

Proposal for FERC Fee Recovery

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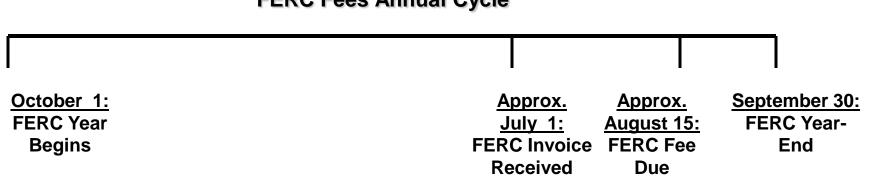
Background

- NYISO's Rate Schedule 1 <u>revenues</u> are collected via a fixed charge per MWh multiplied by the applicable volume of MWhs transacted each month.
 - Net result = NYISO's revenues follow the seasonal nature of electricity usage.
 - Potential for volatility in revenue collections due to MWh volume variations
- NYISO's <u>expenses</u>, however, do not follow this same seasonal pattern.
 - Largest single payment made within NYISO's budget is the annual assessment of FERC Fees, which impacts the management of NYISO's budget and cash flows.



FERC Fee Structure

- FERC follows the standard Federal Fiscal year Beginning October 1st and Ending September 30th.
- The FERC Fee Invoice is not issued until approximately July 1st each year, and is payable on or about August 15th.



FERC Fees Annual Cycle



FERC Fee Structure (continued)

- FERC Fees are assessed based upon inputs NYISO cannot reasonably predict:
 - FERC's total program budget for fiscal year
 - Ratio of NYISO's MWh volumes compared to total MWh volumes for all jurisdictional entities



FERC Fee Structure (continued)

- Historically, NYISO has included FERC Fees within its annual revenue requirement as part of Rate Schedule 1.
 - Budget amount is an estimate which can differ from actual invoice, potentially by millions of dollars
 - Timing and amount of assessment requires NYISO to pay FERC Fees from external lines of credit, incurring additional debt interest expense, historically as high as ~\$0.1M annually.
 - No other ISO includes FERC Fees within its annual budget
 - FERC Fees represent a fixed cost that is independent of NYISO operations



FERC Fees - Other ISOs

- PJM, CAISO, & MISO all have similar FERC Fee recovery methodologies
 - Annually estimate a \$/ MWh rate to be billed monthly based on actual MWhs. When official FERC assessment is known, any true-up is rolled into following year's estimate (similar to NYISO Voltage Support Recovery – Rate Schedule 2)
 - PJM Rate Schedule 9
 - CAISO allows for MPs to choose between monthly or annual billing of FERC Fees
 - MISO Rate Schedule 10
- ISO-NE invoices entire FERC Fee assessment in the billing month following the receipt of the FERC Fees invoice
 - ISO-NE Rate Schedule 4



Impacts

Inability to Accurately Budget and Control

<u>Cost:</u>

- NYISO cannot predict inputs to FERC annual assessment
- FERC does not provide any guidance or advance notice
- Inputs to FERC annual assessment can create significant variability in amount assessed year to year
- NYISO is budgeting for a cost it has no ability to impact or control
 NYISO FERC Fees - Budget vs. Actual Budget Actual Variance

NYISO FERC Fees - Budget vs. Actual	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>		<u>Variance</u>	
2010	\$	11.2	\$	10.0	\$	1.2
2011	\$	12.0	\$	11.0	\$	1.0
2012	\$	12.0	\$	11.0	\$	1.0
2013	\$	11.5	\$	11.1	\$	0.4
2014	\$	12.0	\$	11.7	\$	0.3
2015	\$	12.5		TBD	٦	ſBD



Impacts (continued)

Limited Ability to Adjust/Manage Fiscal Plans:

- Charges are unknown until NYISO receives FERC's invoice in July
- As a result, first half year's spending is generally conservative
- Second half year's spending dependent on FERC Fees assessment
 - Only six months and less than half of the annual budget typically remains to adjust accordingly, if needed
 - Budget overruns on FERC Fees can limit NYISO's ability to meet commitments or planned objectives
 - Budget underruns on FERC Fees can cause larger year-end surpluses
- Reduced flexibility and ability to plan spending in a prudent manner exists due to timing of FERC invoice
- Challenges to managing NYISO cash flows throughout the course of a given budget year



Benefits of Alternative Recovery

- Ability for NYISO to plan and manage annual spending focused on operations and project delivery
- Reduced potential for mid-year RS1 increases if FERC Fees are under-estimated
- Further limits the potential for budget underruns and/or budget flexibility if FERC Fees are overestimated
- Budget savings from reduced debt service cost



Alternative Options

The following slides propose several options for Market Participant consideration as to the recovery of NYISO's annual FERC Fee assessment.



