



Draft Rule Change Report
Title: Curtailable Loads and Demand
Side Programmes

Ref: RC_2010_29
Standard Rule Change Process

Date: 18 March 2011

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2	CALL FOR SECOND ROUND SUBMISSIONS.....	4
3.	THE RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL.....	5
3.1	Submission Details.....	5
3.2	Summary details of the Proposal	5
3.3	The Proposal and the Wholesale Market Objectives	7
3.5	The IMO's Initial Assessment of the Proposal	7
4.	FIRST SUBMISSION PERIOD	7
4.1	Submissions received	7
4.2	The IMO's response to submissions received during the First Submission Period.....	12
4.3	Public Forums and Workshops	29
4.4	Additional Amendments to the Amending Rules.....	29
5.	THE IMO'S ASSESSMENT	29
5.1	Wholesale Market Objectives.....	29
5.2	Practicality and Cost of Implementation.....	33
5.3	Market Advisory Committee	34
5.4	Views Expressed in Submissions	34
5.5	Cost Benefit Analysis	35
6.	THE IMO'S DRAFT DECISION	40
7.	PROPOSED AMENDING RULES	41
	APPENDIX 1: IMO'S RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL	71
	APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED AMENDING RULES IN THE RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL	79
	APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE IMO FOLLOWING THE FIRST SUBMISSION PERIOD	117
	APPENDIX 4: DISCUSSION AT THE MARKET ADVISORY COMMITTEE.....	140

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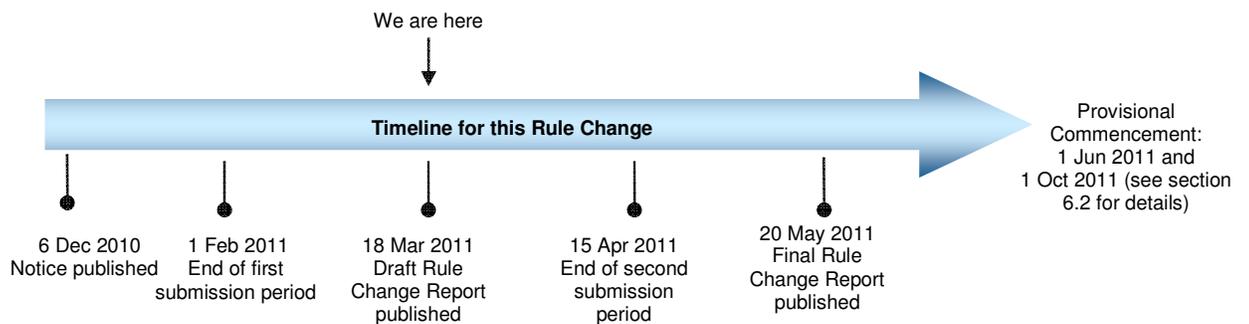
1. INTRODUCTION

On 2 December 2010, the Independent Market Operator (IMO) submitted a Rule Change Proposal regarding amendments to clauses 2.27.1, 2.27.1A, 2.27.2, 2.27.4, 2.29.1, 2.29.5, 2.29.8A, 2.29.8B, 2.29.9A, 2.29.9B, 2.29.9C, 2.30.3, 2.30B.2, 2.30B.5, 2.33.1, 2.33.4, 2.35.1, 3.14.1, 3.17.5, 4.8.3, 4.10.1, 4.11.1, 4.11.4, 4.11.4A, 4.12.1, 4.12.4, 4.12.8, 4.14.1, 4.18.1, 4.18.2, 4.25.1, 4.25.2, 4.25.4, 4.25.4E, 4.25.4F, 4.25.9, 4.25.10, 4.25A.1, 4.25A.2, 4.25A.3, 4.25A.4, 4.25A.5, 4.26.1A, 4.26.1C, 4.26.2, 4.26.2C, 4.26.2D, 4.26.3A, 4.26.4, 6.3A.2, 6.5A.1, 6.11.1, 6.11.2, 6.11A.1, 6.12.1, 6.15.2, 6.16.1, 6.16.2, 6.17.6, 7.1.1, 7.2.2, 7.6.10, 7.7.3, 7.7.4, 7.7.4A, 7.7.10, 7.13.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.7, 9.13.1, 10.5.1, the Glossary, Appendix 1 and Appendix 3 and new clauses 2.29.1A, 2.29.5A, 2.29.5B, 2.29.5C, 2.29.5D, 2.29.5E, 2.29.5F, 2.29.5G, 2.29.5H, 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, and 4.26.2CC of the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules (Market Rules).

This proposal is being processed using the Standard Rule Change Process, described in section 2.7 of the Market Rules. The standard process adheres to the following timelines:



In accordance with clause 2.5.10 of the Market Rules the IMO decided to extend both the end date for the first submission period and the period for preparing the Draft Rule Change Report. Further details of the extensions are available on the IMO website. The key dates in processing this Rule Change Proposal, as amended in the extension notices, are:



Please note the commencement dates are provisional and may be subject to change in the Final Rule Change Report.

The draft decision of the IMO Board is to accept the Rule Change Proposal as proposed and modified following the first submission period. In making its draft decision on the Rule Change Proposal, the IMO has taken into account:

- the Wholesale Market Objectives;
- the practicality and cost of implementing the proposal;
- the views of the Market Advisory Committee (MAC); and
- the submissions received.

All documents related to this Rule Change Proposal can be found on the IMO website: http://www.imowa.com.au/RC_2010_29

2 CALL FOR SECOND ROUND SUBMISSIONS

The IMO invites interested stakeholders to make submissions on this Draft Rule Change Report. The submission period is 20 Business Days from the publication date of this report. Submissions must be delivered to the IMO by 5.00pm, **Friday 15 April 2011**.

The IMO requests the views of interested parties during the second submission period on the issue of whether a static or dynamic baseline Relevant Demand (RD) methodology should be adopted as was raised in submissions received during the first submission period. For further details refer to section 4.2 of this report.

The IMO has identified two options for progressing this issue and requests submissions on which of these constitutes the best pathway forward:

- continuing with the proposed amendments to maintain a static baseline methodology based on the 12 IRCR periods as part of RC_2010_29 (as originally proposed); or
- removing the proposed amendments to the baseline methodology from RC_2010_29, with the MAC to consider the static and dynamic model options further.

The IMO prefers to receive submissions by email (using the submission form available on the IMO website: <http://www.imowa.com.au/rule-changes>) to: market.development@imowa.com.au

Submissions may also be sent to the IMO by fax or post, addressed to:

Independent Market Operator
Attn: General Manager, Development
PO Box 7096
Cloisters Square, PERTH, WA 6850
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3. THE RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL

3.1 Submission Details

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Date submitted:	2 December 2010
Urgency:	Standard Rule Change Process
Change Proposal title:	Curtaillable Loads and Demand Side Programmes
Market Rule affected:	Clause 2.27.1, 2.27.1A, 2.27.2, 2.27.4, 2.29.1, 2.29.5, 2.29.8A, 2.29.8B, 2.29.9A, 2.29.9B, 2.29.9C, 2.30.3, 2.30B.2, 2.30B.5, 2.33.1, 2.33.4, 2.35.1, 3.14.1, 3.17.5, 4.8.3, 4.10.1, 4.11.1, 4.11.4, 4.11.4A, 4.12.1, 4.12.4, 4.12.8, 4.14.1, 4.18.1, 4.18.2, 4.25.1, 4.25.2, 4.25.4, 4.25.4E, 4.25.4F, 4.25.9, 4.25.10, 4.25A.1, 4.25A.2, 4.25A.3, 4.25A.4, 4.25A.5, 4.26.1A, 4.26.1C, 4.26.2, 4.26.2C, 4.26.2D, 4.26.3A, 4.26.4, 6.3A.2, 6.5A.1, 6.11.1, 6.11.2, 6.11A.1, 6.12.1, 6.15.2, 6.16.1, 6.16.2, 6.17.6, 7.1.1, 7.2.2, 7.6.10, 7.7.3, 7.7.4, 7.7.4A, 7.7.10, 7.13.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.7, 9.13.1, 10.5.1, the Glossary, Appendix 1 and Appendix 3 and new clauses 2.29.1A, 2.29.5A, 2.29.5B, 2.29.5C, 2.29.5D, 2.29.5E, 2.29.5F, 2.29.5G, 2.29.5H, 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, and 4.26.2CC.

3.2 Summary details of the Proposal

The IMO noted in its proposal that after a comprehensive review of the Market Rules a number of issues relevant to Curtaillable Loads (CLs) were identified. To enact the outcomes from the IMO's review, proposed solutions to each of the issues were developed in conjunction with the Market Advisory Committee (MAC).

A brief overview of the IMO's proposed solutions to each of the identified issues is presented below. Full details of the identified issues and the IMO's proposed solutions are presented in Appendix 1 of this report.

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Issue identified in the Rule Change Proposal	Proposed Solution
Registration of CLs (Issue 1)	Updates to remove the concept of a CL as a Registered Facility from the Market Rules and replace this with the concept of the Demand Side Programme (DSP) being the Registered Facility. The DSP will have Non-Dispatchable Loads (NDLs) associated with it for the purposes of capacity obligations, dispatch and settlements.
Facility Definition (Issue 2)	Solved via the solution outlined to Issue 1, i.e. if a DSP is the Registered Facility System Management will be able to dispatch the Facility itself and not each of the CLs comprising the DSP. Updates to allow for the possibility that a programme will be over-subscribed. This solution is outlined in further detail in the proposed solution to Issue 4 below.
Market Fees (Issue 3)	No updates to the current Market Rules required as the MAC agreed that DSPs should not be required to pay Market Fees. Presented for completeness only.
Measurement of CL Performance (Issue 4);	Solved via the solutions to Issues 1 and 2 (which will ensure that only the DSP is visible to the market and not the comprising loads) combined with the RD level being calculated based on the aggregated output of the DSP (not by aggregating the RD of each CL associated with a DSP). This will ensure the correct measurement of the DSP as a whole.
Capacity Cost Refunds (Issue 5)	Updates to ensure a DSP consisting of one or more CLs is liable to pay refunds (for the amount by which the DSP falls short of its capacity requirements) if at any time the DSP is not filled completely, including times where a component Facility is on a Forced Outage.
Reserve Capacity Security (Issue 6)	No updates to the Market Rules proposed under RC_2010_29. Updates to ensure that a DSP is considered as a single Facility for the purpose of evaluating a request for the return of Reserve Capacity Security has been incorporated by the IMO in the Rule Change Proposal: Required Level and Reserve Capacity Security (RC_2010_12). Presented for completeness only.
Stipulated Default Loads (SDLs) (Issue 7)	Updates to combine the concept of a CL and SDLs into the DSP concept.
Potential Double Payment (Issue 8)	Updates to ensure that a DSP is not paid for any energy reduced during either a Reserve Capacity test or Verification Test.

3.3 *The Proposal and the Wholesale Market Objectives*

In its proposal, the IMO considered that the amendments regarding each of the identified issues would have the following impacts on the Market Objectives:

Issue	Wholesale Market Objective Assessment
Registration of CLs (Issue 1)	Betters (a) and consistent with (b), (c), (d) and (e)
Facility Definition (Issue 2)	Betters (a), (b) and (e) and consistent with (c) and (d)
Market Fees (Issue 3)	No proposed amendments under RC_2010_29
Measurement of CL Performance (Issue 4);	Betters (c) and consistent with (a), (b), (d) and (e)
Capacity Cost Refunds (Issue 5)	Betters (a) and consistent with (b), (c), (d) and (e)
Reserve Capacity Security (Issue 6)	No proposed amendments under RC_2010_29
SDLs (Issue 7)	Betters (a) and consistent with (b), (c), (d) and (e)
Potential Double Payment (Issue 8)	Consistent with (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

Further details of the IMO's assessment of each of the solutions to the identified issues against the Wholesale Market Objectives are provided in the Rule Change Notice.

3.4 *Amending Rules proposed by the IMO*

The amendments to the Market Rules originally proposed by the IMO are presented in Appendix 2 of this report.

3.5 *The IMO's Initial Assessment of the Proposal*

The IMO decided to proceed with the proposal on the basis that Market Participants should be given an opportunity to provide submissions as part of the rule change process.

4. FIRST SUBMISSION PERIOD

The first submission period for this Rule Change Proposal was between 7 December 2010 and 1 February 2011. The timeframe for the first submission period was extended in accordance with the IMO's extension notice published on 6 December 2010.

4.1 *Submissions received*

The IMO received submissions from Alinta, Energy Response, EnerNOC, Landfill Gas & Power (LGP), System Management and Synergy during the first submission period. The main points for each of the issues addressed in RC_2010_29 are summarised below. A copy of the full text of all submissions is available on the IMO website. Additional detail along with the IMO's response is contained in section 4.2 of this paper.

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Submitter	Registration of Curtailable Loads (Issue 1)	Facility Definition (Issue 2)	Market Fees (Issue 3)	Measurement of CL Performance (Issue 4)	Capacity Cost Refunds (Issue 5)	Reserve Capacity Security (Issue 6)	SDLs (Issue 7)	Potential Double Payment (Issue 8)
Alinta	Does not support. Also questions whether provision has been included in the Amending Rules to allow a DSP to be deregistered.	Does not support	Does not support	Does not support, noting that the assumption that a DSP is operating at its RD level before a Dispatch Instruction needs further consideration	Does not support	Does not support	Does not support	Does not support
Energy Response	Agrees	Supports	Supports	Proposed changes are likely to severely impede the levels of capacity provided by DSPs.	Generally agrees, but considers that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater thought needs to be given to the definition of "Forced Outages" a mechanism to exchange an obsolete NDL for a new NDL as quickly as possible should be included. 	Agrees, however concerned that the mechanism to return security is less than ideal.	Supports	Supports
EnerNOC	Supports, but note that may restrict DSP activities to the capacity market alone.	Supports	Supports	Recommends that the RD measure be amended to a profile methodology. This will proceed with a separate Rule Change Proposal to reflect this recommendation.	Supports, but recommends that potential for capacity refunds should only relate to failure during the period where a DSP's availability is mandated (noon to 8pm on Business Days).	Supports RC_2010_12	Supports	Supports
LGP	Supports	Supports	Supports	Supports	Supports	N/A	Supports	Supports

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Submitter	Registration of Curtailable Loads (Issue 1)	Facility Definition (Issue 2)	Market Fees (Issue 3)	Measurement of CL Performance (Issue 4)	Capacity Cost Refunds (Issue 5)	Reserve Capacity Security (Issue 6)	SDLs (Issue 7)	Potential Double Payment (Issue 8)
System Management	The proposal does not mention a new Rule Participant class as confirmed by the IMO at the 12 May 2010 MAC meeting.	Appear to cover the agreed outcome. Notes a continued issue with the dispatch of a DSP caused by no minimum size of blocks being specified.	Does not wish to comment on this issue.	Appear to cover the agreed outcome.	Appear to cover the agreed outcome.	Does not wish to comment on this issue.	Appear to cover the agreed outcome.	Appear to cover the agreed outcome.
Synergy	Supports	Supports	Considers it opportune to now consider a mechanism by which DSM providers pay fees to the market.	Supports	Supports	Supports RC_2010_12	Supports	Dispatch Instruction Payments (DIPs) to CLs should be removed as appropriate compensation already received through Capacity Credit mechanism.

