

#### Briefing on MRTU pricing results



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ISO Board of Governor Meeting General Session October 28-29, 2008

#### Process of reviewing and analysis of prices

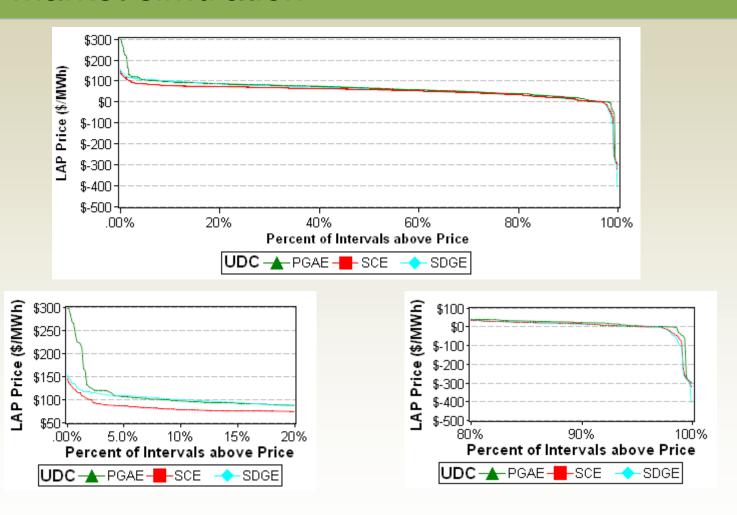
- Since early August CAISO runs LECG Analysis Tool to validate Day Ahead market results
- Provide daily LAP and PNode, average, min/max. price summary
- Provide daily report of Summary of results to participants
- On weekly basis conduct pricing discussion with participants
- Starting week of October 6, CAISO provide additional insight into causes for price excursions
- Provide data regarding RUC procurement and prices
- Reviews results to ensure results are consistent with recommended parameters for non economic adjustments
- Department of Market Monitoring performs independent review of market simulation results



#### Price results overview

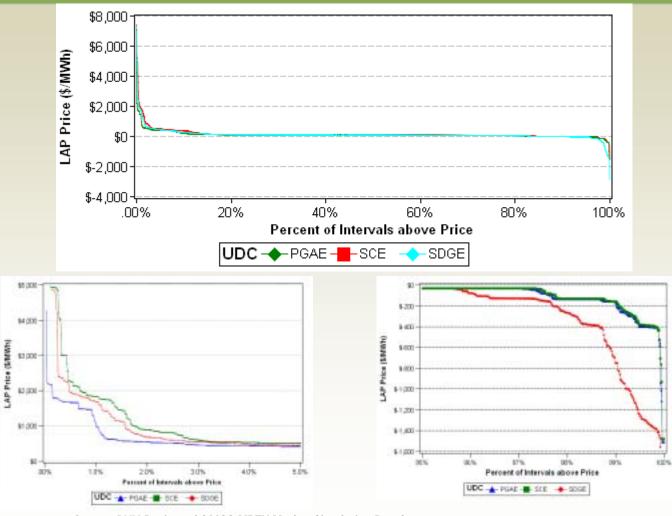
- There are approximately 3000 Nodal prices per hour
- There are 288 5-minute Real-Time intervals per day
- Real-Time Market relies on data flow from at least 6 other systems every 5 minutes
  - Including integration with EMS simulator which simulates resource response, external interchange control with neighboring balancing authorities and produces simulator results
- During simulation, especially in RTM most days produce a relatively very small quantity of outlier prices

### Day Ahead LAP price distribution for September 2008 market simulation





## Real Time LAP price distribution for September 2008 market simulation



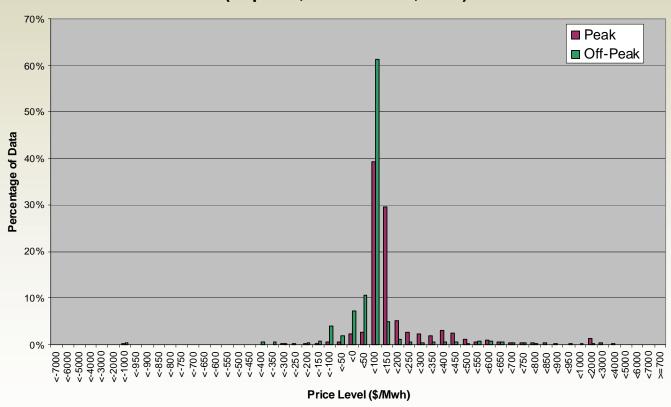


Source: DMM Review of CAISO MRTU Market Simulation Results

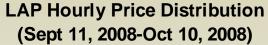
september 2008 – Performance (October 22, 2008)

