

Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff

ATTACHMENT P

Coordinated Transactions Scheduling Threshold Trigger to Tie Optimization

31. Background and Overview

This Attachment P describes the process for [filingpursuing](#) amendments to the ISO tariff under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act in the event that the production cost savings of the ISO's interchange on the NYISO – ISO-NE AC Interface, including the Northport/Norwalk Line (“NYISO / ISO-NE Interface”), following the implementation of an Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling process known as Coordinated Transaction Scheduling (“CTS”), are not satisfactory. The determination of whether savings are satisfactory will be based on actions, thresholds and triggers described in this Attachment P. If pursuant to the actions, thresholds and triggers described in this Attachment P, the production costs_savings of CTS are not satisfactory, and a superior alternative has not become known, the ISO will [filedevelop](#) tariff amendments, [for filing](#) with the Commission [pursuant to Section 31.4](#), to implement the Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling process described to the ISO stakeholders in 2011 as Tie Optimization.

If, pursuant to the timetables presented, the ISO determines the thresholds described herein have not triggered, the process for filing amendments to the ISO tariff as described herein ceases, the provisions of this Attachment P become null and void and the ISO continues to implement CTS unless and until future Section 205 filings are pursued to amend CTS.

31.1 The Two-Year Analysis

Within 120 days of the close of the first and second years following the date that CTS as an interface scheduling tool is activated in the ISO and ISO-NE markets, the Market Monitoring Unit (MMU) of the ISO will develop, for presentation to and comment by, ISO stakeholders, an analysis, of: (i) the actual bid production cost savings of incremental interchange that would have occurred had the ISOs had an infinite number of zero bids in the CTS process, which utilizes the supply curves and forecasted prices for each market (“Tie Optimization interchange”); and (ii) the actual bid production cost savings of incremental interchange that would have occurred had the ISOs had an infinite number of zero bids in the CTS process, but utilizing actual real-time prices from each market rather than the forecasted prices that were used in the CTS process (“optimal interchange”).

The bid production cost savings associated with Tie Optimization interchange as developed in 31.1(i) for the second year following the date that CTS is activated in the ISO and ISO-NE markets, will reveal the “foregone” production cost savings from implementing CTS rather than Tie Optimization, represented in the Section 31.1.1

formula as the term “b.” The difference in bid production cost savings between 31.1 (i) and 31.1 (ii) [for the second year following the date that CTS is activated in the ISO and ISO-NE markets](#) will reveal the “foregone” bid production cost savings of the Tie Optimization interchange rather than an optimal interchange, represented in the Section 31.1.1 formula as the term “a.”

This analysis will be consistent with presentations made by [Dr. David Patton of the MMU](#) to the ISO’s stakeholders [during 2014 on January 21, 2011](#) on the [issue of the benefits of CTS](#).

31.1.1 Using these calculations, the MMU will compute the following ratio:

$$b/a$$

If, the ratio b/a is greater than 60% and b is greater than \$3 Million, the MMU will advise whether in its opinion the threshold has triggered.

31.2 Improving CTS

31.2.1 If the ratio b/a , developed pursuant to Section 31.1.1 of this Attachment P, is greater than 60% and b is greater than \$3 Million, the ISO will declare whether the threshold has triggered considering the input of the MMU and stakeholders.

31.2.2 If the ISO declares the threshold has not triggered the process further described in this Attachment P becomes null and void.

31.2.3 If the ISO declares that the threshold has triggered, the MMU will provide recommendations of adjustments to the design or operation of CTS to improve the production cost savings available from its implementation.

31.2.4 The ISO, considering the input of its stakeholders and the recommendation of the MMU, will develop and implement adjustments to CTS. To the extent tariff revisions are necessary to implement the adjustments to CTS, the ISO will file such revisions with the Commission as a compliance filing in the CTS docket, [pursuant to the process described in Section 31.4](#). If no adjustments to CTS have been identified, the ISO will proceed to develop and file the revisions necessary to amend the ISO Tariffs to implement the Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling Practice known as Tie Optimization as a compliance filing, [pursuant to the process described in Section 31.4](#).

31.3 The Second Analysis

31.3.1 Within 120 days of the close of the twelve months following the date that the adjustments to CTS, developed under Section 31.2.4, are activated in the ISO and ISO-NE markets, the MMU of the ISO will present a second analysis to ISO stakeholders. The analysis will be consistent with the analysis described in Section 31.1. of this Attachment P but will develop bid production cost savings for the twelve month period during which the adjustments developed in Section 31.2.4 are in place.

31.3.2 The bid production cost savings associated with Tie Optimization interchange as developed in Section 31.3.1 will reveal the “foregone” bid production cost savings from implementing CTS rather than Tie Optimization, represented in the Section 31.3.3 formula as the term “b.” The difference in bid production cost savings between the Tie Optimization interchange and the optimal interchange, as developed in Section 31.3.1, will reveal the “foregone” bid production cost savings of the Tie Optimization interchange rather than optimal interchange, represented in the Section 31.3.3 formula as the term “a.”

31.3.3 Using these calculations, the MMU will compute the following ratio:

$$b/a$$

If the ratio b/a is greater than 60% and b is greater than \$3 Million, the MMU will advise whether in its opinion the threshold has triggered.

31.3.4 If the ratio b/a is greater than 60% and b is greater than \$3 Million, the ISO will declare whether the threshold has triggered considering the input of the MMU and their respective stakeholders.

31.3.5 If the ISO declares the threshold has not triggered the process further described in this Attachment P becomes null and void.

31.3.6 If the ISO declares the threshold has triggered, considering the input of the stakeholders and the recommendation of the MMU, the ISO will determine whether a superior alternative has been proposed. If the ISO ~~and ISO-NE~~ determines a superior alternative has been proposed, the ISO will prepare tariff amendments to implement the superior alternative through its routine stakeholder process for making a Section 205 filing with the Commission and will not pursue the balance of the actions required by this Attachment P.

31.3.7 If the ISO determines a superior alternative has not been proposed, the ISO will proceed to develop and file the revisions necessary to amend the ISO Tariffs to implement the Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling Practice known as Tie Optimization as a compliance filing, [pursuant to the process described in Section 31.4](#). Tie Optimization was described for Stakeholders in the *Design Basis Document* for NE/NY Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling presented at a Business Issues Committee meeting June 1, 2011.

31.4. The Compliance Filing

31.4.1 The ISO will develop tariff language to implement the Inter-Regional Interchange Scheduling Practice known as Tie Optimization through a compliance filing following stakeholder review and comment which comments shall be shared with the ISO Board for its use as it deliberates the tariff amendments proposed to be filed with the Commission.