Overall, the submissions received from Energy Response, EnerNOC, LGP, System Management and Synergy support the majority of the proposed solutions to the identified issues. Energy Response, EnerNOC and Synergy did not support some aspects of RC_2010_29.

Alinta does not support the proposed changes, noting that it does not consider it necessary or desirable to proceed with RC_2010_29 at this time for the following reasons:

- The IMO will shortly engage the services of an economic consultant to assist it in reviewing the Reserve Capacity Mechanism (RCM), which includes consideration of whether the RCM is delivering the optimal mix of generation and DSM capacity. Alinta notes that it appears very likely that substantial changes to the RCM will be recommended and as such it is premature to amend the Market Rules as proposed by RC_2010_29 prior to the recommendations of the review being considered by the MAC; and
- To the extent that the IMO has developed a workable approach that is permissible within the current Market Rules, there appears to be no practical need for amending the Market Rules as proposed by RC_2010_29.

Alinta, Energy Response and EnerNOC all raise concerns with the proposed static RD calculation methodology based on IRCR intervals (Issue 4). The issues raised by these parties include:

- the assumption that a CL or DSP is operating at its RD level before a Dispatch Instruction is issued would create a potential misalignment between System Management's objectives and the Market Participant's financial incentives;
- the failure of the proposed methodology to allow for substitutions and adjustments to be made;
- the use of a small dataset (12 IRCR intervals) poses difficulties and is not a very robust approach when dealing with the inherent variability of large commercial and industrial loads;
- the impacts on the market associated with the mutual exclusivity of IRCR management and demand side participation that will result from RC_2010_29;
- the underlying assumption that it is appropriate to employ the same methodology for determining the CL's IRCR and its ability to provide capacity to the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) when dispatched;
- the false presumption that a DSP would only be dispatched by System Management in response to a capacity shortfall, and not for other likely purposes such as transmission constraints or unforeseen contingencies; and
- the general continued use of a static baseline for RD calculation.

In its submission, System Management notes and proposes potential solutions to a further three issues:

- Ramp rate requirements for DSPs;
- Time requirements for issuance of Dispatch Instructions to DSPs; and
- Standing Data requirements for DSPs.

A summary of the assessment by the submitting parties against the Wholesale Market Objectives is presented below:

Submitter	Wholesale Market Objective Assessment
Alinta	<p>Considers that until the RCM is reviewed the IMO cannot be satisfied that RC_2010_29 is consistent with the Wholesale Market Objectives, and in any event that it is unlikely to be inconsistent with Wholesale Market Objectives.</p> <p>To the extent that RC_2010_29 reinforces the status quo, Alinta believe the outcome is likely to be inconsistent with Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (b), (c) and (d).</p>
Energy Response	<p>Considers that the solution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 1 will make a contribution towards meeting Wholesale Market Objectives (b),(c) and (e); • Issue 2 will more closely align the Market Rules to Wholesale Market Objective (a); • Issue 4 will work counter to Wholesale Market Objectives (c) and (d); • Issue 5, assuming Energy Response's updates are incorporated, will bring greater transparency to the market thereby enriching the Market Rules and bringing them closer to the Wholesale Market Objectives; and • Issue 6 will be inconsistent with Wholesale Market Objective (c).
EnerNOC	<p>Considers that the changes proposed under RC_2010_29 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 1 and 2 will better Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (b) and (d) and be consistent with (c) and (e); • Issue 4 will be inconsistent with Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (c), (d) and (e) and consistent with (b); and • Issue 5 will better Wholesale Market Objective (c) and be consistent with (a), (b), (d) and (e).
LGP	<p>Supports the changes on the basis of being necessary to improving the integrity, administration and practicality of the participation of DSM in the WEM.</p>
System Management	<p>Consider that the proposed changes, incorporating System Management's suggestions, will address the concerns expressed.</p>
Synergy	<p>Consider that the solutions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 1 will better address Wholesale Market Objective (a); • Issue 2 will better address Wholesale Market Objectives (a) and (b); • Issue 4 will better address Wholesale Market Objective (c); • Issue 5 will better address Wholesale Market Objective (a); • Issue 7 will better address Wholesale Market Objective (a); and • Issue 8 will not allow the Market Rules to better facilitate the achievement of the Wholesale Market Objectives.

An overview of participant submissions on the costs associated with implementing these changes and the timeframe to implement the rule change is presented below:

Submitter	Identified Costs	Implementation Timeframe
Alinta	None	None
Energy Response	<i>Not noted.</i>	<i>Not noted.</i>
EnerNOC	<p>Changes to the static RD measurement calculation will require amendments to existing systems. Envisages costs to be small.</p> <p>Alignment of RD with IRCR intervals will impact on EnerNOC's portfolio management. Unclear what magnitude of the impact will be but expected to be significant.</p>	<p>Were the changes proposed by the IMO to proceed, it may take approximately 3 months to implement the changes to the measurement calculation, with the main requirements of systems and contract changes requiring this period for implementation.</p> <p>Longer term changes to the makeup and structuring of EnerNOC's DSM portfolio would also be likely, impacting on both the 2012/13 and 2013/14 years.</p>
LGP	None	Immediately
System Management	<p>Changes to System Management IT systems to accept a new class of facility registration would be required.</p> <p>Not yet estimated by System Management as no IMO Interface Specification is available to cost to. Anticipated that costs would be minimal.</p>	<p>Has not been estimated as there is no IMO Interface Specification to cost to. Expected that System Management will be able to amend its IT systems prior to the commencement date, once a specification is made available.</p>
Synergy	None	Immediately

4.2 The IMO's response to submissions received during the First Submission Period

The IMO's response to each of the issues identified during the first submission period is presented in the table over the page:

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
Registration of DSPs (Issue 1)	System Management	<p>Notes the advice provided by the IMO to the MAC that a new Rule Participant class would be created for DSP Providers. Suggests that it would be consistent with this advice if clause 2.28.1 is expanded to include a Rule Participant class called a DSP Provider, and new clauses are added which state:</p> <p><i>"A person who contracts for Reserve Capacity associated with a Demand Side Programme must register as a Demand Side Programme Provider";</i></p> <p>and</p> <p><i>"A person who intends to contract for Reserve Capacity associated with a Demand Side Programme must register as a Demand Side Programme Provider"</i></p> <p>System Management considers that this would make the proposed clause 2.29.5A redundant and notes that clause 2.29.5 would need to change to "A Demand Side Programme Provider...". System Management also notes that an update to the Glossary would also be required.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that amending the Market Rules to create a DSP Provider as a new class of Rule Participant would be a much more complex option to implement than the IMO's proposal to simply define a DSP as a type of Facility. If a DSP Provider were to be registered as a distinct type of Rule Participant, the IMO would still need to define a new facility type to allow for Standing Data to be provided and Dispatch Instructions to be issued etc. The IMO notes that DSPs are registered as a Rule Participant in the Market Customer class.</p> <p>The IMO considers that the proposed solution of simply registering a DSP as a type of Facility represents a reasonable balance between additional complexity being incorporated of the Market Rules and the operational practicality. As such no further updates have been proposed.</p>
Replacement of obsolete NDLS (Issue 1)	Energy Response	<p>Essential to consider what happens when a site is permanently or temporarily unable to provide DSM. As an aggregator, Energy Response would be keen to see a mechanism to exchange an obsolete NDL for a new NDL as quickly as possible. Energy Response notes that this would in many ways reflect the treatment of a generator with multiple units where one unit suffers a catastrophic breakdown and is required to be replaced with an entirely new unit. Preferably such updates can be done at any time, so that NDLS can exit a DSP at any time.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that under new clause 2.29.5G a Market Participant will be able to notify the IMO that it wishes for a NDL to cease to be associated with its DSP. Further details of the timeframes for this process along with the process for transferring existing CLs into DSPs will be outlined in the Registration Procedure. The IMO notes that a new Market Procedure for the registration of Demand Side Programmes will be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working Group. This will be a transitional Market Procedure to apply until 1 October 2011 and will form part of the wider Registration Procedure, as prescribed by the Market Rules.</p>
De-registration of DSPs	Alinta	<p>Questions whether provision has been made in the Market Rules as amended by RC_2010_29 to allow</p>	<p>The IMO confirms that under the proposed amended clause 2.33.4 a DSP will not be restricted from applying to be deregistered. As a DSP will be a</p>

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
(Issue 1)		a DSP to be deregistered.	Facility type a DSP provider will be able to apply to have a DSP, which will be ceasing operation, de-registered in accordance with clause 2.33.4(d)(i). The proposed amendments will simply remove the ability for CLs to churn from one DSP to another.
Issue 1	EnerNOC	At this stage of the WEM's development, EnerNOC queries whether the proposed change (i.e. the development of a DSP as a Facility Type) may, perhaps unintentionally, entirely restrict DSP activities to the capacity market alone.	The IMO considers that DSP activities should be restricted to the capacity market in the Market Rules. A DSP can not bid into the STEM, however it must respond to Dispatch Instructions, for which it will receive an energy market payment for (Pay as Bid). Additionally, the Loads comprising a DSP can interact with the energy market directly through the Market Customer that has contracted for the energy. The IMO notes that these interrelationships are no different to the status quo.
Dispatch of DSPs (Issue 2)	System Management	<p>Has a continued issue with the dispatch of a DSP, despite the proposed Amending Rules. That is RC_2010_29 will allow for three blocks within a DSP. There is no minimum size for these blocks, so the dispatch of a block could be for a quantity of 0.001MW, being the minimum reserve capacity size. Additionally a DSP provider may register many DSP facilities, each of which may also be 0.001MW.</p> <p>To overcome these issues System Management suggests that following additions:</p> <p><i>"4.10.1(f)vii. With only one block of having its Reserve Capacity to be less than 10 MW"</i></p> <p><i>"2.29.5x A Demand Side Programme Provider may not register a Demand Side Programme if it already has registered a Demand Side Programme whose reserve capacity is less than 10MW"</i></p>	<p>The IMO notes that a further issue has been identified, relating to the inconsistent use of the concept of blocks of capacity from a DSP between the capacity and energy side of the market. To clarify, the IMO notes that under the proposed changes the concept of blocks will only apply for the purposes of bidding into the Reserve Capacity Auction, and not for any energy market purposes or when assessing the performance of the DSP against its capacity obligations. Dispatch Instructions would be issued to the DSP and not to any blocks comprising the DSP.</p> <p>The IMO notes that, as agreed during the September 2010 MAC meeting, it will be working with System Management to further consider the issue of the registration and dispatch of a large number of small DSPs. As such the IMO has not adopted System Management's proposed amendments.</p>
Ramp Rates for DSPs (Issue 2)	System Management	<p>Clause 7.7.3(e) should be amended to cater for the fact that a DSP has no ramp rate stipulated in standing data, but this clause requires one be stated.</p> <p>System Management suggests amending this rule to be <i>"For a Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load the ramp rate required..."</i></p>	The IMO considers that it is foreseeable that some Loads may have ramp rates and has therefore amended clause 7.7.3(e) to reference the provision of a ramp rate, if provided in Standing Data. The IMO has also updated the Standing Data requirements to allow for a normal and emergency ramp rate to be provided for a DSP, if applicable. Refer to Appendix 3 of this report for more details.

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
Notification time for Dispatch Instructions (Issue 2)	System Management	<p>Clause 7.7.10 restricts issue of Dispatch Instructions to be before 4 hours before response. System Management believes it should be the notification time as stated in Standing Data. That is if the notification time is one hour System Management should not be restricted to giving a four hour notification.</p> <p>System Management suggests deleting clause 7.7.10(a), as clause 7.7.2(c) already requires System Management to take into account the response time given in the Standing Data for all facilities.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that clause 7.7.10 only relates to System Management issuing a further Dispatch Instruction terminating the requirement for a DSP to reduce its consumption, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least four hours lead time before the instruction would take effect is provided; and • once the Dispatch Instruction is terminated the DSP would have curtailed its consumption for at least two hours. <p>The IMO considers that these current requirements are reasonable, given the impacts that issuing and revoking Dispatch Instructions in quick succession would have on the associated NDLS. These current arrangements are consistent with the recommendations of the DSM Working Group. For further details refer to: http://www.imowa.com.au/RC_2008_20.</p>
Standing Data for DSPs (Issue 2)	System Management	<p>In order for System Management to be able to effectively issue Dispatch Instructions to DSPs in accordance with clause 7.7.4A, System Management would need full details of the DSP as given in clause 4.10.1(f). System Management considers that Appendix 1: Standing Data should be amended to include the availability of the DSP. System Management also considers that the consumption decrease price for Peak and Off-Peak must be given to System Management to enable it to comply with clause 7.7.4A.</p>	<p>The IMO agrees that System Management will need details of the DSP as provided under clause 4.10.1(f) and that Standing Data should be amended to include these availability details for the DSP. The proposed Amending Rules have been updated to reflect these suggestions from System Management (refer to Appendix 3 for further details).</p> <p>However, the IMO has not updated the proposed Amending Rules to require price information for the DSP to be provided to System Management. This is because the Dispatch Merit Order (DMO) currently provided to System Management reflects the consumption decrease price for a DSP during Peak and Off-Peak periods. As a result, the IMO does not consider there is any need to provide System Management with the specific price details of a DSP.</p> <p>Additionally, information on the Reserve Capacity expected to be available (clause 4.10.1(f)(i)) will not be provided, as System Management will receive details of the most recent Certified Reserve Capacity (CRC) of the DSP under sub-clause (k) in Appendix 1.</p>
Market Fees (Issue 3)	Synergy	<p>Believes it is opportune to now consider a mechanism by which DSM providers pay fees to the market. The current fee recovery structure, based on energy generated and consumed, will require review; since DSM generates no energy, DSM currently pays little in the way of fees.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that the proposed amendments are consistent with the MAC's agreement at the May 2010 MAC meeting that a DSP should not be required to pay Market Fees. The IMO notes that it has logged this issue for further consideration at a later date, following a discussion at the November 2010 MAC meeting.</p>

