

DMM Comments and Recommendations on Convergence Bidding Design Options

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Introduction

Benchmarking

Comparison of market design rules, mitigation measures, and monitoring tools used by PJM, NYISO, and ISO-NE.

Market Power Mitigation and Monitoring Issues

Based on the different spatial granularity options considered, needed mitigation measures and monitoring tools



Benchmarking

- Market Design Issues
 - Spatial Granularity
- Mitigation Measures
 - CRR settlement rule
- Monitoring Tools
 - Ability to run the DA market without virtual trades
- Summary Matrix



Benchmarking — Market Design Issues

- Spatial Granularity
- Flagging of Convergence Bids
- Limits of Convergence Bid Volumes/Segments
- Treatment of Uninstructed Deviation and Forced Outages



Benchmarking — Mitigation Measures

- CRR Settlement Rule
- Ability to limit or suspend trading



Benchmarking — Monitoring Tools

- Ability to Track Convergence Bidding Profits and Losses
- Ability to Simulate Impact of Convergence Bids on Market Prices
- Ability to Assess Impact of Market Behavior on a Participant's Total Portfolio



Benchmarking — **Summary Matrix**

	NYISO	PJM	ISO-NE
Spatial Granularity	Zonal (15 zones)	Nodal	Nodal
Flagging of Convergence Bids	Yes	Yes	No
Congestion Revenue Rights	Monitor using Re-Runs of the DA Market	Automated Settlement Rule	Settlement Rule (May not be Automated)
Bid Segments	VB in Whole MWh Only	(unable to determine)	None
Collateral & Charges	Collateral \$200/MWh	(unable to determine)	Small Charge per Convergence Bid
Ability to Limit or Suspend VB	Yes – Unused "Circuit Breaker" Provision	No	Yes – Limit or Suspend < 6 months
Ability to Re-Run DA Market	SCUC and PROBE	SCUC and PROBE	Estimates Effects of Convergence Bidding on an Annual Basis



Market Power Mitigation and Monitoring Issues

- Spatial Granularity
- Load Distribution Factors
- Mitigation Measures
- Monitoring Tools



Spatial Granularity

- Three Major Spatial Granularity Options
 - Convergence supply and demand bids at the LAPs
 - Convergence supply and demand bids at all PNodes
 - Convergence demand bids at LAPs, convergence supply bids at generation PNodes
- DMM Recommends Convergence Supply and Demand Bids at the LAPs



Rationale for DMM Recommendation on Spatial Granularity

- Deterrence of under-scheduling of load/supply
- Mitigating Supplier Market Power
- Eliminating Implicit Virtual Bids (overscheduled load)
- Increase Market Liquidity
- Hedging Mechanism for Generation Owners
- Gaming of Congestion Revenue Rights
- Monitoring and Mitigating of Generation Outages, Deviations, and Other Factors Effecting Real Time LMPs
- Avoidance of issues with Seller's Choice contracts



Mitigation Measures

- Congestion Revenue Rights
- Position Limits
- Limitation or Suspension of Convergence Bidding
- Local Market Power Mitigation and Price Caps
- Flagging of Convergence Bids
- Bid Price-Quantity Pairs



Monitoring Tools

- Ability to Re-Run the DA Market
 - Routine, daily counterfactual re-run of the DA Market excluding convergence bids
 - Convergence (or divergence) of DA and RT prices
 - Large or persistent losses
 - Impacts of each participant's convergence bidding on prices, congestion, and their net profits
- Ability to Re-Run Settlement Outcomes If Significant Differences in Charges Exist Between Convergence and Physical Bids



Conclusion

- Convergence bidding is an important market design element that can improve market efficiency.
- Convergence bidding at a nodal level creates the potential for market manipulation – design needs careful consideration and strong monitoring and mitigation tools.
- Better to start with simple design LAP Convergence Bidding
 - Captures most of the benefits of convergence bidding
 - Minimizes potential for nodal price manipulation
 - Provides opportunity got further study of the need and proper design of more granular convergence bidding