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Failed Transactions in SMD 2.0

Concept of "Financial Impact Charge" Presentation to MSWG July 8, 2003 Draft – for Discussion Only

Overview

- Intent is to restructure the settlement and charges for failed transactions to provide billing clarity
- The appropriate allocation of billing dollars will be assured
- Clarification of the original intent of ECA "A" and "B"

Intent of Original ECAs

➢ ECA "A"

- Imports curtailed as the result of MP action are charged the higher of the real-time LBMP less the BME calculated LBMP multiplied by the curtailed MWh, or \$0.
- Exports curtailed as the result of MP action are charged the higher of the BME calculated LBMP less the real-time LBMP multiplied by the curtailed MWh, or \$0.
- Failed wheels are treated as a failed import and a failed export
- ➢ ECA "B"
 - If the external proxy is constrained, the BME calculated LBMP is used
 - Therefore, the BME-calculated and real-time LBMPs may be the same.

Failed Transactions

- A Market Participant shall be deemed to cause a transaction to fail if it is curtailed for reasons within the control of the MP, for example:
 - Inconsistent scheduling between Control Areas
 - Incorrect OASIS registration
 - Request made to external Control Area to curtail a transaction after submitting the bid in the NYISO hour-ahead market
- "Failure" does not distinguish between intentional or unintentional: unintentional scheduling mistakes can cause as much impact on the Market as intentional gaming.

Real-Time LBMPs at External Proxies

Depending on whether an External Proxy is constrained or unconstrained, competitive or noncompetitive, the LBMP at the Proxy may be any one of the following:

- As calculated by SCD
- As calculated by BME
- As calculated by SCUC
- As calculated by EDRP/SCR pricing rules
- \$0

Issues with Current Settlement Rules

- > BME and Real-Time prices may be the same.
- Any "penalty" for a transaction failure is included as part of the energy settlement and not easily identifiable.
- Settlement imbalances will occur
 - Over collections from failed imports
 - Under payments to failed exports
 - These imbalances are not clearly discernable in Schedule 1

Proposed Implementation with SMD 2.0

- Transactions that fail checkout after RTC₁₅ will settle their energy contracts at prevailing real-time prices.
- In addition, the MP causing the failure will incur a Financial Impact Charge (FIC)

The FIC will have the following structure:

For a failed import, the charge shall be:
(Sched_{RTC} – Act_{RT}) X Max[(Price_{RTD} – Price_{RTC}),0]

For a failed export, the charge shall be:
(Sched_{RTC} – Act_{RT}) X Max[(Price_{RTC} – Price_{RTD}),0]

Failed wheels are treated as a failed import and a failed export

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Advantages of Proposal

- MPs causing a transaction failure will pay a charge in relation to the impact they cause the NY Market, which is consistent with the intent of today's tariff
 - A failed import causes RTD to commit additional resources, which may drive RTD prices above RTC prices.
 - A failed export causes RTC to commit unneeded resources, which may drive down RTD prices and increase uplift.
- In Billing, energy settlements and FICs will be calculated and reported separately.
 - Transactions will see the FIC as a charge separate from the energy settlement
 - Revenue from the charges will be reported as a credit to Schedule 1

Identifying and Billing Failed Transactions

- If a transaction is curtailed for reasons within the control of the MP, the NYISO Operator shall identify it as "Failed"
- Market Monitoring shall review all transactions flagged as "Failed". If it is deemed the curtailment was not the result of MP action, the "Failed" flag shall be removed.
- Market Monitoring may also review all other curtailed transactions and flag any others as "Failed" that they deem curtailed for reasons within the control of the MP.
- Failed transactions shall be settled and FICs applied as described previously.