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
<p>Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology</p> <p>(Issue 4)</p>	<p>Alinta</p>	<p>Notes that RC_2010_12 would amend the Market Rules to measure whether or not a CL or DSP has met its Required Level by comparing actual post dispatch consumption to its RD less CCs associated with the CL or DSP. Irrespective of whether RD is measured by IRCR or 32 Peak Trading Intervals, this method risks misrepresenting the amount of capacity actually provided by the CL or DSP where actual pre-dispatch consumption is lower than the RD of the CL or DSP.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that this issue is associated with the use of an RD value that has been determined using a static baseline. The IMO notes that the changes proposed under RC_2010_29 around the determination of a DSP's RD are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firstly, to remove the issue associated with double payment of DSPs; and • secondly, to ensure that the performance of DSPs can be better measured. <p>As agreed by the MAC during the August 2010 meeting, the IMO has proposed that the RD level be a static baseline measure, calculated on the IRCR intervals. This decision to use IRCR intervals was made on the basis of analysis provided by Data Analysis Australia (DAA), which indicated that the most reliable indicator of the available capacity at peak times was the IRCR method (i.e. the median of the 12 Peak Trading Intervals for each Hot Season).</p> <p>The IMO notes that since it proposed a variant of the current static RD methodology, EnerNOC has presented a discussion paper to the MAC (February 2011 meeting) proposing the introduction of a dynamic baseline methodology. A copy of the discussion paper is available on the following webpage: http://www.imowa.com.au/MAC_35</p> <p>Using a dynamic baseline model to measure a DSP's performance would result in increased certainty around the output of the DSP prior to being issued a Dispatch Instruction than under the current static model. However, the IMO notes that even with a dynamic baseline model and advanced DSM equipment that indicates real time consumption of associated NDLS, complete certainty of the consumption of the DSP had a Dispatch Instruction not been issued would be unlikely.</p> <p>The IMO is interested in views during the second submission period on the issue of whether a static or dynamic baseline methodology should be adopted. The IMO presents two options for progressing this issue and wishes interested parties to submit on which of these constitutes the best pathway forward:</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue with the proposed amendments to maintain a static baseline methodology based on the 12 IRCR periods as part of RC_2010_29 (as originally proposed); or remove the proposed amendments from RC_2010_29, with the MAC to consider the static and dynamic model options further. <p>Should the proposed amendments to the RD methodology not progress the IMO notes that IT systems changes will still be required to amend the current RD calculation to be based on DSPs and not CLs.</p>
<p>Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology</p> <p>(Issue 4)</p>	Alinta	The method for measuring DSP performance also differs from the manner that capacity obligations apply to other Scheduled Generators because when dispatched, the additional capacity provided by those facilities will be known with certainty and those facilities are only paid for the additional capacity they actually make available to the system.	<p>The IMO notes that the different measurement of performance between DSPs and Scheduled Generators reflects that when a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Generator is issued a Dispatch Instruction there is certainty as to the starting point from which to measure their performance; and DSP is dispatched there is no certainty as to the exactly what the DSP would have been consuming during the time it is dispatched. This is similar to the case of an Intermittent Generator that is requested by System Management to reduce its output in that it is not possible to tell exactly what the Intermittent Generator would have produced had it not responded to the Dispatch Instruction. <p>DSM is an important source of capacity for managing high energy demands and the associated strain on both the transmission and distribution networks during peak periods and other events. The IMO considers that reducing the consumption of energy during peak periods directly promotes Market Objective (e). Given these associated benefits with using DSM, the IMO considers that the distinction between the methods for measuring the performance of DSM and generators with capacity obligations is warranted.</p>
<p>Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology</p> <p>(Issue 4)</p>	Alinta	The changes proposed under RC_2010_12 would allow CLs and DSPs already operating below their RD to be paid as if they had reduced consumption from their RD level. Alinta also notes that the converse case is true if operating above their RD level.	<p>Refer to above.</p> <p>This situation is no different to that encountered under the current Market Rules. The IMO confirms that given that RD is a median value it is also possible that a DSP could be operating above its RD when dispatched.</p>
<p>Calculation of RD - dynamic vs.</p>	Alinta	That the Market Rules effectively assume that a CL or DSP is operating at its RD level before a Dispatch	Refer to above.

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static baseline methodology (Issue 4)		Instruction is issued would appear to create a potential misalignment between the objective of System Management in issuing a Dispatch Instruction (to achieve a specific load reduction) and the (financial) incentive faced by the Market Participant that registered the CL or DSP (to minimise actual load reduction). As a result Alinta considers that proposed clause 4.11.3B would also lead to System Management being uncertain as to the effectiveness of issuing a Dispatch Instruction to CLs or DSPs to achieve a specific load reduction.	
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	A static RD measurement is inherently an inappropriate methodology to employ for operational purposes for a resource participating in the WEM. Almost no electricity users have demands that remain flat over the day let alone the course of a season or a year.	The IMO agrees that it is unlikely that an electricity user's demand would remain flat over a day. However, the IMO notes that the wider issues associated with adopting a dynamic baseline model (which would account for these variations in demand) need to be further considered, and reiterates its request for submissions on the two identified pathways forward.
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	The issues that the IMO seeks to resolve through modifying the RD intervals and the exclusion rules are each symptoms of the use of a flawed static baseline methodology to determine the RD measure. Moving away from a static RD would not only prevent the inherent conflicts between planning and operations, it would also improve the overall accuracy and integrity of the RD measure and associated performance calculations.	Refer to above.
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	Notes the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WEM would benefit by the use of improved measurement methodologies, which both are more accurate and mitigate against gaming activities by Market Participants. • There is a clear choice to both accomplish the objectives of the IMO's proposed changes to the RD methodology and to also improve its accuracy in general: a measurement methodology known as a "profile" baseline. 	Refer to above.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes that EnerNOC will shortly submit a Rule Change Proposal seeking to implement an RD calculation based on a more accurate profile baseline. Acknowledges the rule change process within the WEM and recognises that its proposal to consider a dynamic measure may necessitate the parallel consideration of both rule change alternatives. 	
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	Underlying the concept of aligning IRCR and RD intervals is an assumption that because a customer managed their IRCR in the previous year that they can be assumed in the current year to have already curtailed demand when System Management would otherwise dispatch them. EnerNOC considers this assumption is erroneous, and potentially dangerous.	Refer to above. This issue relates to the use of a static baseline methodology which is reliant on information from the previous Hot Season to indicate the likely availability of a facility. The IMO also notes that the intent of the proposed changes is to allow an end use customer to make a decision over which potential payment stream they wish to target (IRCR or DSM).
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	Questions the wisdom of a rule change which will in its very design exclude the WEM's most demand-flexible and peak-responsive loads from providing capacity to the market.	The IMO disagrees as the proposed changes will simply require an associated NDL to make a decision whether to reduce its IRCR obligations or increase the RD of the DSP with which it has contracted. Any cost impacts to a DSP as a result of one of its associated NDLS targeting a reduction in its IRCR, for which the DSP provider would receive no financial benefit (only the Market Customer to which the NDL contracts energy), should be taken into account by the DSM aggregator when establishing contracts. The IMO however notes the potential benefits (and costs) associated with implementing a dynamic baseline methodology and reiterates its request for comments from interested parties of the identified pathways for proceeding with this issue. The IMO notes that further consideration of solutions to the current double payment issues will be required for methodology using non-IRCR intervals.
Calculation of RD - dynamic vs. static baseline methodology	EnerNOC	The RD measure, were it to remain static, be amended to include an additional 20 Trading Intervals for a total of 32, being the peak 8 Trading Intervals on each of the peak four days in the previous Hot Season, and to utilise an arithmetic	DAA concluded that the IRCR methodology (the median of the 12 Peak Trading Intervals for the Hot Season) produces the most reliable results when it comes to predicting what the Load will likely be operating at during a peak demand event during the next year.

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(Issue 4)		mean for averaging instead of a median.	Using a larger sample size would reintroduce the current double payment issue. For example if 32 Trading Intervals were to be used and a DSP successfully targeted the 12 IRCR intervals (thereby reducing its consumption), the remaining 20 Trading Intervals within the dataset would allow for a higher RD to be set than would otherwise be the case. Additionally, due to the small sample size (12 intervals) it is more appropriate to use a median, as an average would be distorted by any outliers.
Calculation of RD and removal of exclusions due to maintenance (Issue 4)	Energy Response	<p>In practice the current RD measurement methodology which allows for substitutions is acceptable, however the use of IRCR intervals will only be suitable if substitutions and adjustments are allowed.</p> <p>The use of a small subset of data (i.e. the 12 IRCR Intervals) poses another difficulty and is not a very robust approach when dealing with the inherent variability of large commercial and industrial loads; this can cause serious problems without a substitution option.</p> <p>Sites do have extended shutdowns and outages. That does not mean that they are unable to provide benefit to the market in the following summer.</p>	<p>Given the outcomes of DAA's analysis, as noted above, the IMO disagrees with Energy Response that the use of the 12 IRCR intervals is not a very robust approach.</p> <p>The IMO acknowledges that where a site is on extended shutdown or outage during these 12 IRCR intervals then the calculation of the relevant DSP's RD for the next year may not reflect the DSP's availability to the capacity market. This would reduce their level of Capacity Credits and associated income stream. However, in this instance the Market Customer to which the NDL belongs has already been compensated during the previous year, as its IRCR would have been reduced while it was either on outage or extended shutdown.</p> <p>Additionally, the IMO considers that there is an equal random possibility that during the past year an NDL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had shut down during the 12 IRCR intervals , resulting in a lower RD for the current year, and yet is available during peak periods in the current year; and • was available during the 12 IRCR intervals, resulting in a higher RD for the current year, and yet is on an outage during the peak intervals in the current year.
Calculation of RD and removal of exclusions due to maintenance (Issue 4)	Energy Response	The variance is too large to make this a viable measurement method without the possibility of adjustments.	Refer to above.
Calculation of RD	Energy	The proposed changes will work counter to the	The IMO disagrees that removing the current "double payments" associated

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	Response	Wholesale Market Objective of treating each technology equally. There would be a substantial cost impact on Energy Response in having to make up the difference in capacity.	with an NDL undertaking maintenance during peak periods to reduce its IRCR (as passed through by the Market Customer to which it contracts energy) and then having these periods excluded from its RD calculation would result in differences in the treatment of technology types. This is because a Market Generator does not receive an IRCR benefit where it provides (or doesn't provide) energy during peak intervals. Any cost impacts to a DSP as a result of one of its associated NDLs targeting a reduction in its IRCR, for which the IMO notes the DSP provider would receive no financial benefit (only the Market Customer to which the NDL contracts energy), should be taken into account by the DSM aggregator when establishing contracts.
Calculation of RD and removal of exclusions due to maintenance (Issue 4)	Energy Response	Under the proposed amendments, where substitutions are not allowed for the IRCR intervals, Energy Response would experience a loss of almost 8 percent of its total DSM available. This loss is not adjustable under the proposed changes and is compounded by the fact that loss factors are also not compensated, which generally account for about 6 to 10 percent, thereby making aggregated DSM disadvantaged when compared to generation by between 14 and 18 percent.	Refer to above. The IMO notes that consideration of compensation for loss factors is outside the scope of RC_2010_29.
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	End-use customers choosing to secure their direct economic interest by reducing their IRCR will impact existing and future DSPs, with potential for capacity shortfalls, Supplementary Reserve Capacity (SRC) and/or the need to additional generation.	Refer to above. The IMO notes that a DSP will be able to substitute alternative NDLs into its programme and therefore mitigate against any risks it is unable to meet its capacity obligations and that an SRC event may arise.
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	Energy Response	Overall the proposed changes are likely to severely impede on the levels of Reserve Capacity to be supplied by DSM aggregators and will potentially lead to high costs for the entire WEM.	The IMO disagrees as the proposed amendments will ensure that the RD of a DSP better reflects its likely availability and consequent value of the reduced consumption offered by the DSP to the market than currently. The IMO also reiterates that the outcomes of DAA's assessment indicated that the use of the 12 IRCR intervals would produce a more stable and reliable measure of a DSP's likely availability. The Reserve Capacity Requirement (clause 4.29.1) caps the cost of capacity to the market as any additional capacity required is adjusted for in the Monthly Reserve Capacity Price using the Excess Capacity Adjustment..

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	Believes that the IMO's proposed approach to DSP performance measurement is likely to create significant risks for DSM capacity provision and lead to greater instability and higher costs to the market as a whole.	Refer to above.
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	By aligning the intervals used to determine a DSP's RD measure with those intervals used for IRCR purposes, the market would be bundling two separate mechanisms that require distinct measurements for their own specific purposes	A Market Customer's IRCR is equal to the share of the Reserve Capacity Requirement allocated to it based on its expected historic system peak demand plus an additional reserve margin. These are updated monthly to reflect adjustments to a Market Customer's share values. Alternatively, a DSP's RD will be reflective of a level of curtailability that could be expected during those peak IRCR intervals (the basis on which capacity is charge to Market Customers). In essence the IRCR amount paid by a Market Customer acts as compensation for the availability of capacity during peak intervals (from DSPs and other generation types). Given the interrelated nature of the two mechanisms the IMO considers it is appropriate that they are more closely aligned by using same 12 peak intervals in each calculation.
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	The supposed "conflict" between IRCR and RD is a consequence of an approach that has an underlying assumption that it is appropriate to employ the same methodology for determining a CL's IRCR and its ability to provide capacity to the WEM when dispatched. By continuing with the approach the IMO is conflating resource adequacy and planning activities with measurement needs in an operational context.	Refer to above.
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	By linking the RD and IRCR methodologies, the IMO appears to falsely presume that a DSP would only be dispatched by System Management in response to a capacity shortfall, and not for the other likely purposes such as transmission constraints or unforeseen system contingencies.	Refer to above. The IMO disagrees that it has assumed that capacity would only be dispatched by System Management in response to a capacity shortfall. There are a number of reasons why a DSP might be dispatched (i.e. lack of sufficient generation capacity, transmission issues etc). These reasons however do not affect the merits of linking the two methodologies and will result in the removal of the current "double counting" issue.
Calculation of RD using IRCR	EnerNOC	As a result of RC_2010_29, IRCR management and demand side participation will become mutually	The IMO confirms that this was the intent of bundling the two mechanisms and will result in the removal of the current "double counting" issues.

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
periods (Issue 4)		exclusive.	
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	End-use customers choosing to provide DSM for capacity purposes to the detriment of reducing their peak loads will lead to capacity forecasts being higher than would otherwise be necessary, increasing electricity costs to all customers in the SWIS.	<p>The proposed amendments will allow an end-use customer to either reduce its IRCR or increase the RD of any DSP it is associated with. The IMO agrees that if an end use customer aims to increase its RD this will potentially lead to increased capacity forecasts. The IMO however disagrees that this cost will necessarily be borne by all customers but rather would be allocated to the specific NDL adjusting its behaviour.</p> <p>To illustrate this impact consider a 1 MW increase in an NDLs consumption¹. This would lead to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in the capacity forecasts • CC benefit to the NDL (1 MW of CCs) • IRCR cost to the NDL, based on the TDL_Ratio (approx. 1.4 x the cost of a Capacity Credit) <p>Under this example if a NDLs IRCR is not reduced it will effectively pay for the increase in the Reserve Capacity Requirements (forecast).</p>
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	While perhaps unintentional, adopting RC_2010_29 would signal that the market is seeking to either remove an incentive to reduce peak demands or limit the quantity of DSM providing capacity in the WEM. Either signal is likely to lead to market inefficiencies and work against Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (d) and (e).	<p>Refer to above.</p> <p>The IMO notes the dual incentive of reducing peak demand and increasing the supply of DSM capacity in the WEM is currently inefficient as it creates a double payment stream. The intent of the proposed changes is to allow an end use customer to make a decision over which payment stream they wish to target.</p>
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	The proposed RD measurement approach penalises customers for IRCR management even when those activities are non-coincident with the likely dispatch requirements of a DSP by System Management.	The IMO disagrees, noting that while IRCR management would reduce the DSP's RD level in the following year, the NDL would have already been compensated through their IRCR reduction.
Calculation of RD	EnerNOC	In its attempts to limit "double payment" concerns,	Refer to above.

