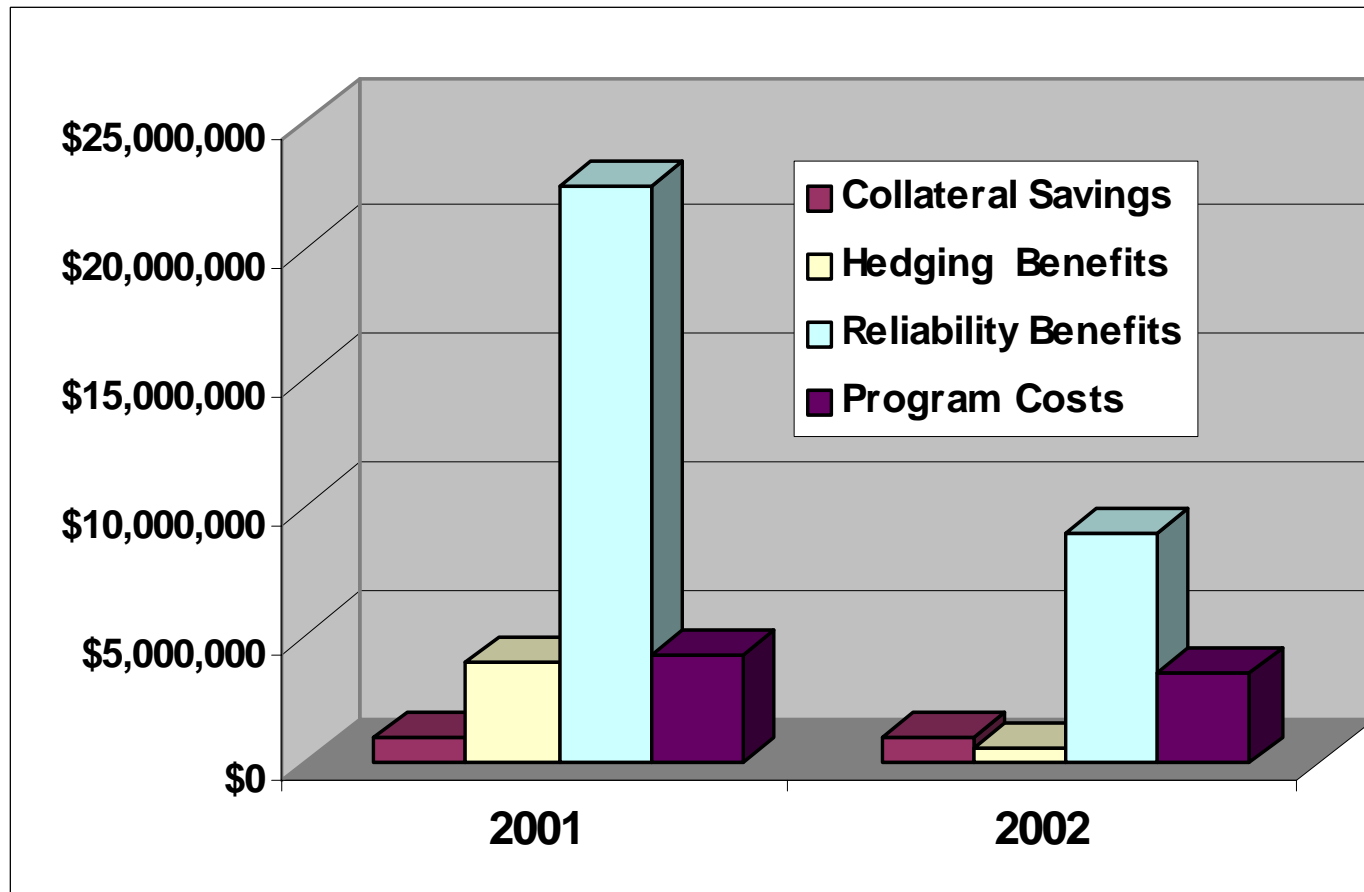


- 1,711 enrolled participants (1,481 MW)
- Actual Load Curtailed = ~668 MW (avg.)
- ~75% load curtailment; onsite generation ~20%
- ISO payments = \$3.5M



