# Mitigation with Offer Flexibility

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## **DA Market Power Mitigation Issues**

#### Current:

 If an owner fails TPS test, cheaper schedule (of the one cost and one price schedule for the day) selected based on the total cost of commitment

#### Proposed:

- Use effective schedules for each hour for total cost of commitment calculation (and appropriate start and no load costs)
- If owner fails TPS test, unit committed on schedule with lower total cost of commitment
- If unit is de-committed and committed again for a constraint, schedule should be based on TPS result and cost of commitment for the corresponding constraint

### **DA Current Mitigation Example**

- If an owner fails TPS test for a local transmission constraint:
- Cost of commitment on cost based schedule:
  - Start cost = \$5000 per start
  - No load cost = 0;
  - Incremental offer: \$15/MWh @ 50 MW
  - Minimum Run Time = 4 hours
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment = 15\*50\*4 + 5000 = \$8000
- Cost of commitment on price based schedule:
  - Start cost = \$5000 per start
  - No load cost = 0;
  - 。 Incremental offer: \$18/MWh @ 50 MW
  - Minimum Run Time = 4 hours
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment = 18\*50\*4 + 5000 = \$8600
- Cost of commitment is cheaper on cost based schedule; committed on cost.

## DA Mitigation with offer flexibility Scenario 1

	Hours 1-10			Hours 11-24		
Cost based offer	MW	Р	Start	MW	Р	Start
	50	15	5000	50	18	5500
Price based offer	MW	Р		MW	Р	
	50	18	5000	50	20	5500

- Fuel cost change starting Hour 11 (gas day change as an example):
  - Cost based offer increases by \$3/MWh
  - Price based offer increases by \$2/MWh (limited to \$3/MWh increase)
  - New start cost = \$5500 per start
- If commitment is from hour 9 through hour 12:
  - Start cost depends on the start hour.
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment on cost offer = 15\*50\*2 + 18\*50\*2 + 5000 = \$8300
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment on price offer = 18\*50\*2 + 20\*50\*2 + 5000 = \$8800
- Cost of commitment cheaper on cost based schedule; committed on cost.

## DA Mitigation with offer flexibility Scenario 2

	Hours 1-10			Hours 11-24		
Cost based offer	MW	Р	Start	MW	Р	Start
	50	15	5000	50	22	5500
Price based offer	MW	Р		MW	Р	
	50	18	5000	50	18	5500

- Fuel cost change starting Hour 11 (gas day change as an example):
  - Cost based offer increases by \$7/MWh
  - Price based offer no change (limited to \$7/MWh increase)
  - New start cost = \$6300 per start
- If commitment is from hour 9 through hour 12:
  - Start cost depends on the start hour.
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment on cost offer = 15\*50\*2 + 22\*50\*2 + 5000 = \$8700
  - $_{\circ}$  Cost of commitment on price offer = 18\*50\*2 + 18\*50\*2 + 5000 = \$8600
- Cost of commitment cheaper on price based schedule; committed on price

## **RT Market Power Mitigation Issues**

#### Current:

- Resources ramped up for transmission relief, that are already committed (in DA or RT), are not offer capped when owner fails TPS test
  - Fixed daily offers are part of mitigation mechanism
  - Offer capping in RT only for units that can start quickly enough

### Proposed:

- TPS test results should be based on effective schedules for relevant time period
- All resources offered by owners that fail TPS test should be offer capped if they update offers, regardless of prior status

## **RT Market Mitigation Current Example**

- Unit A and Unit B same owner
  - Unit A: Committed economically DA, both price and cost offers are fixed for the operating day
  - Unit B: Quick start unit, not committed DA, updated offers in re-bid period, fixed for the operating day
- In real time, IT SCED results show binding constraint with relief needed 1 hour ahead, owner fails TPS test
  - Unit A is ramped up to relieve constraint, no change to schedule
  - Unit B is committed on cheaper of cost or price to relieve constraint

			Additional		
	Current	Current	Available	IT SCED	
	State	MW	MW	TPS Result	Mitigation
Unit A - slow ramp	On	50	20	Fail	No schedule switch
Unit B - quick start	Off	0	25	Fail	Cheaper of cost or price

### RT Market Offer Flexibility Mitigation Example 1

- Unit A and Unit B same owner
  - Unit A: Committed economically DA, both price and cost offers are fixed for the operating day
  - Unit B: Quick start unit, not committed DA, both price and cost offers are updated real time based on fuel costs
- In real time, IT SCED results show binding constraint with relief needed 1 hour ahead, owner fails TPS test
  - Unit A is ramped up to relieve constraint, no change to schedule
  - Unit B is committed on cheaper of cost or price to relieve constraint

			Additional		
	Current	Current	Available	IT SCED	
	State	MW	MW	TPS Result	Mitigation
Unit A - slow ramp	On	50	20	Fail	No schedule switch
Unit B - quick start	Off	0	25	Fail	Cheaper of cost or price

### RT Market Offer Flexibility Mitigation Example 2

- Unit A and Unit B same owner
  - Unit A: Committed economically DA, price and cost offers reflect different fuel costs during the day
  - Unit B: Quick start unit, not committed DA, both price and cost offers are updated real time based on fuel costs
- In real time, IT SCED results show binding constraint with relief needed 1 hour ahead, owner fails TPS test
  - Unit A is ramped up to relieve constraint, mitigated to cheaper of cost and price
  - Unit B is committed on cheaper of cost or price to relieve constraint

			Additional		
	Current	Current	Available	IT SCED	
	State	MW	MW	TPS Result	Mitigation
Unit A - slow ramp	On	50	20	Fail	Cheaper of cost or price
Unit B - quick start	Off	0	25	Fail	Cheaper of cost or price

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