¹ Note that this example assumes that the NDL is operating directly in the SWIS and so is not subject to any contracting arrangements with either a Market Customer (to pass through IRCR costs) or DSP (thereby accruing full CC benefits associated with an increase in its RD).

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
using IRCR periods (Issue 4)		the IMO has advocated for an RD methodology that unfairly penalises customers that manage their IRCR exposure as it will end up removing all WEM derived payments for any load reductions dispatched by System Management, whether or not they are actually coincident with IRCR intervals. While this risk is also present in the current RD methodology, it is guaranteed under RC_2010_29.	
Calculation of RD using IRCR periods (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	The alignment of both RD and IRCR measures would produce an outcome where the loads most capable of assisting the WEM as CLs would have no incentive to provide this capacity.	Refer to above. The intent of the proposed changes is to allow an end use customer to make a decision over which potential payment stream they wish to target (IRCR or RD).
Commencement of proposed RD methodology (Issue 4)	EnerNOC	If the IMO were to proceed with its proposed RD methodology, any changes should be scheduled for implementation and used no earlier than the 2012/13 Capacity Year.	As noted above the IMO will be seeking the views of interested parties on the pathway forward regarding the consideration of a static vs. a dynamic baseline methodology. Further consideration of the implementation of any potential Amending Rules will be dependent on the views of interested parties during the second submission period.
Definition of Facility Forced Outage Refund (Issue 5)	Energy Response	Great thought needs to be given to the definition of "Forced Outages". Forced Outages for generators is a relatively easy concept to understand, however when applying the same concept to NDLS it can be quite confusing.	This issue does not relate to the wider definition of Forced Outages but rather to the reference to Forced Outages used in the calculation of a Facility's capacity deficit (Facility Forced Outage Refund) under clause 4.26.1A. The IMO agrees that this does not correctly reflect the intent of this calculation and has subsequently amended this to refer to a "Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund". Refer to Appendix 3 for further details of the additional changes made by the IMO.
Requirements for capacity refunds (Issue 5)	EnerNOC	Recommends that the potential for capacity refunds for DSPs should only relate to failure during that period where the DSP's availability is mandated (between noon and 8pm on Business Days) and that the rule changes proposed relating to capacity shortfall calculations be reflective of this.	The IMO agrees that capacity refunds should only be required where a DSP has not met its Reserve Capacity obligations during contracted hours. This will ensure consistency with the requirements for a Scheduled Generator to make refunds where it fails to meet its RCOQ. The IMO has amended clause 4.12.4 to reflect this amendment. Refer to Appendix 3. The IMO notes that where a DSP which has not subscribed sufficient NDLS to be able to meet its capacity obligations has its RCOQ amended during the Capacity Year (i.e. following the results of a Verification Test), it will be possible that the DSP will not refund 100 percent of its Capacity Credits under the proposed amendments. The IMO however notes that the refunds for a DSP which fails to provide the required level of reduction when a Dispatch Instruction is issued under clause 4.26.3A are much larger than

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
			those required for a Scheduled Generator (under clause 4.26.3). Under clause 4.26.3A the level of refund to apply in any Trading Interval is determined based on the amount of Capacity Shortfall, measured in terms of MWh, as a proportion of the total MWh reduction that the DSP should have delivered if called to the maximum level for the maximum allowable time. The total amount of refunds payable in a year is capped at the level of Reserve Capacity payment.
Return of RCS (Issue 6)	Energy Response	Concerned that the mechanism to return the security deposit is less than ideal. The security deposit should be released at the time when the DSM aggregator declares the facility available for service and the IMO determines that the programme has been completely filled. There is little point having the Facility available on 1 August (or 1 June in the future) and the Facility not being tested for several months after that date, at which time the security deposit can be released.	The proposed introduction of the concept of a Required Level under the Rule Change Proposal: Required Level and Reserve Capacity Security (RC_2010_12) will facilitate the ability for a Facility which enters the market early to receive its Reserve Capacity Security back once it has meet 100 percent of its Required Level. There will be no restriction on a DSP conducting its own trial to prove that it can meet 100 percent of its Required Level. The IMO notes that the IMO does not conduct "tests" for the purposes of the return of Reserve Capacity Security but relies of the actual output of a Facility (or provision of an expert report) to indicate that it is capable of meeting its Required Level. For further details please refer to: http://www.imowa.com.au/RC_2010_12
Return of RCS (Issue 6)	Energy Response	Delays and uncertainty related to the release of security deposits would create considerable cost and credibility issues with Energy Response's financiers, which would reflect poorly on the WEM and discriminate against DSM aggregation.	Refer to above.
DIPs (Issue 8)	Synergy	A generator under a Dispatch Instruction produces electricity that can be allocated in the market and paid for by a counter-party under a normal market transaction. For a CL, no such transaction occurs, yet a dispatch payment is made regardless. This would suggest that a CL is getting something a generator providing the same capacity is not getting; a dispatch payment to CLs could therefore be construed as being discriminatory against generators.	<p>In instances where a Dispatch Instruction has been issued to either a Scheduled Generator or a DSP this will be in response to any of the following unanticipated events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased consumption of electricity; • decreased supply of electricity; • transmission constraints; or • system contingencies. <p>Where a generator or a DSP is dispatched by System Management it will be paid its Pay As Bid Price for the Dispatch Quantity. The shortfall (between the amount paid by the Market Participant causing the need for the additional energy and the amount paid to the generator / DSP) paid by all Market Customers would however usually be greater if DSM is dispatched.</p>

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Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
			<p>This is because where a generator produced energy the Market Participant that caused the need for the additional energy will be required to pay at least MCAP. Alternatively however as a DSP produces no energy, there would be no contribution to the overall shortfall quantity paid by all Market Customers from an individual Market Participant to cover the costs of calling the DSP.</p> <p>During the February 2011 MAC meeting a worked example of the associated costs of dispatching a peaker and a DSP was presented. It was agreed that further consideration is required of whether a DSP should be paid to reduce its consumption following the receipt of a Dispatch Instruction. This issue is to be considered as part of the wider RCM review.</p>
DIPs (Issue 8)	Synergy	Considers that a CL already receives appropriate compensation payment through the Capacity Credit mechanism – it has elected to accept a reduced level of reliability by offering itself to be turned down/off at System Management's request – and therefore should not receive a DIP at all.	<p>Refer to above.</p> <p>The IMO notes that there are potentially costs to NDLS associated with having to shutdown when a Dispatch Instruction has been issued to a DSP. Whether any of these additional costs can not be compensated for by the DSP's capacity payments will be considered as part of the wider RCM review.</p> <p>The IMO also notes that in considering whether DIPs should be removed for DSPs the impacts of a zero price for DSPs on the Dispatch Merit Order should be taken into account.</p>
DIPs (Issue 8)	Synergy	DIPs to CLs are an unnecessary cost burden on the market without any resulting benefits. CLs have already committed to reducing demand when instructed, for which compensation is provided through the RCM; there is no rationale to justify continuing another compensation payment to CLs. Synergy therefore believes that to remove this partiality from the market, DIPs to CLs should be removed from the Market Rules.	Refer to above
DIPs (Issue 8)	EnerNOC	When System Management dispatches a CL/DSP, it is because DSM capacity is needed at that specific point in time, not because of system conditions from the preceding Hot Season. If a CL/DSP can provide the needed load reduction when dispatched, they should not only be encouraged to do so, they should	Refer to above.

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		also be paid for the resource they provide to the WEM – regardless of any IRCR activities.	
DIPs (Issue 8)	EnerNOC	Acknowledges the potential double payment concern raised by a MAC member, and suggests only that were this concern to be pursued further at a later time, the solution looks to target the MCAP benefit received by the Market Customer supplying energy to the Load. It is the retailer in these instances that is receiving an “unplanned benefit” (unless they are operating the DSP dispatched by System Management) rather than the DSP which is providing a direct service to the WEM through its dispatch.	<p>The IMO notes EnerNOC's comments and will consider them during the wider RCM review.</p> <p>The IMO notes that in this circumstance the MCAP payment to the retailer is reimbursing them for electricity they have paid for (through bilateral contracts or the STEM) but did not consume. This is not however a special case caused by a Dispatch Instruction. The IMO notes that it would be inappropriate to make the retailer (who may be completely removed from the DSP arrangements) pay for electricity it did not use.</p>
Progression of RC_2010_29	Alinta	<p>Does not consider it necessary or desirable to proceed with RC_2010_29 at this time, given that the IMO will shortly engage a consultant to review the RCM and provide it with recommendations on any practical changes to the RCM to deliver economically efficient outcomes, including ensuring appropriate investment signals and incentives for the right mix of Facilities. The scope of works specifically requires that the consultant consider whether the RCM is delivering the optimal mix of generation and DSM capacity.</p> <p>Alinta considers it very likely that substantial changes to the RCM will be recommended following this review. For this reason, Alinta considers that it appears premature to amend the Market Rules as proposed by RC_2010_29 ahead of the recommendations of the review being considered by the MAC.</p>	<p>The IMO notes that RC_2010_29 is intended to fix a number of issues identified with the current Market Rules, and does not intend to consider the optimal mix of generation in the WEM. Consideration of whether the RCM is delivering the optimal mix of generation and DSM capacity, including a review of the Availability Classes, has been included in the wider review of the RCM currently being undertaken by the IMO. The IMO's wider review of the RCM will not be completed until mid 2011, with any subsequent Rule Change Proposals unlikely to enter the process until early 2012.</p> <p>The IMO considers in this case the existence of other work streams/reviews should not be a reason in itself to unnecessarily delay work already compiled. Given the operational issues identified in the current Market Rules the IMO considers that progressing with the proposed amendments is warranted at this time and should not be delayed subject to the potential outcomes of the RCM wider review.</p>
Progression of RC_2010_29	Alinta	Does not consider it necessary or desirable to proceed with RC_2010_29 at this time given that to the extent the IMO has developed a workable approach that is permissible within the current Market Rules, there appears to be no practical need for amending the Market Rules as proposed by	As noted above, there are a number of operational issues in the current Market Rules relating to CLs that need to be addressed. The IMO considers that it is important for the integrity of the market that these operational issues be corrected as soon as possible, so that all Market Participants can have as much confidence in the operation of the Market Rules as possible.

Public Domain

Clause/Issue	Submitter	Comment/Change Requested	IMO's response
		<p>RC_2010_29.</p> <p>Alinta notes that the IMO advised the MAC of a number of perceived issues associated with CLs and DSM in May 2010. In the intervening period, the IMO has successfully completed a Reserve Capacity Cycle assigning a significant number of new CCs to DSPs.</p>	<p>To ensure that there are sufficient benefits associated with progressing with RC_2010_29 at this time (given the IT costs associated with the proposed changes) the IMO has undertaken a qualitative cost benefit analysis of the proposed amendments against the status quo. The outcomes of the IMO's cost benefit analysis (as presented in section 5.5 and Appendix 4) indicate that there are sufficient benefits to outweigh the costs associated with progressing with RC_2010_29 at this time.</p>

4.3 Public Forums and Workshops

No public forums or workshops were held in relation to this Rule Change Proposal.

4.4 Additional Amendments to the Amending Rules

Following the closure of the first consultation period, the IMO made additional changes to the proposed Amending Rules to:

- create a heads of power for a Market Procedure outlining the process for the transfer of CLs to DSPs;
- reflect the suggestions received in submissions during the first consultation period, where appropriate; and
- improve the integrity of the proposed Amending Rules.

These additional amendments are presented in Appendix 3 of this report.

5. THE IMO'S ASSESSMENT

In preparing its Draft Rule Change Report, the IMO must assess the Rule Change Proposal in light of clauses 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 of the Market Rules.

Clause 2.4.2 outlines that the IMO “*must not make Amending Rules unless it is satisfied that the Market Rules, as proposed to be amended or replaced, are consistent with the Wholesale Market Objectives*”. Additionally, clause 2.4.3 states, when deciding whether to make Amending Rules, the IMO must have regard to the following:

- any applicable policy direction from the Minister regarding the development of the market;
- the practicality and cost of implementing the proposal;
- the views expressed in submissions and by the MAC; and
- any technical studies that the IMO considers necessary to assist in assessing the Rule Change Proposal.

The IMO notes that there has not been any applicable policy direction from the Minister. DAA was appointed to complete a technical review of options for calculating a DSPs RD prior to formal submission of RC_2010_29. No other technical studies have been commissioned in respect of this Rule Change Proposal.

The IMO's assessment is outlined in the following sections.

5.1 Wholesale Market Objectives

The IMO considers that the Market Rules as a whole, if amended, will be consistent with the Wholesale Market Objectives.

Wholesale Market Objective	Consistent with objective
(a) to promote the economically efficient, safe and reliable production and supply of electricity and electricity related services in the South West interconnected system	Yes

Wholesale Market Objective	Consistent with objective
(b) to encourage competition among generators and retailers in the South West interconnected system, including by facilitating efficient entry of new competitors	Yes
(c) to avoid discrimination in that market against particular energy options and technologies, including sustainable energy options and technologies such as those that make use of renewable resources or that reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions	Yes
(d) to minimise the long-term cost of electricity supplied to customers from the South West interconnected system	Yes
(e) to encourage the taking of measures to manage the amount of electricity used and when it is used	Yes

Further, the IMO considers that the proposed solutions to each of the issues identified would result in the Market Rules if amended not only being consistent with the Wholesale Market Objectives but would also allow the Market Rules overall to better address Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (b), (c) and (e). The IMO's assessment of the impacts of proposed solutions to each of the identified issues is presented below:

Issue 1: Registration of a Curtailable Load

The IMO considers the changes proposed to remove the concept of a CL as a Registered Facility from the Market Rules and replace this with the concept of the DSP being the Registered Facility will have the following impact on the Wholesale Market Objectives.

Impact	Market Objectives
Allow the Market Rules to better address the objective.	a,
Consistent with objective.	b, c, d, e
Inconsistent with objective.	

Through the allocation of the risks associated with determining appropriate Loads for inclusion in DSP from the IMO to the DSM providers (the correct party to manage these) greater economic efficiency will be promoted (Wholesale Market Objective (a)).

The IMO considers the proposed amendments to implement the IMO's solution to Issue 1 are consistent with the other Wholesale Market Objectives.

Issue 2: Facility Definition

The IMO considers the changes proposed to allow for the registration of a DSP as a Registered Facility will have the following impact on the Wholesale Market Objectives:

Impact	Market Objectives
Allow the Market Rules to better address the objective.	a, b, e
Consistent with objective.	c, d
Inconsistent with objective.	

Allowing System Management to issue a Dispatch Instruction to the DSP provider, who would then decide how to deliver the requested curtailment will improve the allocative

efficiency of System Management resources. This will promote Wholesale Market Objective (a).

The proposed amendments will also promote Wholesale Market Objective (b) by ensuring that DSM can be used more effectively as a competitive product. The IMO considers that by removing a potential barrier to System Management being able to effectively dispatch a DSP provider’s portfolio of NDLs, System Management will be able to more effectively rely on the provision of load reduction services as an alternative to generation. This will promote greater competition between generators and DSM providers in the WEM.

The proposed amendments, which:

- allow System Management to issue a Dispatch Instruction to the DSP provider; and
- allow DSM to be used more effectively as a competitive product,

will also promote Wholesale Market Objective (e) as these effects combined will further encourage the taking of measures to manage the amount of electricity used and when it is used.