# *EDRP Reliability Benefits and Market Price Impacts*

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- Reliability benefits: reduction in LOLP valued at \$5.00/kWh



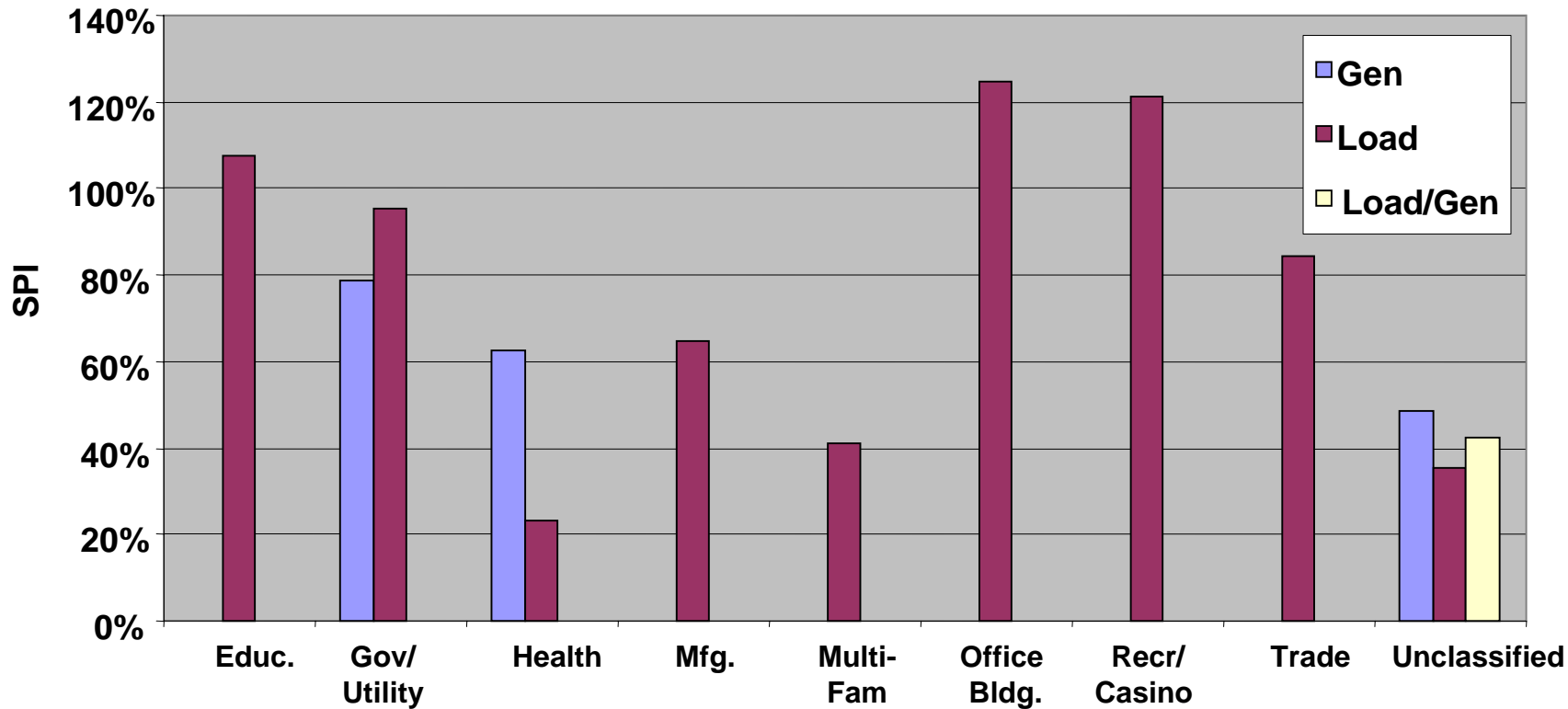
# ***Understanding Customer Response: Performance Metrics***

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- **Subscribed Performance Index** (SPI): ratio of customer's *actual* average hourly load reduction to their *subscribed* load reduction
  - Indicates customer's actual performance relative to their commitment
- **Peak Performance Index** (PPI): ratio of customer's *actual* average hourly load reduction to their non-coincident peak demand
  - Characterizes customer's relative technical potential when compared to similar facilities
- **Implications:**
  - ISO system operators – how reliable a resource?
  - ESCOs/CSP and Public Benefits Administrators – who to target?



