



**Valley Electric Association Comments to the California Air
Resources Board on Amendments to the Mandatory Reporting
Requirement Regulations
January 20, 2017**

Valley Electric Association (VEA), Inc. hereby submits these comments to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on its consideration of possible amendments to Mandatory Reporting Requirements (MRR). VEA also submitted comments in September of 2016 and October of 2015 on this CARB rulemaking.

VEA is a small electric cooperative utility, primarily serving load in Nevada. VEA, recognizing the benefit of regional cooperation, was a first-mover in transitioning the service of its Nevada load into the CAISO as a Participating Transmission Owner (PTO) and a CAISO Load Serving Entity (LSE) in 2013. Through the CAISO, VEA serves on average 60 MW/hour of load spread through southern Nevada. VEA services its load through federal river project hydroelectricity, pooled supply agreements with other cooperatives, and economy energy purchases outside of California. Since 2013, VEA has served its Nevada load through CAISO imports at Mead – a delivery point located outside of California. VEA works diligently to balance its electricity supplies to its load. On an annual basis, VEA's imbalances which now flow through the CAISO's markets, have been a small fraction of VEA's total Nevada load.¹

In its December 21, 2016 package ARB has proposed further changes to how it accounts for energy transfers from adjacent states so as to accurately represent the carbon associated with electricity imported into California. VEA is supportive of the CAISO's proposed algorithmic changes which hold the possibility of a more equitable treatment of electricity flows into and out of California across through neighboring participating regions. CARB's proposed changes in section 95111 will not provide a resolution to disparities that are created for VEA by CARB's treatment of the balancing energy that is used to balance VEA's Nevada load.

CARB seems to have implicitly declined other proposed remedies offered by VEA given that no related changes have been proposed in any of the draft policy changes recommended. VEA is disappointed that CARB has been unwilling to address VEA's concerns – concerns that are recognized as legitimate by the CAISO. (VEA's

¹ For example, on net VEA had approximately 1% imbalances for its Nevada load served through the CAISO in 2015.



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September 2016 comments outlined these issues and proposed remedies in detail and attached herein.)

VEA urges CARB to continue to work with the CAISO to implement algorithmic changes that both resolve the EIM issue and provide a model accurate treatment of any regions that participate in the CAISO energy markets yet are located outside the state of California. In the interim VEA again asks CARB to be responsive to VEA's requests to address the failure of the MRR rules and practices to properly account for the impact of VEA's balancing energy on California carbon.

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Valley Electric Association Comments to the California Air Resources Board on 2016 Amendments to the Mandatory Reporting Requirement Regulations
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Valley Electric Association (VEA), Inc. appreciates the opportunity to provide input to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on its consideration of possible amendments to the Cap and Trade program. VEA offers these comments and recommended changes to the Mandatory Reporting Requirements (MRR). VEA has also submitted comments in response to the proposed cap and trade program changes.

VEA is a small electric cooperative utility, primarily serving load in Nevada. VEA, recognizing the benefit of regional cooperation, was a first-mover in transitioning the service of its Nevada load into the CAISO as a Participating Transmission Owner (PTO) and a CAISO Load Serving Entity (LSE) in 2013. Through the CAISO, VEA serves on average 60 MW/hour of load spread through southern Nevada. VEA services its load through federal river project hydroelectricity, pooled supply agreements with other cooperatives, and economy energy purchases outside of California. Since 2013, VEA has served its Nevada load through CAISO imports at Mead – a delivery point located outside of California. VEA works diligently to balance its electricity supplies to its load. On an annual basis, VEA's imbalances which now flow through the CAISO's markets, have been a small fraction of VEA's total Nevada load.¹

Valley Electric offers some overall comments, written collectively for the policy making processes in both the cap and trade and the MRR program. They are written collectively because collectively the policies, coupled with their implementation, are falling short of achieving reasonable outcomes with respect to serving non-California load through the California (CAISO). In these comments, we discuss the problem and offer several remedies for CARB's consideration in its 2016 policy changes, remedies which include (1) adding provisions to allow entities serving non-California load through the CAISO an ability to balance their loads and resources without the full burden of presumed sourcing from, and sinking in, California, and (2) issuances of a small number of allowances to offset CARB carbon costs being imposed on non-California load being served through the CAISO.

¹ For example, on net VEA had approximately 1% imbalances for its Nevada load served through the CAISO in 2015.



Problem Definition: CARB policies do not properly address the service of non-California load through the CAISO.

There are several ways in which the existing policies and frameworks improperly treat non-California load.