The IMO considers that the proposed amendments to implement the IMO’s solution to Issue 2 are consistent with the other Wholesale Market Objectives.

Issue 3: Market Fees

The IMO notes that, following the agreed position of the MAC, it does not propose any amendments to the current Market Fee requirements for DSPs.

Issue 4: Measurement of Curtailable Load performance

The IMO considers the changes proposed to amend the calculation of the RD to be based on the aggregated output of the DSP and be calculated on the IRCR intervals will have the following impact on the Wholesale Market Objectives.

Impact	Market Objectives
Allow the Market Rules to better address the objective.	c
Consistent with objective.	a, b, d, e
Inconsistent with objective.	

Considering the consumption of a DSP at the aggregated level (rather than for each individual Load) will result in DSPs being treated equivalently to Market Generators whose output is currently measured at one connection point (which incorporates behind the fence load). This will promote Wholesale Market Objective (c).

The IMO considers that the proposed amendments to implement the IMO’s solution to Issue 4 are consistent with the other Wholesale Market Objectives and will result in a more stable and reliable measure of the DSP’s peak load operating level.

Issue 5: Capacity Cost refunds

The IMO considers that the changes which will require a Market Participant to make Capacity Credit refunds where its DSP has not been filled will have the following impact on the Wholesale Market Objectives:

Impact	Market Objectives
Allow the Market Rules to better address the objective.	a
Consistent with objective.	b, c, d, e
Inconsistent with objective.	

The proposed amendment would promote Wholesale Market Objective (a) by requiring a DSP which fails to meet its capacity obligations to pay refunds to the level at which it did not meet its obligations. The IMO contends that for the Reserve Capacity Mechanism to operate effectively, it is essential that there are the correct incentives for a DSP to be fully available during contracted times (particularly during the Hot Season and peak times).

The requirement for a DSP to make refunds at any time when it would not be able to deliver its certified level of capacity reduction will better reflect the incentive structure the Refund Mechanism was intended to provide. The proposed amendments therefore promote the reliable supply of energy in the SWIS.

The IMO considers the proposed amendments to implement the IMO's solution to Issue 5 are consistent with the other Wholesale Market Objectives.

Issue 6: Reserve Capacity Security

The IMO notes that it does not propose any amendments to the Reserve Capacity Security provisions for DSPs. These amendments are contained in RC_2010_12: Required Level and Reserve Capacity Security.

Issue 7: Stipulated Default Loads

The IMO considers that using the current RD calculation provisions for CLs, rather than SDLs will have the following impact on the Wholesale Market Objectives:

Impact	Market Objectives
Allow the Market Rules to better address the objective.	a
Consistent with objective.	b, c, d, e
Inconsistent with objective.	

The proposed amendments would promote Wholesale Market Objective (a) by ensuring that a more rigorous and accurate estimate of a Load's reduction in consumption is obtained. This will ensure that the Capacity Credits assigned to a Facility will more accurately reflect the true availability of the DSP, thereby ensuring that the safe and reliable supply of electricity can be maintained by System Management.

The IMO considers that the proposed amendments to implement the IMO's solution to Issue 7 are consistent with the other Wholesale Market Objectives.

Issue 8: Potential Double Payment

The IMO considers that the proposed amendments to address Issue 8 by clarifying that DSPs are not be paid for any energy reduced during either a Reserve Capacity test or Verification Test will be consistent with the Wholesale Market Objectives.

5.2 Practicality and Cost of Implementation

Cost:

Identified IT change costs

The proposed amendments will require changes to the Wholesale Electricity Market Systems operated by the IMO. The costs of these changes are estimated to be \$200,000 AUD.

During the first submission period EnerNOC identified that its existing systems would require amendments to reflect the proposed changes to the RD measurement calculation. These costs are anticipated to be small.

System Management also identified that the proposed changes will require updates to the IT systems operated by System Management, to accept the proposed new class of Facility registration. System Management notes that it is currently investigating these costs but anticipates that these will be minimal. The IMO will work with System Management during the second submission period to determine an estimate of these costs.

Updates to Market Procedures

The IMO also notes that there will be updates required to the following IMO and System Management Market Procedures as a result of RC_2010_29:

- Determining Loss Factors (IMO);
- Monitoring Protocol (IMO);
- Information Confidentiality (IMO);
- Facility Registration, de-registration and transfer (IMO);
- Certification of Reserve Capacity (IMO);
- Declaration of bilateral trades and the Reserve Capacity Auction (IMO);
- Reserve Capacity Testing (IMO);
- Settlement (IMO);
- Dispatch (System Management); and
- Data Cleansing (System Management).

A new Market Procedure to cover the process for applying to register a DSP and associating existing CLs with will also need to be developed.

The IMO considers that these costs fall within the day to day operation of the IMO and System Management and therefore will not incur additional personnel costs.

Practicality:

Commencement of proposed RD calculation changes

During the first submission period, EnerNOC noted that the alignment of the RD and IRCR intervals under the proposed RD methodology would impact on its portfolio management. EnerNOC forecasts that existing and new DSM capable loads will be likely to target their IRCR charges resulting in a reduction in their capacity potential. Such results would potentially impact of the ability of EnerNOC to acquire sufficient capacity.

EnerNOC notes that the magnitude of the impact is currently unclear but expected to be potentially significant. EnerNOC requests that if the IMO were to proceed with its proposed RD methodology, any changes should be scheduled for implementation and used no earlier than the 2012/13 Capacity Year.

In response, the IMO notes that the commencement of any potential Amending Rules to change the RD calculation will be further considered after the review of responses received in the second submission period on the two options for progressing the baseline methodology issue identified by the IMO in this report. If the IMO continues to implement the proposed amended static methodology, then EnerNOC's request for a delayed implementation of the changes until the 2012/13 Capacity Year will be taken into account by the IMO in determining an appropriate commencement date.

The IMO has not identified any further issues with the practicality of implementing the proposed changes.

5.3 Market Advisory Committee

The MAC discussed the proposal at the 12 May, 16 June, 11 August, 8 September and 10 November 2010 MAC meetings. A summary of the discussion of the MAC is presented below. Further details are available in Appendix 4 of this report.

During its discussions on RC_2010_29 the MAC endorsed the following recommendations:

- **12 May 2010 MAC meeting:**
 - Allow a Market Participant other than the Market Customer to contract for the Reserve Capacity associated with CLs.
 - Allow for the registration of a DSP as a registered facility. This allows for the dispatch of a DSP instead of dispatching each CL within a DSP.
 - Specify and operationalise the ability for DSPs to be over-subscribed.
 - A DSP should not be required to pay Market Fees.
 - A DSP should have the same obligations as a Market Generator, therefore a DSP consisting of one or more CLs will be liable to pay refunds if at any time the programme is not filled completely.
 - A DSP should be entitled to have its security returned immediately if it operates at 100 percent of its RCOQ, or at the end of the relevant Capacity Year if it operates at 90 percent of its RCOQ. Otherwise the Reserve Capacity Security associated with that DSP will be forfeited. Note that this amendment has been incorporated into RC_2010_12.
- **11 August 2010 meeting:**
 - The RD calculation methodology should be changed to be calculated on the IRCR intervals;
 - The exclusion due to maintenance clause in the RD calculation methodology should be removed; and
 - The RD level should be calculated based on the aggregated output of the DSP.

5.4 Views Expressed in Submissions

The IMO received six submissions during the first submission period, five of which supported the majority of the proposed solutions, albeit with Energy Response,

EnerNOC and Synergy not supporting some aspects of RC_2010_29. Alinta did not support the proposed changes, considering that it is not necessary or desirable to proceed with RC_2010_29 at this time. Alinta, Energy Response and EnerNOC all raised concerns with the proposed static RD calculation methodology based on IRCR intervals (Issue 4).

The IMO's response to each of the issues raised in the submissions is presented in section 4.2 of this report.

5.5 Cost Benefit Analysis

While the system costs of approximately \$200,000 are relatively minor compared to the costs of DSM to the market currently (estimated at around \$85 million for the 2012/13 Capacity Year) and that the proposed changes are required to ensure the Market Rules are unambiguous with regard to the treatment of DSM, the IMO considered it prudent to determine whether the associated benefits would exceed these costs (and any other related identified costs). Therefore the IMO has undertaken a qualitative cost benefit analysis of the solutions proposed under RC_2010_29 (as a whole) against the status quo.

Approach to Cost-Benefit Assessment

The IMO acknowledges that it is responsible for making judgements on the impacts of proposed rule changes. Given the nature of the information available in this case the IMO has concluded that it would not be feasible to undertake a quantitative assessment of the costs relative to the benefits. This is due to the fact that there would be many subjective judgements involved and some of the benefits, in particular, would be difficult to quantify. As a result of these restrictions, the costs and benefits have been assessed largely on a qualitative basis, relative to the current situation.

The IMO has considered the likely costs and benefits resulting from the proposed Amending Rules in order to determine whether any identified costs will be outweighed by the associated benefits to the market. The following table identifies the main issues for evaluation.

Costs	
Set-up Costs	The costs to change the IMO's, System Management's and Market Participant's operating systems
Transition Costs	The costs to transition from the current arrangements
Governance Costs	The costs to the WEM of amending the Market Rules, Market Procedures and overseeing the implementation of any necessary changes
Benefits	
Reliability Benefits	The benefits to the whole of market associated with greater reliability of DSM when it is dispatched
Efficiency Benefits	The benefits to System Management, the IMO and DSPs associated with more efficient allocation of resources
Improved Risk Allocation	The benefits to the whole of market associated with correctly allocating the risks of a DSP not being able to meet its obligations

Improved Measurement of Performance	The benefits to the whole of market associated with improved measurement of the performance of DSPs
Improved integrity of the Market Rules	The benefits to the whole of market associated with improving the integrity of the Market Rules relating to CLs.

The costs assessed are generally tangible costs that can be quantified in monetary terms with some confidence, as presented in Appendix 4. The benefits however are generally less tangible and difficult to assign a monetary value. Therefore the IMO has applied its impact assessment framework to facilitate the development of an overall assessment of the costs and benefits relative to the current situation. The impact assessment framework uses the following ranges:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Impact Description</i>
None	No material difference relative to the current situation
Minor	A small difference relative to the current situation
Material	A reasonably material difference relative to the current situation
Major	A reasonably large difference relative to the current situation
Significant	A very large difference relative to the current situation

The outcomes from the IMO's assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed solutions to the identified issues (as a whole) are presented in the following two tables. Further details of the assessment are provided in section 6.2 of the Final Rule Change Report.

Table 1: Costs associated with RC_2010_29

<i>Cost</i>	<i>Description of costs (relative to current situation)</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Set-up Costs	<p>The proposed changes to the Market Rules would involve updates to the IMO's IT system which are estimated to cost approximately \$200,000. These costs when compared to the overall costs to the market associated with DSM provision (estimated to be approximately \$85 million for the 2012/13 Capacity Year) are reasonably large. The IMO also notes that they constitute a one-off cost that will result in significant improvements to the treatment of DSM options under the Market Rules,</p> <p>There will also be updates required to the IT systems operated by System Management to enact the proposed amendments to how DSPs are registered (Issues 1 & 2). System Management has estimated that these will be minimal.</p> <p>The IMO notes that there are also costs to Market Participant's IT systems identified (see submission from EnerNOC for further details). However, this does not represent all Market Participants' costs, only those who chose to submit to the IMO.</p>	Major
Transition Costs	There will be minor costs in terms of IMO staffing during the transitional period for any Amending Rules commencing.	Minor

Cost	Description of costs (relative to current situation)	Impact
	<p>The majority of these costs will be associated with the entry of DSPs/CLs into the market prior to the date that the Amending Rules commence (provisionally 1 October). The IMO will have to undertake its current registration processes to register each individual CL that enters the market before 1 October. The new entrants will then need to use the transitional rules which will be commenced earlier to transfer their CLs to a registered DSP prior to 1 October. The IMO notes that no registration fees will apply for the purposes of registering DSPs for already registered CLs. Further details will be provided in the Market Procedure for Registration.</p> <p>Costs have also been identified for EnerNOC with regard to the alignment of the RD measure with IRCR intervals as this change would potentially impact on the ability to recruit sufficient capacity. EnerNOC estimates that this impact is likely to be significant. The IMO notes that these identified impacts on portfolio management would be likely experienced by other DSPs. The IMO however notes that it has requested the views of Market Participants on the pathway forward regarding a dynamic vs static RD model. Should the IMO determine to progress with the static RD model it will further consideration the implementation dates related to this aspect of RC_2010_29.</p>	
Governance Costs	<p>The proposed changes to the Market Rules would only have minor costs to the WEM in terms of the IMO's administration of the rule and procedure change processes and commencement of Market Rules. These costs are no higher than those usually associated with a standard Rule Change Proposal.</p> <p>The IMO notes that the process mapping exercise undertaken during the development of the proposed Amending Rules is a sunk cost and as such as not been considered in this assessment.</p> <p>There are no perceived costs in terms of IMO staffing associated with the proposed amendments (outside of those transitional costs noted above) as it is anticipated that any operational changes will be automated.</p> <p>The IMO perceives that these governance costs will have a minor impact.</p>	None

Table 2 – Benefits associated with RC_2010_29

<i>Benefit</i>	<i>Description of benefits (relative to current situation)</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Reliability Benefits	<p>The requirement for DSPs to make capacity refunds during periods where they have availability obligations but are under-subscribed will improve the current incentive structures for ensuring that a DSP can meet its RCOQ at all applicable times during the Capacity Year. The IMO considers that the incentives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procure the right amount of NDLS, as proposed to be implemented through the capacity refund mechanism; and • to deliver the required amount of curtailment when it is dispatched, as currently provided by the Capacity Cost Refund (clause 4.26.3A), <p>will ensure greater certainty that DSPs can deliver the level of capacity reduction for which they have been certified. This will ultimately improve the reliability of DSM as a source of capacity in the WEM.</p> <p>Improving the ability for System Management to dispatch DSPs effectively (by issuing dispatch instructions to the DSP rather than each CL) will also allow System Management to be able to rely on the provision of load reduction services as an alternative to generation. This will promote DSM as a competitive product in the WEM.</p>	Material
Efficiency Benefits	<p>The proposed changes will result in efficiency benefits for the IMO and DSPs (through registration and certification) and System Management (through dispatch). The proposed changes to no longer require the IMO to separately register each CL will reduce the amount of information required to be provided by the DSP and considered by the IMO in assessing registrations. This will improve operational efficiency for both parties and reduce the application costs incurred by DSPs when applying to register each CL (at a cost of approximately \$280 each). For example a 50MW DSP applying for the registration of 100 CLs would incur registration fees of \$28,000. The IMO would also incur a significant number of personnel hours processing each application.</p> <p>There will also be allocative efficiency improvements with regards to System Management's resources if it is able to issue Dispatch Instructions to a DSP rather than each individual CL.</p>	Minor

