

MARKET SCHEDULING

- 1.) GPE owns a generator in A. He wants to sell. He discusses with PSE2 and PSE2 agrees to purchase, provided that GPE will deliver to B.
 - 2.) PSE2 now sells that generation to LSE. LSE agrees he will pick it up at B.
 - 3.) GPE tells BA-A that he wants to generate. BA-A agrees, and gives GPE an energy ID for the schedule.
 - GPE tells TP-A he wants to export. TP-A agrees, and gives GPE an export ID for the schedule.
 - PSE tells TP-B he wants to wheel. TP-B agrees, and gives PSE an wheel ID for the schedule.
 - LSE tells TP-C he wants to import. TP-A agrees, and gives LSE an import ID for the schedule.
 - GPE tells BA-C that he wants to sink energy. BA-C agrees, and gives GPE an load ID for the schedule.
- Note that this step could be accomplished through entering a bid/offer into a market system or via more "traditional" methods*
- 4.) The GPE and PSE send their Schedule IDs to the LSE so he can write the "Interchange Transaction Request"
 - 5.) The LSE sends the Interchange Transaction Request to the IA

INTERCHANGE SCHEDULING

- 6.) The IA reviews the request to make sure it is VALID
- 7.) The IA verifies that the Schedule IDs are all valid with each BA and TSP. This is done automatically within a few seconds.
- 8.) The RA/RC verifies that the transaction does not cause any reliability problems. The BAs verify the transaction can still be implemented and that any that the interchange numbers agree.
- 9.) The IA marks the request as an "Interchange Transaction" and forwards it to the IDC for future reliability coordination.
- 10.) NOT SHOWN – the BAs turn the Interchange Transaction into an "Interchange Implementation" by entering it into their scheduling systems.

Note that there might be two types of schedule: Fixed and Floating. Fixed would be a traditional set schedule, while Floating might be a price taker source, sink, or both. For example, if A and C are both markets, A might have a bid for "up to 200MW of gen at price x." C might have an offer to "supply up to 500MW at price y." When the markets clear, A might have 150MW and C might have 300MW. In this case, one of four things can happen: 1.) The schedule is set to 150 and LSE has to buy from the C spot market and/or pay imbalance charges, 2.) The schedule is set to 300 and GPE has to buy from the A spot market and/or pay imbalance charges, 3.) The schedule is set at 225 and each buy half from the spot markets and/or pay imbalance charges, or 4.) the schedule is dropped, and does not run.

