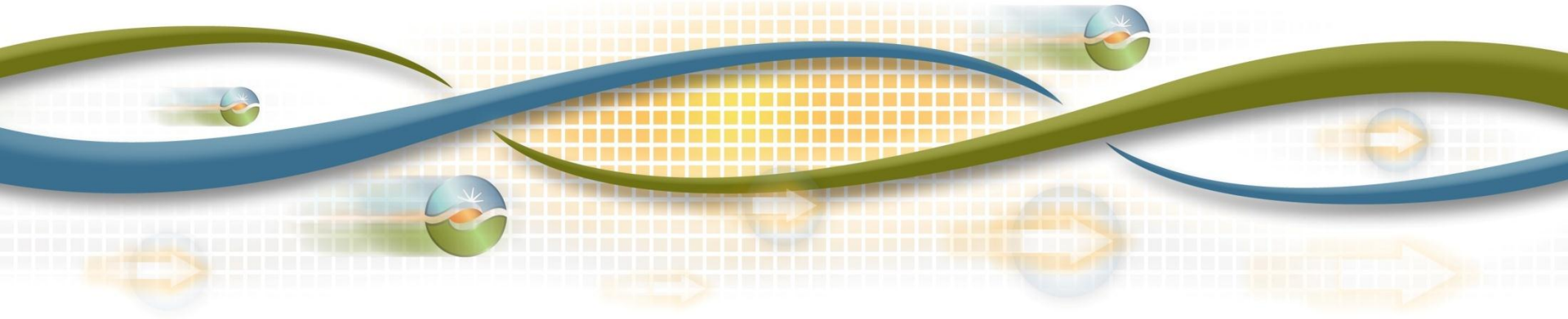


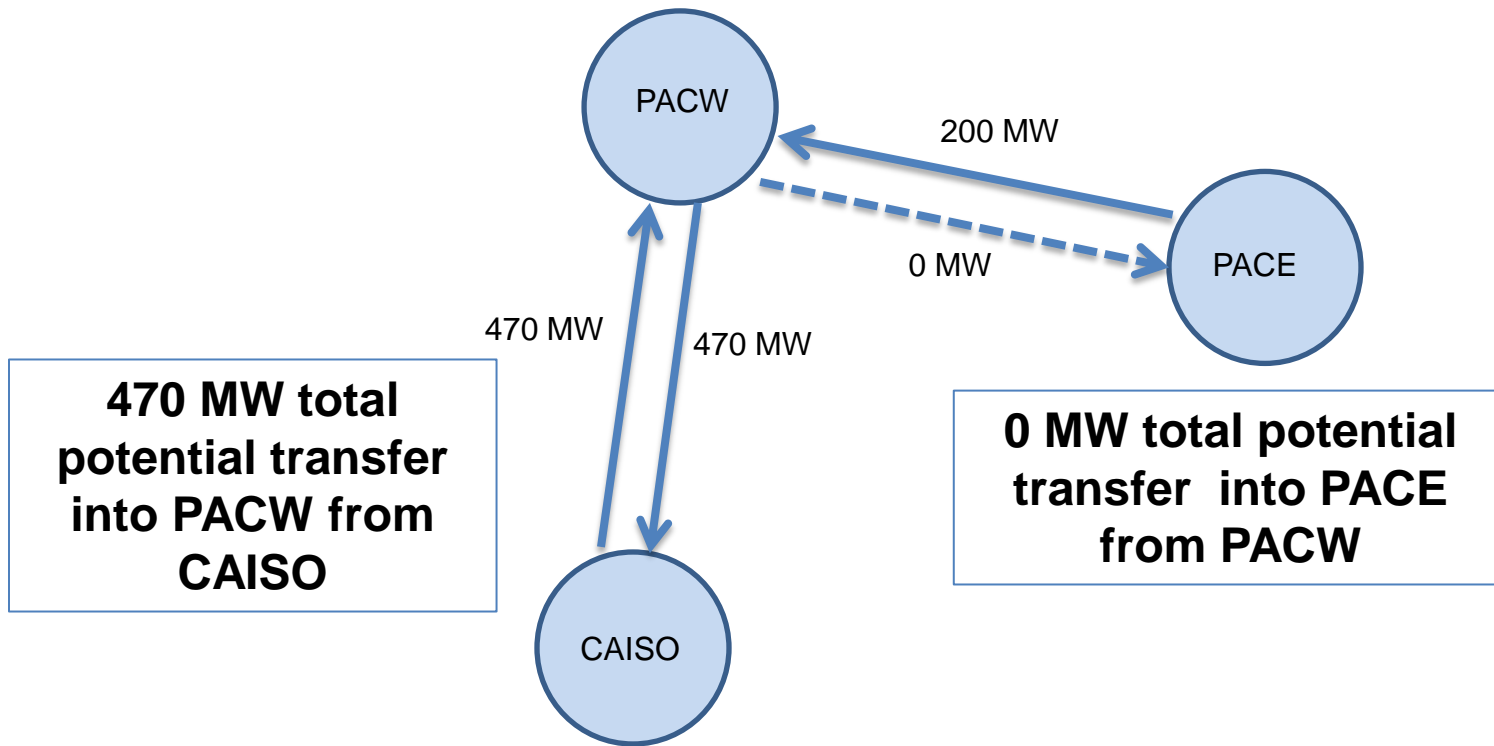
EIM market power mitigation

Department of Market Monitoring

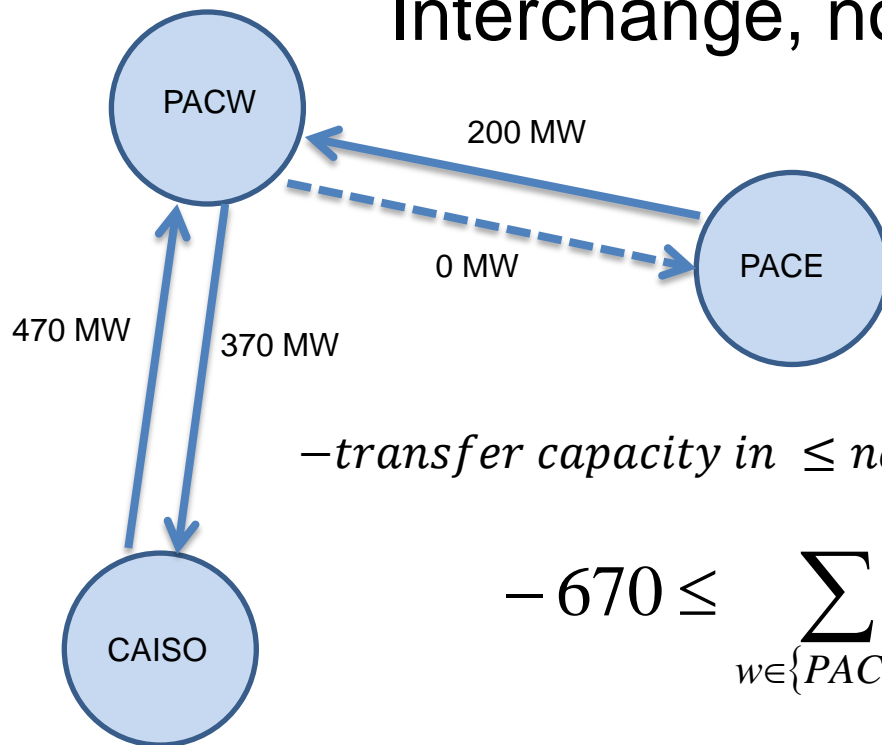
Market Surveillance Committee Meeting
May 19, 2014



EIM transfer scheduling rights



EIM transfer constraints are Net Scheduled Interchange, not flow based



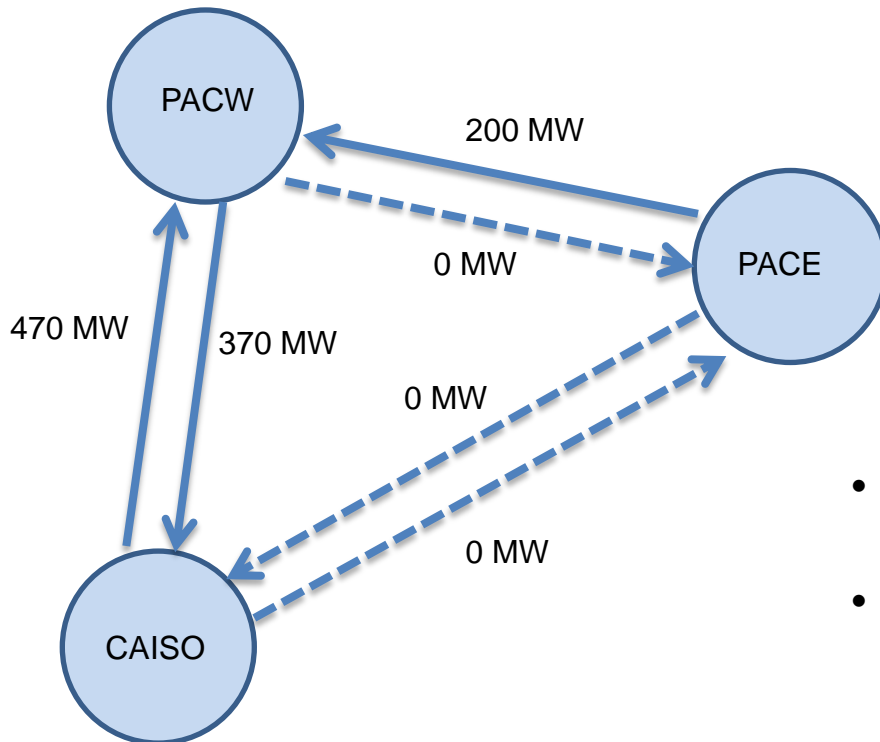
– *transfer capacity in* \leq *net injection* \leq *transfer capacity out*

$$-670 \leq \sum_{w \in \{PACW\}} [G_w - L_w] \leq 370$$

$$0 \leq \sum_{e \in \{PACE\}} [G_e - L_e] \leq 200$$

$$-470 \leq \sum_{c \in \{PACW\} \cup \{PACE\}} [G_c - L_c] \leq 370$$

Problem with flow based EIM transfer constraints



- No power could be transferred out of BAAs.
- Injection out of one BAA would violate 0 MW flow limit in three-bus network.

Including EIM transfer constraints in DCPA

–transfer capacity in \leq net injection \leq transfer capacity out

$$-670 \leq \sum_{w \in \{PACW\}} [G_w - L_w] \leq 370$$

$$-670 \leq \sum_{w \in \{PACW\}} [G_w - L_w]$$

$$670 \geq - \sum_{w \in \{PACW\}} [G_w - L_w]$$

- Treated similar to flow-based constraint in RSI
 - Shift factor of -1 for all generation nodes in set
 - Shift factor of 0 for all other generation nodes