Benefit	Description of benefits (relative to current situation)	Impact
Improved risk allocation	The removal of a CL as a Registered Facility and replacement with the concept of a DSP being the Registered Facility in the Market Rules will require the DSM Aggregator to make a decision as to the appropriate NDLS to include within its DSP. Currently the IMO is required to make this assessment when determining CRC for each CL. Under the proposed amendments the IMO will simply certify the DSP, with the DSM Aggregator then able to associate (and cease to associate) appropriate NDLS with the DSP. The IMO considers that this amended certification process will ensure that the correct party determines whether an NDLS should be associated with a DSP. This is because the DSM Aggregator would have greater visibility of the contractual obligations of the NDLS and its likely ability to be able to curtail to the correct level when requested. The risks that a DSP is comprised of a number of NDLS which are unable to meet their obligations will consequently be transferred from the IMO to the DSP (and reinforced by the proposed enhanced capacity refund mechanism).	Minor
Improved measurement of performance	<p>The changes to the RD calculation, to base it on IRCR intervals and to remove the current exclusions due to maintenance and unplanned outages, will ensure a more appropriate measure of a DSP's curtailability is determined. The performance of the DSP when it is requested to curtail will then be assessed against this RD value. The IMO also notes that under RC_2010_12 the ability for a DSP to receive its Reserve Capacity Security back will be determined based on the DSP's ability to meet its Required Level (as determined using the DSP's RD and Capacity Credits).</p> <p>The proposed changes will also remove a current inefficiency in the Market Rules where a double payment stream can result from NDLS targeting both reductions in IRCRs (through their Market Customers – dependent on contractual arrangements to pass through IRCR costs to the NDLS) and increased RD levels (through their DSP) for the next year.</p> <p>By considering the consumption of a DSP at the aggregate level (rather than for each comprising NDLS), the treatment of DSPs will be more equivalent to that of Market Generators (who are measured at one connection point).</p>	Material
Improved Integrity of Market Rules	The proposed changes will clarify a number of the requirements for registration, certification and the performance of DSPs in the WEM. They will also ensure that current ambiguities, such as whether a Load's connection point can be associated with both the energy provider and DSM Aggregator, are removed from the Market Rules. The IMO considers that the proposed amendments under RC_2010_29 will result in improvement to the integrity of the Market Rules relating to CLs and help to decrease regulatory risk through clear provisions for DSM in the WEM. The IMO notes that this improved integrity and removal of any potential ambiguity were the original basis of the proposal.	Significant

The issues which RC_2010_29 is considering are outside of the scope of the wider RCM review being currently undertaken. The IMO considers that the outcomes of the wider

review would not impact on the outcome of this assessment; as such this has not been taken into account by the IMO.

On the whole the analysis of the costs and benefits suggests that the proposed rule change is likely to have an overall net benefit relative to the current situation. As such the IMO considers there is a sufficient overall benefit to the market to justify progressing with RC_2010_29.

6. THE IMO'S DRAFT DECISION

The IMO's draft decision is to accept the Rule Change Proposal as modified by the amendments outlined in section 4.4 and specified in Appendix 3 of this report. The IMO notes that its draft decision to accept the amendments to the static RD methodology (to be based on the IRCR intervals) is subject to any future decision on whether a static or dynamic baseline methodology should be adopted.

6.1 *Reasons for the decision*

The IMO has made its decision on the following basis:

- the Amending Rules:
 - will allow the Market Rules to better address Wholesale Market Objectives (a), (b), (c) and (e);
 - are consistent with Wholesale Market Objective (d);
 - have the general support of the MAC; and
 - have the support of the majority of submissions received during the first submission period.
- further costs-benefit analysis undertaken by the IMO has illustrated that the benefits associated with the Rule Change Proposal exceed any costs that may arise.

Additional detail outlining the analysis behind the IMO's reasons is outlined in section 5 of this Draft Rule Change Report.

6.2 *Provisional Commencement timetable*

Due to the inclusion of a number of transitional clauses in the proposed Amending Rules the following commencement timetable will apply. The IMO notes that these dates are provisional and may be subject to change in the Final Rule Change Report.

Clause	Subject	Commencement Date
2.29.5I	Disaggregation of Loads belonging to current DSP and association with other DSPs before 1 October 2011.	1 June 2011
2.29.5J	Existing CLs will become NDLS from 1 October 2011	1 June 2011
2.29.5K	A DSP must be registered and CLs/NDLS associated it and the IMO must also allocate the CLs rights, responsibilities and obligations to the DSP prior to 1 October 2011	1 June 2011
All remaining proposed new and amended clauses.	N/A	1 October 2011

7. PROPOSED AMENDING RULES

The IMO proposes to implement the following Amending Rules (added text, ~~deleted text~~):

- 2.27.1. By 1 June of each year Network Operators must calculate and provide to the IMO Loss Factors for each connection point in their Networks at which any of the following is connected a:
- (a) a Scheduled Generator;
 - (b) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
 - (c) a Non-Dispatchable Load;
 - (d) an Interruptible Load; or
 - (e) ~~Curtailable Load; or~~ [Blank]
 - (f) a Dispatchable Load.
- 2.27.1A. A Market Participant may request, during the process of obtaining a relevant Arrangement for Access, that the relevant Network Operator determine and provide to the IMO, Loss Factors to apply to a Registered Ffacility or a Non-Dispatchable Load where there are no Loss Factors applying to the connection point at which the Registered Ffacility or the Non-Dispatchable Load will be connected.
- 2.27.2. In calculating Loss Factors, Network Operators must apply the following principles:
- ...
- (c) Loss Factors must be calculated using:
 - i generation and load meter data from the preceding 12 months; or
 - iA for a new Registered Ffacility or a Non-Dispatchable Load, any other relevant data provided to the Network Operator by the Market Participant and as agreed with the Network Operator and the IMO, and
- ...
- (e) a specific Loss Factor must be calculated for each:
 - i. Scheduled Generator;
 - ii. Non-Scheduled Generator;
 - iii. ~~Curtailable Load; [Blank];~~
 - iv. Interruptible Load;
 - v. Dispatchable Load; and
 - vi. Non-Dispatchable Load above 1000kVA peak consumption;
- ...

2.27.4. A Market Participant may apply to the IMO for ~~seek~~ a re-assessment ~~by the IMO~~ of any Loss Factor applying to a Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, ~~Curtailable Load~~, Interruptible Load, Dispatchable Load or Non-Dispatchable Load registered ~~by to~~ that Market Participant, ~~in accordance with the~~ The following process will apply to every application:

...

2.29.1. The following are Facilities for the purposes of these Market Rules:

- (a) a distribution system;
- (b) a transmission system;
- (c) a generation system; ~~and~~
- (d) a connection point at which electricity is delivered from a distribution system or transmission system to a Rule Participant ("**Load**")-; and
- (e) a Demand Side Programme.

2.29.1A. The Facility Classes are:

- (a) a Network;
- (b) a Scheduled Generator;
- (c) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (d) an Interruptible Load;
- (e) a Dispatchable Load; and
- (f) a Demand Side Programme.

2.29.5 Subject to clauses 2.29.9 and 2.29.8A, a Market Customer that owns, operates or controls a Load:

...

- (b) ~~may register that Load as a Curtailable Load if that Load can be interrupted on request~~ [Blank];

...

2.29.5A. Subject to clause 2.29.8A, a Market Customer that:

- (a) has entered into; or
- (b) intends to enter into
a contract with a person who owns, controls or operates a Non-Dispatchable Load for the load to provide curtailment on request by the Market Customer,
may apply to the IMO to register a Demand Side Programme.

2.29.5B. A Market Customer with a registered Demand Side Programme may apply to the IMO to associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with the Demand Side Programme. The Market Customer must provide the following information in support of the application:

- (a) evidence that the Market Customer has entered into a contract with the person who owns, operates or controls the Non-Dispatchable Load to provide curtailment on request by the Market Customer;
- (b) the connection point of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (c) the minimum load of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (d) contract start date; and
- (e) contract end date.

2.29.5C. The IMO must notify an applicant of the receipt of the application under clause 2.29.5B within one Business Day. The IMO may, at its discretion, require that an applicant provide information that is missing from the application or is inadequately specified. The date the requested information is submitted to the IMO becomes the date of receipt of the application.

2.29.5D. If the IMO considers that the evidence provided by the Market Customer under clauses 2.29.5B and 2.29.5C:

- (a) is satisfactory, the IMO must approve the application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with the Demand Side Programme (“**Associated Non-Dispatchable Load**”); or
- (b) is not satisfactory, the IMO must reject the application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with the Demand Side Programme.

2.29.5E. The IMO must notify an applicant of its decision under clause 2.29.5D within 10 Business Days of the receipt of the application. If the IMO:

- (a) has accepted an application the notification must include the date and time from which the Non-Dispatchable Load will be associated with the Demand Side Programme; or
- (b) has rejected an application the notification must include the reasons for the rejection. A Market Customer whose application is rejected may reapply to associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5B.

2.29.5F. A Non-Dispatchable Load may be associated with only one Demand Side Programme at a time. If a Market Customer makes an application under clause 2.29.5B in connection with a Non-Dispatchable Load that is already associated with a Demand Side Programme for a period between the dates specified in clauses 2.29.5B(d) and 2.29.5B(e), the IMO will not approve the further application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme during the same period.

2.29.5G. A Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with a Demand Side Programme from the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(e). A Market Customer may notify the IMO that a Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with a Demand Side Programme from an earlier date, being at least 10

Business Days after the notice is given. The Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with the Demand Side Programme from the start of the Trading Day from the earlier of the date specified in the notice or the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(e).

2.29.5H. The IMO must reset the Relevant Demand for a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 4.26.2C:

- (a) within 10 Business Days of the contract start date specified in clause 2.29.5B(d), where a Non-Dispatchable Load is associated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5D(a);
- (b) within 10 Business Days of the start of the Trading Day beginning on the date specified in clause 2.29.5G, where a Non-Dispatchable Load ceases to be associated with a Demand Side Programme; or
- (c) prior to the beginning of a Reserve Capacity Year for which the Demand Side Programme has been assigned Capacity Credits by the IMO.

2.29.5I. At any time before 1 October 2011 a Market Participant that has a Demand Side Programme with Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year may disaggregate the Loads associated with the Demand Side Programme and advise the IMO that they are associated with other Demand Side Programmes that are registered to that Market Participant for that Reserve Capacity Year.

2.29.5J. From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load has Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year, the Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load associated with the Demand Side Programme registered by the Market Participant under clause 2.29.5K for those Reserve Capacity Years.

2.29.5K. By 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load under clause 2.29.5J, the Market Participant that had registered that Curtailable Load must register a Demand Side Programme in accordance with the process specified in the Registration Procedure and the Reserve Capacity obligations, rights and liabilities previously belonging to that Curtailable Load will transfer to the Demand Side Programme.

2.29.8A. A Rule Participant must ensure an Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load or Dispatchable Load registered by that Rule Participant is equipped with an interval meter. To be registered, or associated with a Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5E(a), a Rule Participant must ensure that the following Loads are equipped with interval meters:

- (a) Interruptible Loads;
- (b) Dispatchable Loads; and
- (c) Non-Dispatchable Loads.

- ~~2.29.8B. When a Rule Participant registers a Curtailable Load the Rule Participant must undertake a Verification Test in accordance with clause 4.25A within 20 Business Days of registration.~~
- 2.29.9A. ~~A Rule Participant may~~The IMO must not register a Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load after 1 April 2009 where the minimum notice period required for dispatch exceeds four hours as specified in Standing Data.
- ~~2.29.9B. Where a Rule Participant has registered a Curtailable Load with a minimum notice period required for dispatch that is less than four hours the minimum notice period may be increased to no more than four hours.~~
- ~~2.29.9C. Where a Rule Participant has registered a Curtailable Load with a minimum notice period required for dispatch that is equal to or greater than four hours the minimum notice period may not be increased.~~
- 2.30.3. Subject to clause 2.30.5, Curtailable Loads at different locations, but operated by a single Market Participant, may be aggregated with respect to their annual hours of availability so as cumulatively provide Reserve Capacity with an annual number of hours of availability greater than that of any of the individual facilities. [Blank]
- 2.30B.2 For a Load to be eligible to be an Intermittent Load the IMO must be satisfied that the following conditions must be satisfied are met:
- ...
- (d) the Load ~~must be~~ is an Interruptible Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~, or a Non-Dispatchable Load.
- 2.30B.5. A Market Customer, or applicant to become a Market Customer, may apply for a Load to be treated as an Intermittent Load as part of Market Customer registration (for a Non-Dispatchable Load) or Facility registration (for an Interruptible Load ~~or Curtailable Load~~).
- 2.31.23A. The IMO must document the process for the IMO and Market Participants to follow prior to 1 October 2011 for registering a Demand Side Programme and associating a Load registered as a Curtailable Load to that Demand Side Programme in the Registration Procedure, and:
- (a) the IMO must follow that documented Market Procedure when processing applications; and
- (b) Market Participants must follow that documented Market Procedure when applying to:
- i. register a Demand Side Programme;
- ii. associate and cease to associate a Load registered as a Curtailable Load with that Demand Side Programme; or
- iii. disaggregate a Curtailable Load currently associated with a Demand Side Programme.

2.33.1. The Rule Participant registration form ~~must prescribed by IMO~~ must require ~~that an applicant for registration as a Rule Participant to provide the following information, and the applicant must provide the information required:~~

...

- (h) if the application relates to the sale of electricity to Contestable Customers by an applicant for the Market Customer class;
 - i. evidence that the applicant holds an Arrangement for Access for the purpose of taking power from the electricity grid; and
 - ii. the information described in Appendix 1(f);

...

2.33.4. The Facility de-registration form prescribed by the IMO must require that the applicant provide the following:

...

- (d) a proposed date on which that Registered Facility is to cease to be registered in the name of that Rule Participant where that date must be;

...

- ii. the date the application is accepted in the event that the Facility has been rendered permanently inoperable; ~~or and~~
- iii. ~~not earlier than one month after the date of application if the Facility is a Curtailable Load, which is associated with a Demand Side Programme and has been registered in accordance with clause 4.8.3; and~~

...

2.35.1. Market Participants with Scheduled Generators, Non-Scheduled Generators, Dispatchable Loads, and Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ that are not under the direct control of System Management must maintain communication systems that enable communication with System Management for dispatch of those Registered Facilities.

3.14.1. Market Participant p's share of the Load Following Service payment cost in each Trading Month m is $Load_Following_Share(p,m)$ which equals :

- (a) the Market Participant's contributing quantity; divided by
- (b) the total contributing quantity of all Market Participants,

where a Market Participant's contributing quantity for Trading Month m is the sum of:

- i. the absolute value of the sum of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, and Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ registered by the Market Participant for all Trading Intervals during Trading Month m; and

...

3.17.5. Unless otherwise directed by System Management, Rule Participants must, before 10 AM every Thursday, submit information to System Management ~~before 10 AM every Thursday~~, consisting of:

...

- (c) for a Market Customer, information about the availability over the next Short-Term PASA Horizon of all its Registered Facilities which that are Loads or Demand Side Programmes and demand forecasts for any other load facilities designated as significant by System Management.