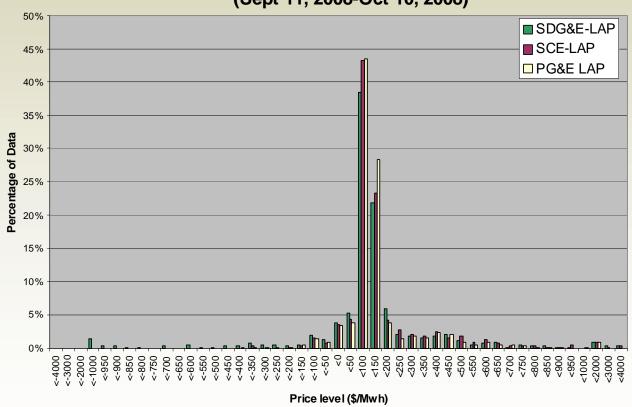
#### Real-Time nodal price distribution

### PNode Price Frequency Distribution (Sept. 11, 2008-Oct. 10, 2008)



### Real Time LAP price distribution

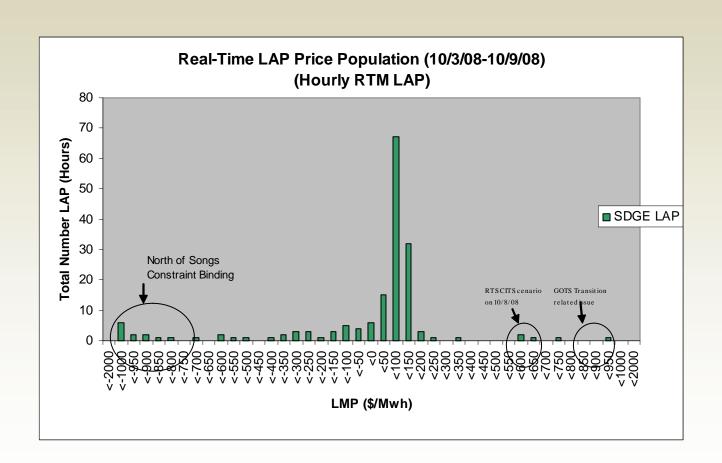




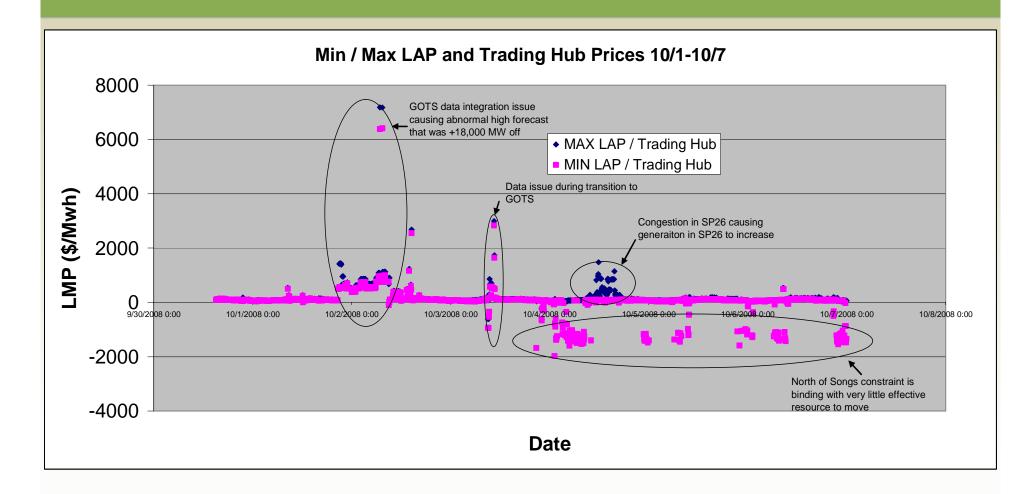
#### Issues contributing to pricing excursion

