Load Granularity Price Dispersion Study Discussion - Measuring the Implications of LAP aggregation

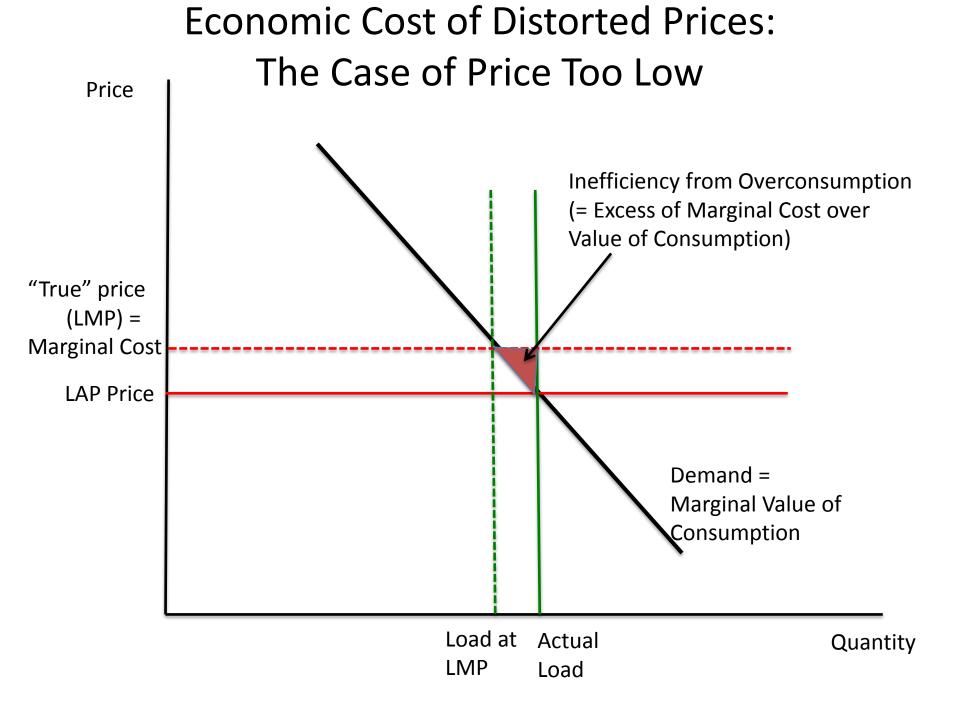
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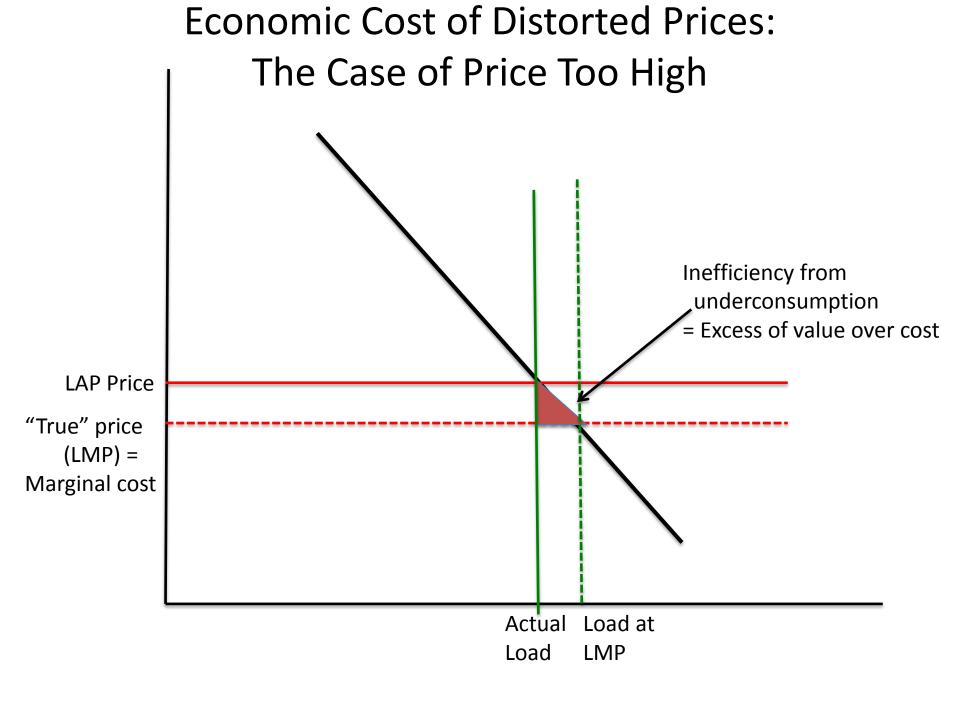
Potential Costs to Aggregated Pricing (Benefits to nodal pricing)

- Consumption inefficiencies
 - Loss from facing "wrong" prices
 - Comparison of LMP to LAP prices by location
- Potential price/dispatch inefficiencies
 - How might dispatch change if load were bid nodally instead of at LAP level?
 - Accuracy of load distribution factor predictions
 - How might this be different if we didn't have LAPs?
- CRR allocation and revenue inadequacy?

Quantifying Benefits: An Economist's Starting Point

- How different are LAP prices from nodal prices when weighted by load?
- Can estimate deadweight loss by
 - Tallying the hourly price difference x load by location
 - Assuming a demand elasticity
 - Assuming prices would adjust to LMP if not aggregated





Complications and Qualifications

- What elasticity to use?
 - Assume annual adjustment to rates? Use a "medium-run" elasticity value applied to annual average difference in prices
 - Assume real time pricing? Use a "short-run" elasticity value applied to hourly differences in prices
- May be useful to contrast efficiency implications of spatial vs. temporal aggregation (LMP vs. RTP)
 - Errors from time averaging >> Errors from spatial averaging?
- Assumes retail rates will change with wholesale prices
- What if (marginal) rates are already well above LMP?
 - Reasonable assumption for residential; maybe not C&I
 - Adjusting prices further upward just pushes farther away from "right" price

Pricing inefficiencies

- Distinguishing mechanical pricing issues from aggregation from forecasting issues
- How well do load distribution factors used in IFM match the actual distribution of loads in settlement data?

– Which nodes are most volatile/unpredictable?

• Could load do any better if given the opportunity?