~~4.8.3. A Market Customer may apply for the certification of a Demand Side Programme including Loads at different locations as a Curtailable Load subject to the following conditions and provisions:~~

- ~~(a) No Intermittent Load may be included in the Demand Side Programme.~~
- ~~(b) The Loads comprising the Demand Side Programme must be registered as Curtailable Loads if they are to count towards satisfying the relevant Reserve Capacity Obligations of the Demand Side Program and must not have been separately awarded Capacity Credits.~~
- ~~(c) As the Loads comprising the Demand Side Program are registered, the IMO must assign Certified Reserve Capacity and Reserve Capacity Obligations to those Facilities and must correspondingly reduce the Certified Reserve Capacity and Reserve Capacity Obligations associated with the Demand Side Programme during the time those Facilities are registered.~~
- ~~(d) After accounting for the modifications in (c), if at any time a Market Customer has Reserve Capacity Obligations associated with its Demand Side Programme then, for settlement purposes, the Demand Side Programme must be treated by the IMO as a Facility that has failed to satisfy its Reserve Capacity Obligations.~~
- ~~(e) Loads comprising the Demand Side Programme must have the same or higher availability as the Demand Side Programme.~~

4.10.1. The Each Market Participant must ensure that information to be submitted to the IMO with an application for certification of Reserve Capacity must pertain to the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the certification relates and must includes:

...

- (c) if the Facility, or part of the facility, is yet to enter service:

...

- iii. key project dates occurring after the date the request is submitted ~~to the IMO~~, including, as applicable, but not limited to:

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1. when all approvals will be finalised or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes all required contracts will be in place;
 - ...
 5. when generating equipment or Dispatchable Load equipment will be installed or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes, all required control equipment will be in place;
 -
- (f) for Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, details for each of up to three blocks of capacity of:
- i. either
 1. ~~the Reserve Capacity expected to be the Market Participant expects to make available from each of up to 3 blocks of capacity;~~ or
 2. ~~the Stipulated Default Load;~~
 - ii. the maximum number of hours per year the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load is available to provide Reserve Capacity, where this must be ~~not less than~~ at least 24 hours;
 - iii. the maximum number of hours per day that the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load is available to provide Reserve Capacity if called, where this must be ~~not~~:
 1. not less than four hours; and
 2. not more than the total of the periods specified in sub-clause (vi);
 - iv. the maximum number of times the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load can be called to provide Reserve Capacity during a 12 month period, where this must be at least six times;
 - v. the minimum notice period required for dispatch of the Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load, where this must not be more than 4 hours; and
 - vi. the periods when the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load can be dispatched, which must include the period between noon and 8:00pm on all Business Days;
 - ...

4.11.1. Subject to clause 4.11.7, the IMO must apply the following principles in assigning a quantity of Certified Reserve Capacity to a Facility for the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the application relates:

(a) subject to paragraphs (d), ~~and (e)~~ and (j) and clause 4.11.2, the Certified Reserve Capacity for a Facility for a Reserve Capacity Cycle ~~is not to~~ must not exceed the IMO's reasonable expectation ~~as to~~ of the amount of capacity likely to be available from that Facility, after netting off capacity required to serve Intermittent Loads, embedded loads and Parasitic Loads, at daily peak demand times in the period from the:

...

- (h) the IMO may decide not to assign Certified Reserve Capacity to a Facility if:
- i. the Facility has operated for at least 36 months and has had a Forced Outage rate of greater than 15% or a combined Planned Outage rate, Forced Outage rate and Equipment Test rate of greater than 30% over the preceding 36 months; or
 - ii. the Facility has operated for less than 36 months, or is yet to commence operation, and the IMO has cause to believe that over a period of 36 months the Facility is likely to have a Forced Outage rate of greater than 15% or a combined Planned Outage rate, Forced Outage rate and Equipment Test rate of greater than 30%,

where the Planned Outage rate, the Forced Outage rate and Equipment Test rate for a Facility for a period will be calculated in accordance with the Power System Operation Procedure. ~~(The IMO may consult with System Management in deciding whether or not to refuse to grant Certified Reserve Capacity under this paragraph); and~~

- (i) the Certified Reserve Capacity assigned to a Facility is to be expressed to a precision of 0.001 MW; and
- (j) the Certified Reserve Capacity for a Demand Side Programme for a Reserve Capacity Cycle must not exceed the IMO's reasonable expectation of the amount of capacity likely to be available from that Facility during the periods specified in clause 4.10.1 (f)(vi), after netting off capacity required to serve minimum loads, from the Trading Day starting on 1 October in Year 3 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle to the end of July in Year 4 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle.

4.11.4 ~~When assigning Certified Reserve Capacity to a block of capacity provided by Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load, or Dispatchable Load, the IMO must indicate what Availability Class is applicable to that Reserve Capacity where this Availability Class must reflect the maximum number of hours per year that the capacity will be available and must not be Availability Class 1. [Blank]~~

4.11.4A. ~~If the capacity of a Curtailable Load is specified in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1), the Certified Reserve Capacity assigned by the IMO to that Curtailable Load, including during the registration of that Curtailable Load in~~

~~accordance with clause 4.8.3(c), must not exceed the Relevant Demand for the Curtailable Load set by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.26.2G~~

- 4.12.1. The Reserve Capacity Obligations of a Market Participant holding Capacity Credits are as follows:
- (a) a Market Participant (other than the Electricity Generation Corporation) must ensure that for each Trading Interval:
 - i. the aggregate MW equivalent of the quantity of Capacity Credits held by the Market Participant applicable in that Trading Interval for Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes registered ~~by~~ to the Market Participant; plus
...
 - iiA. if a STEM submission does not exist for that Trading Interval, the MW quantity calculated by doubling the total MWh quantity of energy to be consumed by that Market Participant including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load~~ or Interruptible Load, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load, during that Trading Interval as indicated in the applicable Resource Plan; plus
...is not less than the total Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for that Trading Interval for Facilities registered ~~by~~ to the Market Participants, less double the total MWh quantity to be provided as Ancillary Services as specified by the IMO for that Market Participant in accordance with clause 6.3A.2(e)(i).
...
- 4.12.4. Subject to clause 4.12.5, ~~where the IMO establishes the~~ must apply the following principles in establishing the initial Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity to apply for a Facility for a Trading Interval:
- (a) the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity ~~is not to~~ must not exceed the Certified Reserve Capacity held by the Market Participant for the Facility;
...
 - (c) for Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, except where otherwise precluded by this clause 4.12.4, the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity ~~for each block:~~
 - i. ~~must be required~~ will equal zero once the capacity has been dispatched to be available for a the number of hours per year that ~~does not exceed the maximum number of hours per year as that are specified in accordance with~~ under clause 4.10.1(f)(ii);

- ii. ~~must be required~~ will equal zero for the remainder of a Trading Day in which the capacity has been dispatched to be available for a the number of hours per day that does not exceed the maximum number of hours per day as that are specified in accordance with under clause 4.10.1(f)(iii);
 - iii. ~~must be specified as dropping to~~ will equal zero once the capacity from the block has been called dispatched the maximum number of times per year ~~as that are specified~~ under ~~in accordance with~~ clause 4.10.1(f)(iv) excluding where the Facility has been requested to perform a Reserve Capacity test in accordance with clause 4.25; and
 - iv. must account for staffing and other restrictions on the ability of the Facility to ~~provide~~ curtail energy upon request; and
 - v. will equal zero for intervals which fall outside of the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi).
- 4.12.8. Where a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme is dispatched to a level equal to its Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity on two consecutive days the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for the ~~following day~~ third consecutive day shall will be zero.
- 4.14.1. Subject to clause 4.14.3, each Market Participant holding Certified Reserve Capacity for the current Reserve Capacity Cycle must, by the date and time specified in clause 4.1.14, provide the following information to the IMO for each Facility ~~or, in the case of Interruptible Loads, Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads with at least two blocks holding Certified Reserve Capacity in different Availability Classes, for each block in respect of which it holds Certified Reserve Capacity (expressed in MW to a precision of 0.001 MW):
- ...
- 4.18.1. A Market Participant must ensure that its Reserve Capacity Offers ~~must~~ include the following information:
- ...
- (c) ~~a single Price-Quantity Pair for each Facility except for Interruptible Loads, Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, where a single Price-Quantity Pair is to be included for each block of Certified Reserve Capacity associated with the Facility; and
 - (d) for every other Facility, a single Price-Quantity Pair for each Facility.
- 4.18.2. Each Reserve Capacity Price-Quantity Pair must comprise:
- (a) the identity of the Facility to which it relates;
 - (b) an offer price in units of dollars per ~~megawatt~~ MW per year expressed to a precision of \$0.01/MW between zero and the Maximum Reserve Capacity Price;

- (c) a quantity in units of ~~megawatts~~ MW equal to the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.14.10 in respect of that Facility; and
- (d) if the Facility is an Interruptible Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load, the Availability Class of that Price-Quantity Pair, as specified by the IMO in assigning Certified Reserve Capacity to that Facility in accordance with clause 4.11.

4.25.1. The IMO must take steps to verify, in accordance with clause 4.25.2, that each Facility providing Capacity Credits can:

- (a) in the case of a generation system ~~can~~, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during each of the following periods and such operation must be achieved on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v):
 - i. 1 October to 31 March; and
 - ii. 1 April to 30 September; and
- (b) ~~can~~, during the six months prior to the Reserve Capacity Obligations for the first Reserve Capacity Cycle taking effect, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once and, in the case of a generating system, such operation on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v). This paragraph (b) does not apply to facilities that are not commissioned prior to their Reserve Capacity Obligations coming into force; and
- (c) in the case of a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme ~~can~~, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, and during the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi), operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during the period between 1 October to 31 March.

4.25.2. The verification referred to in clause 4.25.1 can be achieved:

- (a) by the IMO observing the Facility operate at the required level at least once as part of normal market operations in Metered Schedules specific to the Facility; or
- (b) by the IMO:
 - i. in the case of a generation system, requiring System Management, in accordance with clause 4.25.7, to test the Facility's ability to operate at the required level for not less than 60 minutes and the Facility successfully passing that test; and
 - ii. in the case of Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, requiring System Management, in accordance with clause 4.25.7, to test the Facility's ability to reduce demand to the required level for not less than one Trading Interval and the Facility successfully passing that test.

- 4.25.3B. If a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme fails a Reserve Capacity test under clause 4.25.2(b) and is activated prior to a second Reserve Capacity test being undertaken in accordance with clause 4.25.4 then the activation shall be deemed to be the second Reserve Capacity test.
- 4.25.4. Subject to clause 4.25.3B, ~~the IMO must, in the event that if~~ a Facility fails a Reserve Capacity test requested by the IMO under clause 4.25.2(b), the IMO must require System Management to re-test that Facility in accordance with clause 4.25.2(b), not earlier than 14 days and not later than 28 days after the first test. If the Facility fails this second test, then the IMO must, from the ~~next Trading Day~~ second Trading Day following the current Scheduling Day:
- (a) if the test related to a generation system, reduce the number of Capacity Credits held by the relevant Market Participant for that Facility to reflect the maximum capabilities achieved in either test performed (after adjusting these results to the equivalent values at a temperature of 41°C and allowing for the capability provided by operation on different types of fuels); or
 - (b) if the test related to a Dispatchable Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme or Interruptible Load, reduce the number of Capacity Credits held by the relevant Market Participant for that Facility to the maximum level of reduction achieved in either of the two tests;
- 4.25.4E. Where the Capacity Credits associated with a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme are reduced in accordance with clause 4.25.4C the Market Participant must pay a refund of an amount equal to all Reserve Capacity Payments associated with the reduced Capacity Credits for the relevant Reserve Capacity Year to the IMO calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause 4.26.
- 4.25.4F. A Market Participant may not offer a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme for Supplementary Reserve Capacity if the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme has had its Capacity Credits reduced in accordance with clause 4.25.4C for any part of that Capacity Year.
- 4.25.9. In conducting a test, System Management must:
- (a) subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), endeavour to conduct the test without warning;
 - (b) allow sufficient time for the Market Participant to schedule fuel that it is not required under these Market Rules to be stored on-site;
 - (c) allow sufficient time for switching a Facility from one fuel to an alternative fuel if operation using the alternative fuel is being tested;
 - (d) ~~must, in the case of an Interruptible Load or a Curtailable Load~~ give at least as much notice as is specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(v) to allow ~~allow sufficient time~~ for arrangements to be made for the Facility to be triggered;
 - (e) report to the IMO whether the test was successfully performed;

- (f) maintain adequate records of the test to allow independent verification of the test results; and
 - (g) conduct the test in the time interval specified by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.25.7(c) unless System Management has notified the IMO of an alternative time interval in accordance with clause 4.25.8, in which case, System Management must conduct the test in the time interval specified in accordance with clause 4.25.8(b).
- 4.25.10. Where a Facility, excluding a Demand Side Programme, is tested in accordance with this clause 4.25, the Dispatch Schedule for that Facility during the period of the test is to reflect the energy scheduled in the test.

4.25A. Verification Test for a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme

- 4.25A.1. In each Reserve Capacity Year each A Rule Participant Market Customer must undertake a Verification Test during the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi) of for each Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme registered by to the Rule Participant Market Customer. Each test must be conducted in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Procedure and be carried out:
- (a) within 20 Business Days of registration, as notified by the IMO under clause 2.31.6, of the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme, if applicable; or
 - (b) between 1 October and 30 November ~~of each Reserve Capacity Year~~.
- 4.25A.2. To undertake a Verification Test ~~the Rule a Market Customer Participant will~~ must activate the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme and advise provide evidence satisfactory to the IMO of the Trading Intervals during which the Verification Test was conducted.
- 4.25A.3. A Demand Side Programme will be deemed to have failed the The Verification Test is failed if unless a reduction in demand equal to at least 10% of the Capacity Credits, when measured against the Demand Side Programme's Relevant Demand determined under clause 4.26.2C, is not identified from the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme Load associated with that Demand Side Programme meter data.
- 4.25A.4. Where a Demand Side Programme fails a Verification Test is failed the IMO must reduce the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme to zero from the second Trading Day following the Scheduling Day on which the failure of the Verification Test under clause 4.25A.3 occurred.
- 4.25A.5. Where a Demand Side Programme fails a the Verification Test is failed the relevant Rule Market Participant may request that a second Verification Test be undertaken. If the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme fails this the second Verification Test then the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme are to remain at zero until the end of the relevant Reserve Capacity Year.
- 4.26.1A. The IMO must calculate the Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit refund

for each Facility (“~~Facility Forced Outage Refund~~ Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund”) as the lesser of:

- (a) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of the product of:
 - i the Off-Peak Trading Interval Rate or Peak Trading Interval Rate determined in accordance with the Refund Table applicable to Trading Interval t ; and
 - ii the ~~Forced Outage Shortfall~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit in Trading Interval t ,

where the ~~Forced Outage Shortfall~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit for a Facility is equal to which ever of the following applies:

- iii. if the Facility is required to have submitted a Forced Outage under clause 3.21.4, the Forced Outage in that Trading Interval measured in MW; or
- iv. if the Facility is an Intermittent Facility which is deemed to have not been commissioned, for the purposes of clause 4.26.1, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Intermittent Facility; or
- v. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; or
- vi. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is not yet undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; ~~and~~ or
- vii. if the Facility is a Demand Side Programme, the amount that the Relevant Demand minus the sum of the values specified in clause 2.29.5B(c) of the Associated Non-Dispatchable Loads is less than the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity determined for that Facility under clause 4.12.4, where if this amount is a negative value the IMO will set the value to zero; and

- (b) the total value of the Capacity Credit payments associated with the relevant Facility paid or to be paid under these Market Rules to the relevant Market Participant for the 12 Trading Months commencing at the start of the Trading Day of the most recent 1 October, assuming the IMO acquires all of the Capacity Credits associated with that Facility and the cost of each Capacity Credit so acquired is determined in accordance with clause 4.28.2(b), (c) and (d) (as applicable), less all ~~Facility Forced Outage Refunds~~ Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refunds applicable to the Facility in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year.