- Simulation Related Issues
  - EMS Simulator stability and data flow
  - Interchange Scheduler data
  - SIBR Bid / Schedule data
- Congestion and Model
  - North of SONGS constraint exacerbated by EMS simulation performance
  - Other: nomograms, load distribution factors, seasonal switching
- Load prediction
  - Tuning for better converge of short-term and mid-term load prediction
  - Observed load prediction oscillations
- Bidding behavior and schedules
  - Quantity of load that does not clear Day Ahead
  - Self-schedules with no bid to reduce can result in local low negative prices
  - Fixed intertie modeling rounding after HASP causes RT intertie price spike

#### Pricing Evaluation RTM LAP



#### Pricing evaluation max/min LAP and Trading Hub



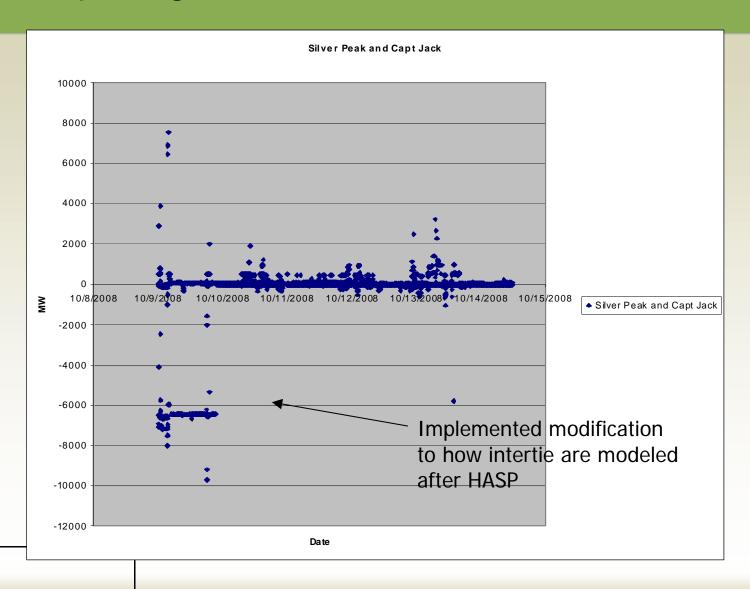


#### Pricing volatility caused by simulation conditions

**RTD Data** 



### Intertie pricing excursion issue resolved



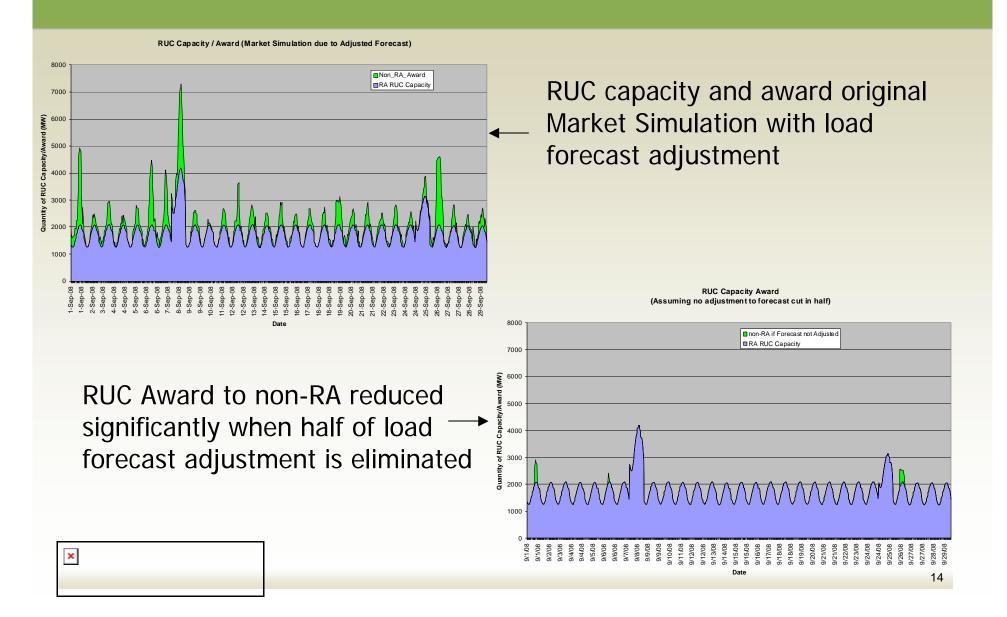
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# Residual Unit Commitment (RUC) prices and procurement