# Performance (SPI) by Business Type and Curtailment Strategy



Subscribed MW  
Active Participants

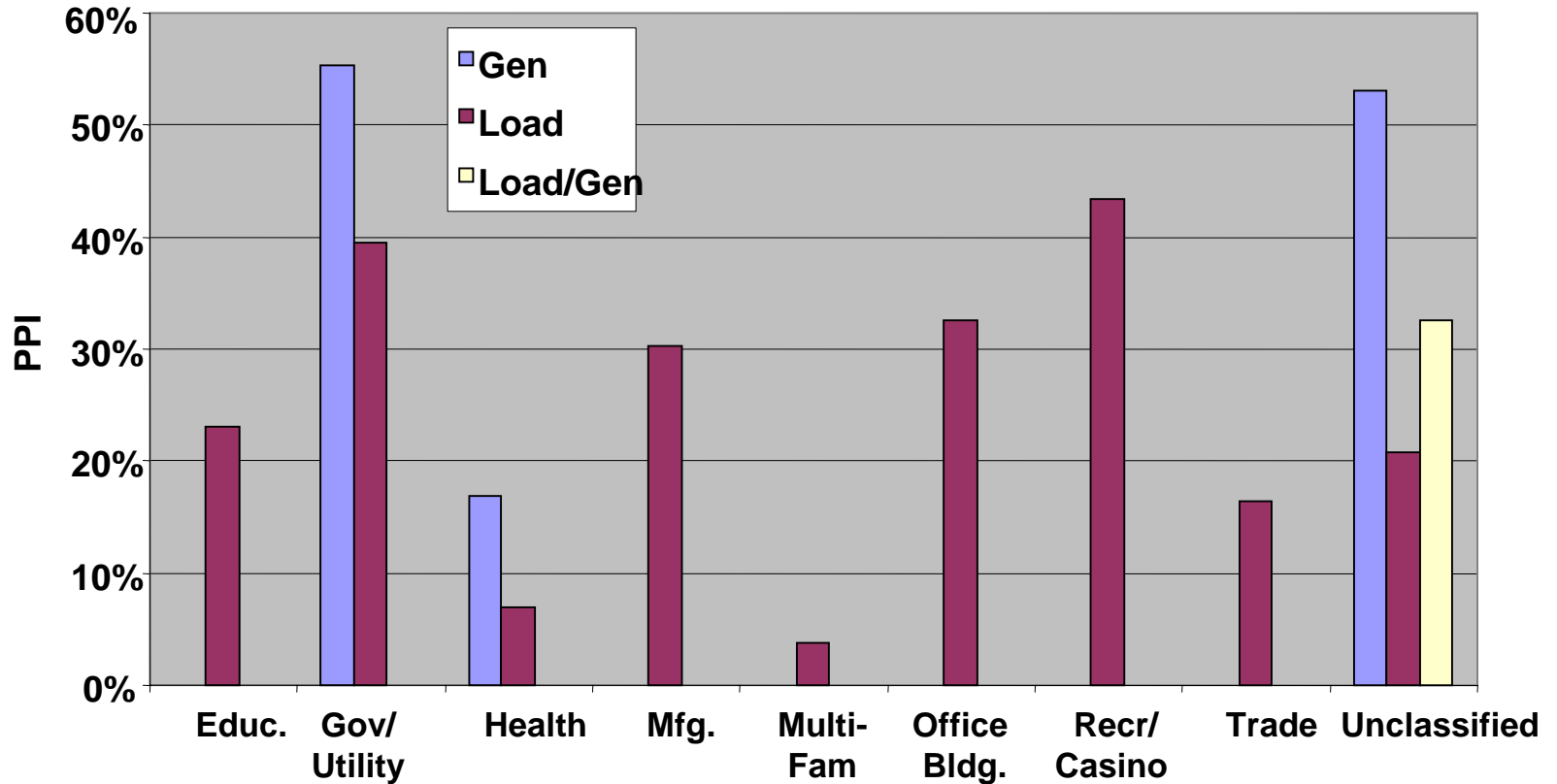
9	90	13	502	3	5	2	13	246
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Subscribed MW  
All Participants

