

Considerations for Expanded Load Participation in ERCOT Markets

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FERC Order 2222 is a regulatory milestone that will significantly expand opportunities for participation in demand response markets.

Mandates

- 1. Allow DER aggregations to participate directly in RTO/ISO markets and establish DER aggregators as a type of market participant.
- 2. Allow DER aggregators to register DER aggregations under one or more participation models that accommodate the physical and operational characteristics of the DER aggregations.
- 3. Establish a minimum size requirement for DER aggregations that does not exceed 100 kW.
- 4. Establish locational requirements for DER aggregations that are as geographically broad as technically feasible.

Implementation

- 1. Each RTO/ISO must file their tariff changes within 270 days after the publication date of the rule.
- 2. Each RTO/ISO must propose in its compliance filing a reasonable implementation date, together with adequate support explaining how the proposal is appropriately tailored for its region and implements the final rule in a timely manner.
- 3. The Commission will establish on compliance the effective date for each RTO's/ISO's compliance filing.

ERCOT Demand Response Programs (wholesale)

ERCOT programs for wholesale demand response include

- Load participation in an Economic Dispatch (Reserves)
 5-minute obligation to curtail based upon a customer determined price.
- 2. Ancillary Services (NCLR) Responsive Reserve Service and Non-spinning Reserve Service.
- 3. Ancillary Services (CLR)

Responsive Reserve Service, ERCOT Contingency Reserve Service, Regulation Up/Down,

ERCOT manages Wholesale CLR/NCLR sites on a site-specific basis, QSEs manage Ancillary Service Obligations as a portfolio.

Wholesale Demand-Side Management Categories



Potential Future ALR Capabilities

The Ask

- Allow aggregations to provide all ancillary services, and
- Consider voluntary FERC
 2222 compliance by minimizing geographic
 constraints

The Change

 Consider system-wide aggregations for Ancillary Services,*

Potential Opportunity

 Increased competition for Ancillary Services

- Load Zone limited aggregations for participation in SCED, and
- Improved participation in aggregations, and

- Require the QSE to activate / deactivate individual resources that aggravate congestion.
- Increased sophistication in management of aggregations.

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The How: ERCOT Requirements (Abbreviated)



- 1. 100kW minimum level of participation (by one site or aggregated sites)
- 2. 2-second telemetry from the QSE to ERCOT for real-time load
- 3. 15-minute interval data metering at each participating site
- 4. Validation of performance relative to dispatch
- 5. Maintenance of any aggregation data (e.g., participating sites and relevant data)

Future Aggregated Load Resources: Constraint Management



- Enable the QSE to work with ERCOT to identify active constraints based upon CIM location data, and
- 2. Activate / deactivate specific sites within the aggregation when curtailment has an adverse impact on an active constraint.

The Opportunity: Batteries & Battery Charging Devices

Today, managed charging (residential, workplace, fleet, and public) could participate in an aggregation to provide:

- A sustained interruption within 30 minutes for up to an hour (Non-Spin);
- A 5-minute dispatch based upon current state of charge (Load in SCED); or
- A sustained interruption within 30 minutes for up to 12 hours (ERS)

Soon, using data science and real-time device telemetry, Shell can manage load zone or ERCOT-wide aggregations and offer all ancillary services, leveraging:

- OBDRR041, which allows for:
 - 1. Minimum reliable response from a dynamic set of sites within the population, while leveraging injection capacity from those sites, and
 - 2. Clarifies real-time telemetry for the operating full range of dynamic devices providing an ancillary service
- Individual and aggregate device response time and state of charge limitations; ancillary service obligations, and/or bid price (administratively set by customer or QSE) **

**Requires future changes to the OBD.

Example: Charging Network Load Participation in SCED

- 1. Analyze the charging network to determine an hourly schedule, update the population in real-time based upon forecasted and observed:
 - Minimum load
 - Maximum load
 - Real-time MW offered
 - Real-time price to curtail (interrupt or slow charging)
 - Ramp-rate (in MW/Min) to curtail
- 2. Offer all ancillary services in MW quantities known to be available
- 3. Fulfill Ancillary Service Obligations, by
 - Activating/deactivating stations as they are in use/vacant
 - Throttling (rather than stopping) charging to achieve AS response and preserve customer experience



Summary: Aggregations can do more today with accommodating policy

- Currently, aggregations cannot provide higher-value ancillary services
- However, ERCOT is known for accommodating new technologies that can provide an equivalent service to existing resources.
- Aggregations can provide **all ancillary services** by traditional resource standards given:
- 1. Allowance to participate in all Ancillary Services, and
- 2. Expansive geographic constraints that are mindful of system congestion.

Appendix: Existing Demand Response Programs

ERCOT Demand Response Programs ("Retail")

Existing programs for Demand Response that allow aggregation / retail participation:

1. Load participation in an Economic Dispatch (Reserves)

5-minute obligation to curtail based upon a customer determined price.

2. Ancillary Services (Non-Spinning Reserves)

30-minute response followed by a 5-minute dispatch. Obligation is sold day-ahead on an hourly schedule.

3. Emergency Response Service (ERS)

30-minute response, up to 12 hours maximum deployment, procured by time period/season.

These programs allow for individual site participation or aggregation by Load Zone.