

Preemption and Competition in the Secondary Market

WEQ000 – Define the new fields

Negotiations with Competing Bids for Constrained Resources

001-4.21 A Transmission Provider shall apply all rights-of-first-refusal in a nondiscriminatory and open manner for all Transmission Customers.

001-4.21.1 In the case where a Reservation has resold scheduling capacity, the right-of-first-refusal remains with the Original Reservation (parent), not the Resale (child).

001-11.6 REDIRECT OF A RESALE

001-11.6.4 A Resale (or the Resale child of a Resale) that is the result of Aggregation where at least one of the Reservations being aggregated is still conditional cannot be redirected.

001-11.6.5 A Redirect of a Resale (or the Resale child of a Resale) will reduce the scheduling rights from the Resale as well as the capacity available for Preemption and Competition on the parent of the Resale

001-11.8 PREEMPTION OF A RESALE

In the event a Transmission Provider's tariff requires that a higher priority, competing Transmission Service request must displace all or a portion of a confirmed lower priority reservation, and that lower priority reservation has resold all or a portion of its scheduling rights, then the following rules apply.

001-11.8.1 For the purpose of WEQ001-11.8, Scheduling Rights include the Encumbering Capacity to support them.

001-11.8.2 Though the scheduling rights have moved from the Reseller to the Assignee according to WEQ001-11.1, the Reseller is still subject to and responsible for any Preemption and Competition activity impacting that resold scheduling rights.

001-11.8.2.1 The Transmission Provider shall track the capacity available for Preemption and Competition separate from the capacity available for supporting scheduling rights.

001-11.8.2.2 The reselling of scheduling rights from a reservation will reduce the scheduling rights on the parent, but will not reduce the capacity available for Preemption and Competition on the parent.

001-11.8.2.3 If there is more capacity lost to Preemption and Competition than the Reseller has scheduling rights remaining on the reservation, then the scheduling rights on that reservation will go negative.



001-11.8.3 If the Reseller loses scheduling rights to a Challenger, it is the Reseller's responsibility to either accept the loss of scheduling rights on the reservation or recall the scheduling rights from the Assignee(s) to cover what was lost to the challenger.

001-11.8.4 If the Reseller accepts the lost scheduling rights on the original reservation and it results in that reservation being over scheduled or having negative scheduling rights, then the Reseller will be responsible for any over-usage charges.

001-11.8.5 If the Reseller recalls from the Assignee(s) the scheduling rights lost to a Challenger, then the Assignee(s) must accept the loss of scheduling rights.

001-11.8.6 If the Assignee has resold all or a portion of the scheduling rights it purchased, then it is the Assignee's responsibility to either accept the loss of scheduling rights on the Resale Reservation or recall the scheduling rights from the Assignee(s) he resold them to.

001-11.8.7 If the Assignee(s) accepts the lost scheduling rights on the Resale Reservation and it results in that Resale Reservation being over scheduled or having negative scheduling rights, then the Assignee will be responsible for any over-usage charges.

001-11.8.8 The Transmission Provider shall publish in their Business Practices and/or on OASIS a deadline for Transmission Customers to recall scheduling rights lost to a Challenger.