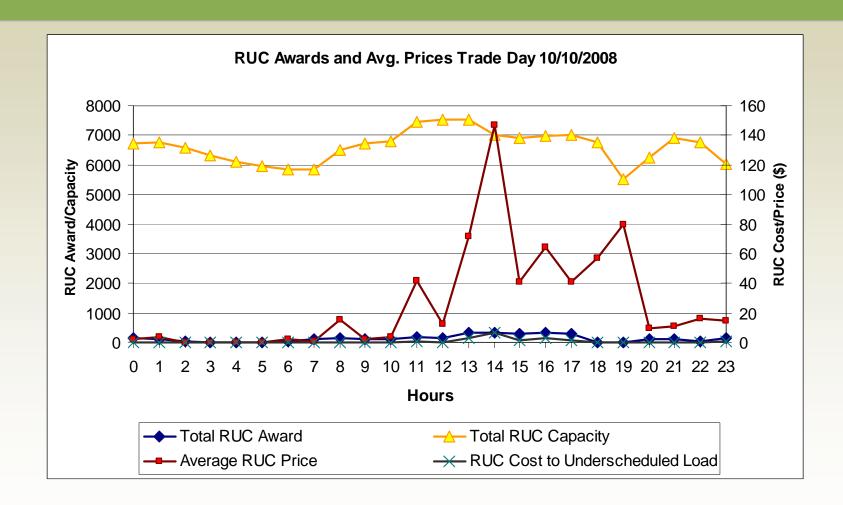
- Causes for RUC Prices
  - Market Simulation is modeling a Peak Load period
  - 5%-10% Forecast Adjustment (2000MW-4000MW): Due to losses double counted in EMS simulator and accounting for pump load
  - Not all Resource Adequacy Capacity offering to RUC
  - Scenarios being run contributing to high RUC prices
  - Use-limited resources
  - Congestion conditions
- Context around RUC Capacity, Award, Prices and Costs
  - During September October approximately 4% of RUC Capacity is awarded to non RA capacity
  - While RUC Prices for RUC Award were at times \$250+, the average cost of RUC award to under-scheduled demand was generally less than \$15/Mwh
- Trade Date 10/28/08: RUC prices are \$0 for entire day as a result of no adjustment to forecast



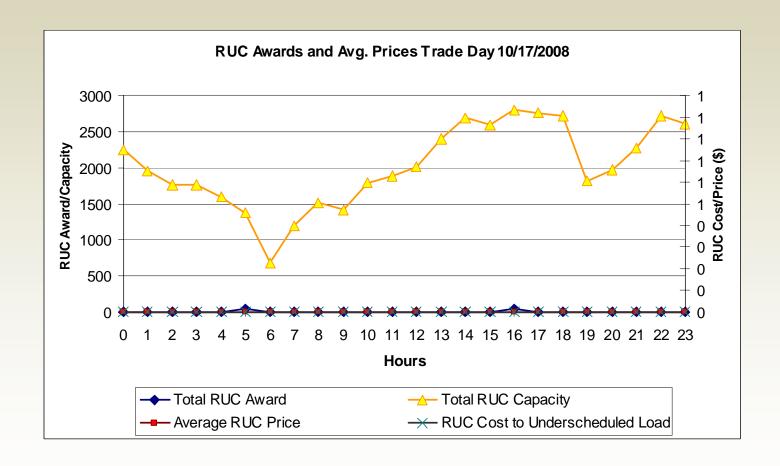
#### RUC capacity and award review



#### RUC price review – October 10, 2008



#### RUC price review – October 28, 2008





#### Going forward

- Continue to perform weekly and, if necessary, more frequent pricing review and explanation of causes of price excursions
- Continue to perform validation and analysis of results using LECG tools and processes
- Perform a multi-day controlled simulation to evaluate prices under controlled conditions
- Analyze operational conditions and options to address cases of high priced binding congestion
- Ensure all available resource adequacy capacity is offering into RUC consistent with obligations
- Improve convergence of forecast and modeled conditions between HASP and RT dispatch
- Address Department of Market Monitoring's recommendations