CAISO Tagging Methods and Market Model assume imports only for California load and exports only from California Generation

When cap and trade came into effect, the Energy Imbalance Market (EIM) did not exist. The convention adopted by CARB via cap and trade and MRR assigned responsibilities for imported power based on scheduled power flows (e-tags.) Under this approach, all CAISO load is effectively considered to be California load. With the inception of the EIM, CARB modified its regulations to address power imported to the state via the EIM. Imports to California under the EIM are not identified based on schedules, but are instead attributed to California load based on an algorithm that recognizes that not all energy being used in the EIM is flowing to California load.

With discussions of a regional power market, there is growing awareness that the existing regulatory provisions for accounting for electricity imported into the state and associated emissions will not work in a multi-state market. Specifically, as the CAISO indicates in its recent Regional GHG issue paper, the approach currently used for accounting for imports in the day-ahead markets based on e-tags will not work within a multi-state balancing authority model.² In fact, the CAISO already operates as a multi-state balancing authority; it has since VEA joined the CAISO as an LSE and a PTO in 2013. The CAISO indicates in its paper that it operates a single balancing authority even with the participation of VEA.³

CARB's current accounting rules treat all external supply scheduled into CAISO in the day-ahead and real-time markets as serving California load, and thus subject such supply to obligations under the cap and trade and reporting regulations. Because the CAISO market model does not distinguish between delivery points within the state boundary, and delivery points outside the state, there is no mechanism within CARB's current e-tag based accounting scheme to either (1) recognize that VEA's energy flowing through the CAISO market does not all go to California and (2) recognize that some of the energy serving VEA's CAISO market purchases comes from outside of California. The CAISO in its regional paper recognizes this.⁴

As a result, VEA has to pay a carbon premium for energy delivered *through* the CAISO market and into Nevada. This is in direct opposition to legislative and regulatory

² Regional Integration California Greenhouse Gas Compliance issue paper, CAISO, August 29, 2016 (<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/IssuePaper-RegionalIntegrationCaliforniaGreenHouseGasCompliance.pdf>), p. 3).

³ *Id.*, FN 9.

⁴ *Id.*, p. 10.



intent that only imported electricity that that serves California load be subject to carbon obligations.⁵

VEA's service through the CAISO is only to serve its Nevada load, yet VEA is exposed to carbon costs through the CAISO and through CARB

VEA's deliveries to the CAISO are only intended to serve its non-California load: before VEA joined the CAISO it imported no electricity into the CAISO. VEA has no business model to import energy to the CAISO for profit; VEA makes best efforts to reduce any residual energy absorbed by the CAISO net of its load and to minimize purchases from the CAISO, and from a physical point of view, any residual energy of VEA's most likely never flows to California.

VEA is subjected to carbon costs for energy delivered through CAISO for its Nevada load but does not receive allowance allocations to compensate its customer for these costs

CARB provided no carbon allowances to VEA to relieve the costs associated with servicing its Nevada load from energy imported to and delivered through the CAISO. Whereas CARB provides allowances to offset the costs of the cap and trade program on California retail customers, CARB provides no allowance value to offset the carbon costs for VEA's Nevada customers. Thus, VEA bears the burden of the full carbon costs for energy that service VEA's Nevada load from the CAISO market despite that the regulations call for excluding carbon charges if such energy was imported.

GHG accounting rules discriminate against non-California load served through the CAISO relative to non-California load served through the EIM, and relative to California load served through the CAISO

CARB's current GHG accounting rules directly discriminate against non-California load being served through the CAISO. VEA is being discriminated against vis-à-vis other entities in two respects.

1. For EIM Participants, there is recognition of, and accounting for the reality that, the service of the participants' imbalance through the CAISO market at

⁵ CARB's existing definition for imported electricity reads: "Imported Electricity" means electricity generated outside the state of California and delivered to serve load located inside the state of California. Imported electricity includes electricity delivered across balancing authority areas from a first point of receipt located outside the state of California, to the first point of delivery located inside the state of California, having a final point of delivery in California. ...Imported electricity does not include electricity imported into the CAISO balancing authority area to serve retail customers that are located within the CAISO balancing authority area, but outside the state of California." Section 95802 – Definitions.



times comes from an out-of-state resource that does not bear the cost of carbon. Because VEA participates in the CAISO, rather than the EIM, CARB assigns a carbon obligation for **every** MW that serves VEA's load whether or not it came from a California source.

2. For other load served by CAISO, CARB has provided allowances to offset the cost impact of the cap and trade program to retail end users.⁶ CARB is treating VEA as a covered entity for its service of its Nevada load, yet CARB has not provided any allowances to VEA to offset the carbon costs on its customers that are being imposed in the service of its Nevada load⁷ through the CAISO even though CARB policies call for such allocations.⁸

It is not just nor is it good policy for California to continue to impose carbon costs in this way on an entity serving non-California load through the CAISO. To continue to not find a remedy is squarely in the face of the intent of the cap and trade program and perpetuates discrimination toward one small entity that chose to be a first-mover in the movement of regional efficiency.