Alternative Option 1

- Invoice Monthly January to December
 - Estimated values produce a \$/MWh rate and recovered based on actual Injections/ Withdrawals
 - Estimated Rate for Non-Physicals will be based on the annual rate reset process
 - True-up on Rate and Volume required
 - Apply using same allocation percentages as Rate Schedule 1 Budget recovery
 - Treatment would be consistent with how FERC Fees are implicitly collected via Rate Schedule 1
 - Treatment would be similar to CAISO, PJM, and MISO approach
 - FERC Fee recoveries would be held in interest bearing escrow account until invoice is due



Alternative Option 1 Example

Option 1 - Monthly Estimated Charge Based on Per MWH Rate

FERC Fee Estimate Annual MWH Budget Estimate	\$	11,875,000 * 165,000,000	
FERC Fee Rate	\$ \$	0.072 0.020	28%
Injection Rate Withdrawal Rate	\$ \$	0.020	28% 72%
Monthly Injection Amount MWH FERC Fee Charge to MP	\$	200,000 4,030	
Monthly Withdrawal Amount MWH FERC Fee Charge to MP	\$	200,000 10,364	
	·	d to Non-physical	5

- Spreads impact of recovery over twelve months
- Provides rate certainty (pending true-up) to Market
 Participants and is similar to current collection methodology
- Most administratively complex alternative to implement and monitor, primarily due to required true-up on rate and volume



Alternative Option 2

- Invoice Market Participants on a monthly basis – January to December
 - Estimated values until Invoice is received
 - True-ups required July December
 - Apply using same allocation percentages as Rate Schedule 1 Budget recovery
 - Non-Physicals will also use a pro-rata allocation percentage
 - FERC Fee recoveries would be held in interest bearing escrow account until invoice is due



Alternative Option 2 Example

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OPTION 2 - Monthly Estimated Char	ge Bas	ed on Load Ratio	Share
Monthly FERC Fee Estimate	\$	989,583 *	
Actual Monthly MWH	16,500,000		
Implicit FERC Fee Rate	\$	0.05998	
Monthly Injection Amount MWH		200,000	28%
FERC Fee Charge to MP	\$	3,359	
Monthly Withdrawal Amount MWH		200,000	72%
FERC Fee Charge to MP	\$	8,636	
* Net of amount	billed	to Non-physicals	i

- Spreads impact of recovery over twelve months
- Administratively more complex to implement and monitor primarily due to required true-up
- Potential for variability in rate from month-to-month



Alternative Option 3

- Invoice Market Participants for actual FERC Fee amount in total on the next available invoice after receipt (July) for payment in August.
 - Apply using same allocation percentages as Rate Schedule 1 Budget recovery
 - Treatment would be consistent with ISO-NE approach



Alternative Option 3 Example

OPTION 3 - Annual Actual Charge E	Based o	on Load Ratio Sha	re	
Invoiced FERC Fee	\$	11,875,000 *		
August - July Actual MWH	169,300,000			
Implicit FERC Fee Rate	\$	0.0701		
Aug-July Injection Amount MWH FERC Fee Charge to MP	2,400 \$),000 47,107	28%	
Aug-July Withdrawal Amount MWI FERC Fee Charge to MP	H 2,400 \$),000 121,132	72%	
* Net of amount billed to Non-physicals				

- Administratively less complex to implement and monitor primarily due to no required true-up
- Larger one time annual payment than if billed monthly

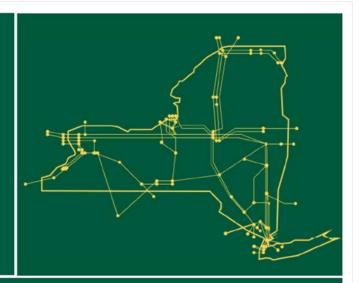


Next Steps

- February 25: BPWG meeting to review alternative options
- March 31: BPWG meeting to continue discussion, as needed
- April 29: Management Committee Discussion
- May 12: BPWG meeting to continue discussion, if needed
- May 27: Management Committee Vote
- July: Board of Directors
- July: FERC Filing
 - January 1, 2016: Implementation, effective for the October 2015 – September 2016 FERC fiscal year invoice and 2016 Budget Cycle



The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) is a not-for-profit corporation responsible for operating the state's bulk electricity grid, administering New York's competitive wholesale electricity markets, conducting comprehensive long-term planning for the state's electric power system, and advancing the technological infrastructure of the electric system serving the Empire State.



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