30	123	28	558	9	8	5	26	551
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# Curtailment Potential (PPI) by Business Type and Curtailment Strategy



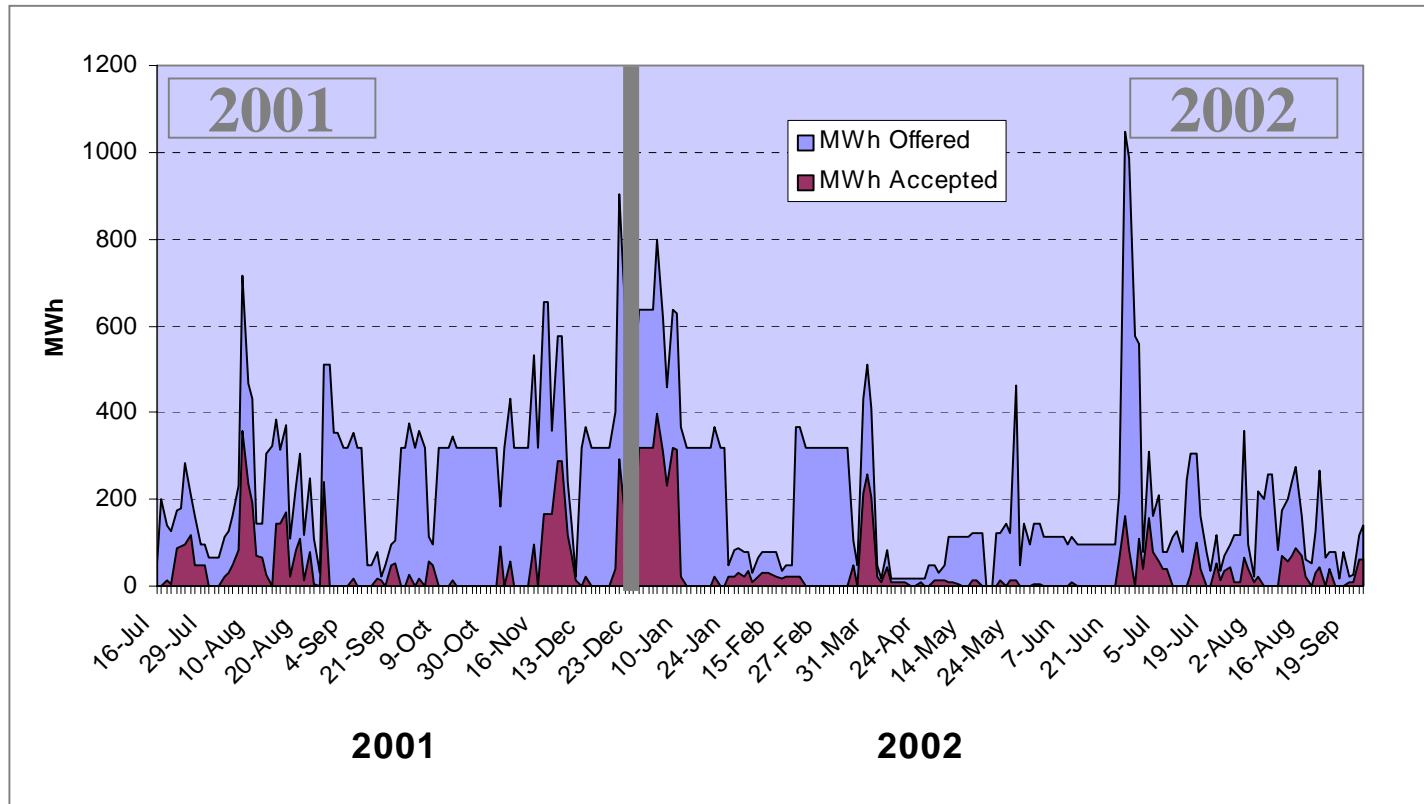
Subscribed MW  
Active  
Participants

9	90	13	502	3	5	2	13	246
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- Avg. load curtailment = 34% of CBL



# Day-Ahead Market “Economic” DR Program: Low Participation and Bidding Activity



- Fewer customer bids accepted and scheduled in 2002 (~7 MW average) vs. 2001
- Customer offer prices generally low (\$50-150/MWh), given DAM price environment



# Customer Market Survey and PRL Audit

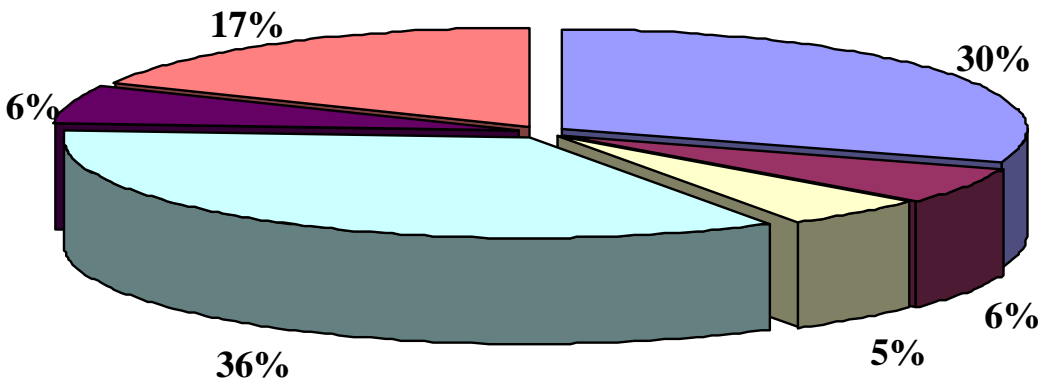
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- Base survey: 144 respondents (~17% response rate)
- PRL Audit: 35 in-depth telephone interviews conducted by CERTS engineers
- Questions on cust. characteristics, enabling technologies, load curtailment strategies, & barriers to DADRP participation

Customer Segment	Base Survey	PRL Audit (sub-set)
EDRP only	58	19