The improper treatment and disparity must be remedied at this time

VEA, a small electric cooperative, was the first mover in what is now clearly acknowledged as path to improved efficiency and ultimately to reductions in the West's carbon emissions via a regional energy market. CARB would not have expected those forming the EIMs to pay carbon costs on all the MWs that are served through the CAISO-run markets. Similarly, it would be very inappropriate to charge carbon on all the MWs served through the ISO-operated regional market.

There seems to be some presumption on the part of CARB that VEA receives some benefit from participating in the CAISO market that should make it worthwhile for

⁶ See for example CARB's Final Statement of Reason related to allocation of allowances, which noted a main driver of the allocation recommendation was to offset costs for customers/ratepayer cost burden. (See for example p. 5 of Appendix A, Staff Proposal for Allocating Allowances to Electric Distribution Utilities, dated July 2011.) Note that there is no indication that only California Electric Distribution Utilities merited allowances and that the customers of non-California utilities are expected to bear the costs of California's cap and trade program.

⁷ VEA historically has received a very small number of allowances for its approximately 1 MW/hour of California load. VEA's allowance allocation did not increase with CARB covering its service of its Nevada load through the CAISO.

⁸ See Section 95890 – General Provisions for Direct Allocation, part (b) states that “an electric distribution utility that is a covered entity shall be eligible for direct allocation of California GHG allowances...”.



VEA to pay these costs; however, such a standard is not imposed on EIM members, nor is it expected to be imposed on other regional participants.

VEA finds it inconceivable that CARB would continue to treat VEA in such a discriminatory and inappropriate manner. The CAISO also believes that a remedy should be found as soon as possible.⁹

CARB has told VEA in the past that it has to follow its existing policies and must make VEA report in the way that CARB has directed. Yet as described above, CARB's directives cannot ensure that CARB is not violating its own existing policies.¹⁰ CARB has also indicated that it could address these disparities in this upcoming rulemaking. The time is now.

Remedies are available

VEA believes the ultimate remedy is for CARB to work with the CAISO to revise the market design to be robust to account for California and non-California load.

In the interim, CARB has several options to remedy the inappropriate treatment of VEA, all of which would be consistent with the goals of the cap and trade and reporting regulations. That is, none of the changes VEA is requesting are intended to avoid any net carbon obligation or to advantage VEA relative to other CAISO participants or CARB covered entities.

VEA is submitting comments in response to both the cap and trade policies and the MRR policies with alternative approaches in the respective comments.

VEA requests the following revision be made to accommodate non-California load participating in the CAISO.

The staff has proposed explicit provisions of netting in Section 95111(12)(D) as follows: "(D) Netting of electricity across intervals is prohibited in the calculation of reportable CAISO sales. Excess electricity sold into the CAISO markets in any interval cannot be netted against the electricity purchased from the CAISO markets a different interval." To the extent CARB is not in agreement that VEA's CAISO transactions should be exempt entirely from compliance obligations until such time as a regional market and compliance design does not create an burden for those serving non-California load through the CAISO that well exceeds their incremental carbon impact in California, VEA requests that this additional provision be included in the staff-proposed part (D): "Netting of electricity across intervals is permitted in the calculation of reportable CAISO sales as follows for entities serving non-California load. Excess electricity sold

⁹ CAISO comments regarding the Public Workshop on Potential 2016 Amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations and California Plan for 111(d) Compliance, dated October 19, 2015, pp. 1-2.

¹⁰ Both because when there are imports used to serve VEA's imbalances they are not being exempted from carbon and VEA is not receiving this benefit. Also because CARB has developed policies that are intended to provide allowances to those retail end users covered by the policies, yet CARB has instructed VEA to report for its Nevada load yet provides those retail customers no allowances.



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into the CAISO markets in any interval cannot be netted against the electricity purchased from the CAISO markets at different interval within the same year to the extent that netting does not exceed 10% of the entities' annual non-California load served through the CAISO."

Allowing such entities to net up to 10% of their non-California load provides some ability to the entities to balance their load in the CAISO, and it recognizes that not all excess electricity provided back into the market serves California load. Even with such a netting proposal, any deliveries to the CAISO markets in excess of the entities' non-California load – when measured over the year – would be subject to a carbon obligation. Thereby, such a modification will not result in any net deliveries to the CAISO markets being exempt from carbon accounting.

VEA urges CARB to consider carefully the comments herein and to take action to remedy the improper application of CARB's policies to VEA, the first non-California/non-EIM participant in the CAISO's expanding regional market.

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