EDRP/ICAP	16	6
DADRP	11	10
Informed Non-Part.	59	0
Total	144	35



# Primary Stated Reason for Not Participating in DADRP



Base = 63, No response = 81

- Potential Benefits Don't Justify Risk
- Penalty is too severe
- Payments are too low
- Unable to shift usage
- Conflict with contract or rate
- Inadequate knowledge

## Barriers

### ➤ Organizational/institutional

- Low program awareness levels
- Inability to shift usage (36%)
- Inadequate knowledge of requirements (17%)
- Concerns about occupant comfort

### ➤ Economic/Program-design Related

- Potential benefits don't justify risks (30%)
- High bid price thresholds (5%)
- Short payback periods for DR investments

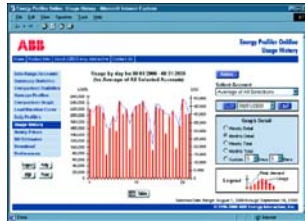




# Enabling Technologies for Demand Response



Interval Metering



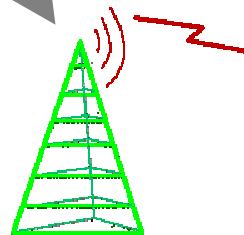
Energy Information Tools



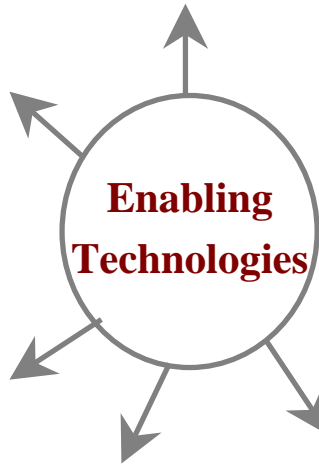
Backup Generation



Load Control



Communications/  
Notification



- Long-term persistence and sustainability of customer load curtailments depends on:

- Automated load response with “Permission-based” control by customer
- “Clean, environmentally acceptable” on-site generation

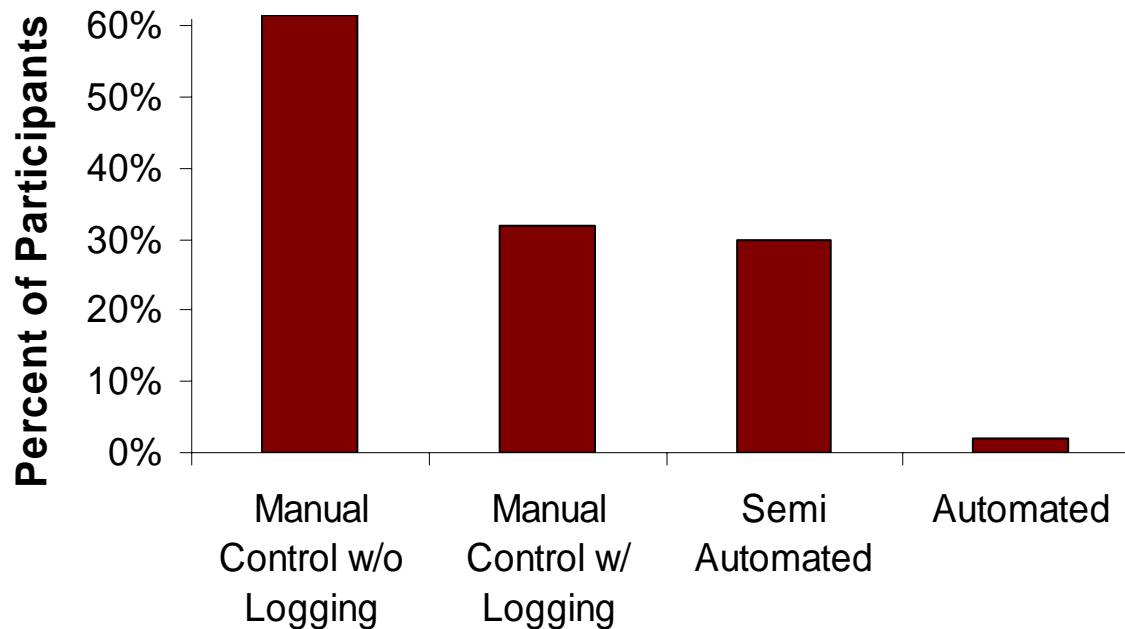
- Web-based near-real time load monitoring seen as very useful

- Multiple notification channels facilitate timely response



# Few Customers Utilize Automated Load Curtailment Strategies

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- **60% of customers relied on manual approaches during load curtailments**
- **Most manual control without logging, suggesting no integration into O&M procedures**
- **Semi-automated LR more prevalent at larger facilities (>1 MW)**
- **Customers want “Permission-based” load control**



# ***Significance: Impacts on NYISO***

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## **➤ Improved DR Program Design and Rules**

- ICAP/SCR program called before EDRP and receive energy payment if called to curtail
- Eliminated 10% penalty provision for DADRP

## **➤ Expanded customer outreach/information program (with NYSERDA and NYPSC)**

- Subscribed Load increased by 15% in 2003 in ICAP/SCR and EDRP (~1780 MW)

## **➤ Improved confidence in Load As A Resource among NYISO System Operators**

- 2003: DR Programs called to help restore grid after Northeast blackout (Aug. 15 and 16)
- Over 850 MW of load curtailed on Aug. 15 (ICAP/SCR ~360 MW; EDRP ~497 MW)
- Market impacts: ~\$53M in reliability benefits vs. ~7.5M in payments



# *Significance: Impacts on NYSEERDA*

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- **Targeting of public benefits funding**
  - More emphasis on customer training and education (e.g., bidding strategies, load curtailment plans)
  - Priority for DR projects serving certain geographic zones (NYC/LI) and smaller customer markets
- **Emphasize role of Load Aggregators: assess DR “business models”**
- **Program integration, marketing and strategy**
  - Integrate DR with EE program strategies in various market segments
  - Develop long-term DR strategy (getting beyond “crisis”)



# ***Significance: Implications for DOE Transmission Reliability Program***

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## ➤ **DR enabling technologies: Role and Design Criteria**

- Role: Necessary but not sufficient condition to elicit sustained customer participation
- Large Industrial: process controls already in place; EIS/notification technologies provide incremental value
- Comm'l/institutional bldgs: DR needs to be automated, seamless, energy-manager friendly, with minimal impact on occupant comfort

## ➤ **Institutional, market and information barriers also need to be targeted and overcome**

- Institutional/Organizational: most customers not yet comfortable bidding into “economic” DR program but will respond to system emergency defined by ISO
- Market:
  - Load aggregators: DR products are non-standard
  - Customers: wary of investments with long paybacks, DR is not their “core business” and reluctant to undertake behavioral changes
- Information: Many customers have *limited information* on load curtailment potential, optimal DR strategies, methods to value DR investments, and “spill over” benefits of DR enabling technologies



# Deliverables

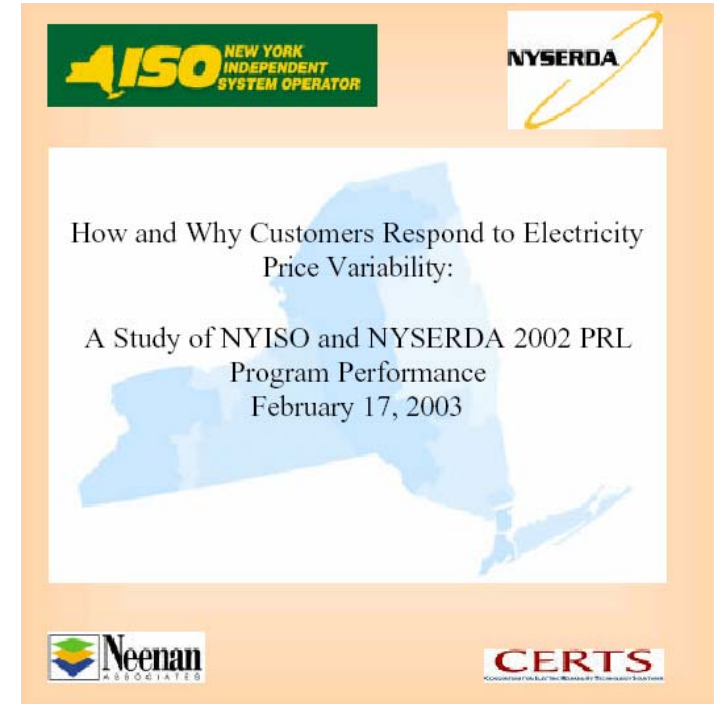
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## ➤ Publications:

- Neenan Associates and CERTS (2003), “How and Why Customers Respond to Electricity Price Variability: A Study of NYISO and NYSERDA 2002 PRL Program Performance,” LBNL-52209.
- Goldman, C. *et al*, (2002), “Do ‘Enabling Technologies’ Affect Customer Performance in Price-Responsive Load Programs?” LBNL-50328.

## ➤ Technical Briefings

- Technical briefing to NYISO Price-Responsive Load Working Group (Nov. 2002).
- Technical Briefings to NYISO and NYSERDA on DR program evaluation results (Nov. & Dec. 2002).



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