4.26.1B. The IMO must calculate the ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund~~ for each Market Participant (“**Participant Forced Outage Refund Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund**”) as the sum of the Facility ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit~~ Refunds for each Facility registered to the relevant Market Participant.

4.26.1C. If a Market Participant holding Capacity Credits associated with a Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme fails to comply with its Reserve Capacity Obligations applicable to any given Trading Interval then the Market Participant must pay a refund to the IMO calculated in accordance with the provisions of this clause 4.26.

4.26.2. The IMO must determine the net STEM shortfall (“**Net STEM Shortfall**”) in Reserve Capacity supplied by each Market Participant p holding Capacity Credits associated with a generation system in each Trading Interval t of Trading Day d and Trading Month m as:

....

- (b) the sum of the product of:
 - i. the factor described in clause 4.26.2B as it applies to Market Participant p’s Registered Facilities; and
 - ii. the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for each Facility

for all Market Participant p’s Registered Facilities, excluding Curtailable Loads Demand Side Programmes;

...

- (d) subject to paragraph (c), for the case where Market Participant p is not the Electricity Generation Corporation, the sum of:

...

- iiA if a STEM submission does not exist for that Trading Interval, the MW quantity calculated by doubling the total MWh quantity of energy to be consumed by that Market Participant including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load or Interruptible Load~~, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load during

that Trading Interval as indicated by the applicable Resource Plan; plus

...

- 4.26.2C. The IMO must set the Relevant Demand to apply at a point in time in accordance with clause 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, or 4.26.CC (whichever applies):
- (a) prior to the start of a Reserve Capacity Year for which a Demand Side Programme will have Reserve Capacity Obligations;
 - (b) at the request of a Market Customer who has a registered Demand Side Programme with Reserve Capacity Obligations for the current Reserve Capacity Year; or
 - (c) in accordance with clause 2.29.5H.
 - ~~(a) Identify the eight consecutive Trading Intervals with the highest aggregate system demand in each month during the preceding Hot Season;~~
 - ~~(b) Subject to clause 4.26.2C(c), set the Relevant Demand (in MW) for the Curtailable Load equal to the median of the metered consumption during the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(a), where the Relevant Demand is a positive number.~~
 - ~~(c) Where the metered consumption during the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(b) is not available the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on:
 - i. Available Meter Data, or
 - ii. Load information provided by the Rule Participant, or
 - iii. Other relevant information.~~
 - ~~(d) Where evidence is provided by the Market Customer that the Curtailable Load was operating at below capacity due to its consumption being reduced at the request of System Management or because of maintenance during one or more of the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(a), the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on the IMO's estimate of the Curtailable Load consumption during these intervals.~~
- 4.26.2CA. Subject to clause 4.26.2C, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand for a Demand Side Programme equal to the median of the Demand Side Programme Load, determined in accordance with clause 6.16.2, multiplied by two during the 12 peak Trading Intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 1 where the Relevant Demand is expressed as a positive number.
- 4.26.2CB. Where the metered consumption for an Associated Non- Dispatchable Load during the 12 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA is not available or is considered by the IMO to be inappropriate, the IMO must set the Metered Schedule for that load to be used in the Relevant Demand calculation in 4.26.2CA based on the latest median of the 4 peak Trading

intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 5 at the time the Non-Dispatchable Load is associated with the Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5D.

- 4.26.2CC. If a Market Customer provides evidence satisfactory to the IMO that a Demand Side Programme registered to that Market Customer was operating at below capacity due to its consumption being reduced at the request of System Management during one or more of the Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA or 4.26.2CB, which ever applies, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on the IMO's estimate of what the Demand Side Programme's consumption would have been during those intervals.
- 4.26.2D. The IMO must determine the capacity shortfall (“Capacity Shortfall”) in Reserve Capacity (“Capacity Shortfall”) supplied by each Market Participant p holding Capacity Credits associated with a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme in each Trading Interval t of Trading Day d and Trading Month m relative to its Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity as:
- (a) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1), and where System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1:
 - i. zero; if negative two multiplied by the ~~Metered Schedule~~ Demand Side Programme Load is less than the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme;
 - ii. the greater of:
 - 1. zero, or
 - 2. the required decrease, in MW, minus the load reduction, where the load reduction is equal to the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus negative two multiplied by the ~~Metered Schedule~~ Demand Side Programme Load for the Trading Interval, if the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme are greater than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; or
 - iii. negative two multiplied by the ~~Metered Schedule~~ Demand Side Programme Load plus the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme minus the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C; and
 - (b) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(2), and where System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtailable Load for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1:~~
 - i. ~~zero, if negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule is less than the Stipulated Default Load;~~
 - ii. ~~the greater of:~~

1. ~~zero, or~~
2. ~~negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule minus the load reduction, where the load reduction is equal to the Stipulated Default Load plus the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtailable Load minus the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval,~~

~~if the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtailable Load are greater than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; or~~

- iii. ~~negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule minus the Stipulated Default Load, if the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtailable Load are less than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; and [Blank];~~

- (c) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with either clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1) or 4.10.1(f)(i)(2), and zero where System Management has not issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1, zero.~~

4.26.3. The Capacity Cost Refund associated with a generation system is the lesser of:

- (a) the Maximum Participant Refund determined in accordance with the Refund Table, less all Capacity Cost Refunds applicable to the Market Participant in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year as Trading Month m; and
- (b) the Participant ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit~~ Refund plus the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of the Net STEM Refund,

where the Net STEM Refund is the product of:

- i. the Off-Peak Trading Interval Rate or Peak Trading Interval Rate determined in accordance with the Refund Table applicable to Trading Interval t; and
- ii. the Net STEM Shortfall in Trading Interval t.

4.26.3A. The Capacity Cost Refund associated with a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme is equal to the lesser of:

- (a) twelve times the Monthly Reserve Capacity Price multiplied by the number of Capacity Credits associated with the Facility, less all Capacity Cost Refunds applicable to the Market Participant in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year as Trading Month m; and
- (b) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of:
 - i. $12 * \text{Monthly Reserve Capacity Price} * S / (2 * H)$

Where:

S is the Capacity Shortfall in MW determined in accordance with clause 4.26.2D in any Trading Interval; and

H is the maximum number of hours that the Facility was certified to be available in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(ii)-

plus:

ii. the Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund determined in accordance with clause 4.26.1A.

- 4.26.4. The IMO must apply any revenue generated from the application of clauses 4.26.3 and 4.26.3A to Market Customers in accordance with clause 4.28.4.
- 6.3A.2 By 9:00 AM on the Scheduling Day the IMO must have calculated and released to each Market Participant the following parameters to be respected by that Market Participant in forming its STEM Submissions for each Trading Interval in the Trading Day:
- ...
- (b) the Maximum Consumption Capability where this equals the maximum Loss Factor adjusted quantity of energy, in units of MWh, that could be consumed during a Trading Interval by that Market Participant's Non-Dispatchable Loads, Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ and Dispatchable Loads based on the Standing Data maximum consumption quantities for those Facilities and Non-Dispatchable Loads, less an allowance for outages of which the IMO has been made aware by System Management in accordance with clauses 7.3.4 or 7.3.6;
- ...
- 6.5A.1. Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation that are Market Generators, or that are Market Customers with Dispatchable Loads or ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes, may submit Balancing Data Submission data for a Trading Day to the IMO between:
- ...
- 6.11.1 A Market Participant submitting Resource Plan Submission data or Standing Resource Plan Submission data must include in the submission:
- ...
- (d) the total Loss Factor adjusted demand to be consumed by that Market Participant for each Trading Interval including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load~~ or Interruptible Load, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load; and
- ...
- 6.11.2. For Resource Plan Submission data or Standing Resource Plan Submission data to be valid:

...

- (c) it must not include Interruptible Loads or ~~Curtailable Loads~~; and

...

6.11A.1. A Market Participant submitting Balancing Data Submission data must include in the submission:

...

- (d) for each Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ registered ~~by~~ to the Market Participant:

...

6.12.1.

- (a) By 1:30 PM on the Scheduling Day, (or within 40 minutes of a closing time extended in accordance with clause 6.5.1(b) or clause 6.5A.1(b)), the IMO must determine the Dispatch Merit Orders identified in paragraphs (b) to (g). A Dispatch Merit Order lists the order in which the Scheduled Generators, ~~and Dispatchable Loads~~ and Demand Side Programmes of Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation will, in the absence of transmission limitations or limitations necessary to maintain Power System Security, be issued Dispatch Instructions by System Management to increase or decrease output.
- (b) A Dispatch Merit Order for an increase in generation or decrease in consumption relative to the quantities included in the applicable Resource Plan (or the current operating level of a Facility not included in a Resource Plan) during Peak Trading Intervals. The IMO must take into account the following principles when determining this Dispatch Merit Order:
 - i. this Dispatch Merit Order must list all Scheduled Generators, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads registered by Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation;

...

- (e) A Dispatch Merit Order for an increase in generation or decrease in consumption relative to quantities included in the applicable Resource Plan (or the current operating level of a Facility not included in a Resource Plan) during Off-peak Trading Intervals. The IMO must take into account the following principles when determining this Dispatch Merit Order:
 - i. this Dispatch Merit Order must list all Scheduled Generators, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads registered by Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation;

..

- (h) Where the prices in Balancing Data or payments described in Standing Data, as applicable, for two or more ~~Registered Facilities~~ Market Participants are equal, then for the purpose of determining the ranking in any Dispatch Merit Order other than those for decommitment, the IMO must rank a Registered Facility with a greater sent out capacity registered in Standing Data before a Registered Facility with a lesser sent out capacity. For a Dispatch Merit Order for decommitment, the IMO must rank a Registered Facility with a greater name plate capacity registered in Standing Data before a Registered Facility with a lesser name plate capacity.
- 6.15.2. ~~The Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval~~ The Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval equals the corresponding Metered Schedule for any of the following Facilities equals the corresponding Metered Schedule:
- (a) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
 - (aA) a Scheduled Generator to which clauses 3.21A.14 or 4.25.10 apply;
 - (b) a Non-Dispatchable Load;
 - (c) ~~a Curtailable Load;~~ [Blank]
 - (d) an Interruptible Load;
 - (e) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by the Electricity Generation Corporation; and
 - (f) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by a Market Participant (other than the Electricity Generation Corporation) where a Dispatch Instruction of the type described in clause 7.7.3(d)(ii) was issued to the Market Participant in respect of the Facility.
- 6.16.1. ~~Subject to clause 9.3.3. The IMO must determine the Metered Schedule for a Trading Interval for a Registered Facility or Non-Dispatchable Load is determined by IMO in accordance with clause 9.3.4.~~
- 6.16.2. The IMO must determine the Demand Side Programme Load for a Demand Side Programme for a Trading Interval as the sum of the Metered Schedules of the associated Non-Dispatchable Loads, adjusted to a non-loss adjusted value.
- 6.17.6 The Dispatch Instruction Payment, DIP(p,d,t), for Market Participant p and Trading Interval t of Trading Day d equals the sum of:
- (a) zero, if Market Participant p:
 - i is the Electricity Generation Corporation; or
 - ii was issued no Dispatch Instructions ~~or was issued instructions described by either (c) or (d) for the Trading Interval;~~
 - ...
 - (d) the sum over all ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes registered to ~~by~~ the Market Participant of the amount that is the product of:

- i. the quantity by which the Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme reduced its consumption in response to a Dispatch Instruction where the quantum of reduction in any Trading Interval is equal to the lesser of:
 - 1. ~~for a Curtailed Load that has nominated that its measurement is to be based on its Capacity Credits,~~ the quantum of reduction in any Trading Interval is to be equal to half of the lesser of half of the Facility's Capacity Credits Reserve Capacity (in MW);_i
 - 2. half of the Dispatch Instruction amount (in MW) provided by System Management in accordance with clause 7.1.13(eC); or and
 - 3. the difference between the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C and negative two multiplied by the Demand Side Programme Load ~~twice the absolute value of the metered quantity~~ (in MWh) measured in the Trading Interval;
 - 2. ~~for a Curtailed Load that has nominated that its measurement is to be based on the Stipulated Default Load,~~ the quantum of reduction in each Trading Interval is to equal half of the lesser of the Relevant Demand (in MW) minus Stipulated Default Load (in MW), and the Relevant Demand (in MW) minus twice the absolute value of the metered quantity (in MWh) measured in the Trading Interval; and
- and
- ii. the price defined in ~~clause 6.11A.1(d)(ii)~~ the Market Participant's Balancing Data Submission provided in accordance with clause 6.5A, that was current at the time of the Trading Interval, for the Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme (accounting for whether the Trading Interval is a Peak Trading Interval or an Off-Peak Trading Interval).

...

7.1.1. System Management must maintain the following data set, and must use this data set when determining which Dispatch Instructions it will give:

...

- (i) Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, Dispatchable Load, Curtailed Load and Interruptible Load Forced Outages and Consequential Outages by Trading Interval received from Market Participants in accordance with clause 3.21;

...

7.2.2. The Load Forecasts for a Trading Day described in clause 7.2.1 must:

- (a) represent Non-Dispatchable Load, ~~Curtailed Load~~ and Interruptible Load net of forecast Non-Scheduled Generation;

...

- 7.6.10. Where a Market Participant has Capacity Credits granted in respect of a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme:
- (a) the IMO must provide System Management with the details of the Reserve Capacity Obligations to enable System Management to dispatch the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme.
 - (b) System Management may issue directions to the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Obligations.
- 7.7.3. Each Dispatch Instruction must contain the following information:
- (a) the Registered Facility to which the Dispatch Instruction relates;
 - (b) the time the Dispatch Instruction was issued;
 - (c) the time by which response to the Dispatch Instruction is required to commence (which must not be earlier than the time it was issued, except as contemplated by clause 7.7.7(b));
 - (d) the required level of sent out generation or consumption which may be ~~either any one of the following~~:
 - i. a target MW output; ~~or~~
 - ii. a minimum MW level; ~~and or~~
 - iii. a required decrease in consumption (in MW); and
 - (e) the ramp-rate to maintain until the required level of sent out generation or consumption is reached, if a ramp rate has been identified in Standing Data.
- 7.7.4. System Management must determine which Facilities will be the subject of Dispatch Instructions by applying the Dispatch Merit Order relevant to the action required, except where:
- ...
- (c) the Dispatch Merit Order would otherwise require that System Management dispatch a Demand Side Programme ~~curtail a Curtailable Load~~ when, due to limitations on the availability of the Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~, such ~~curtailment-dispatch~~ would prevent that Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ from being available to System Management at a later time when it would have greater benefit with respect to maintaining Power System Security and Power System Reliability.
- 7.7.4A. When selecting Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ from the Dispatch Merit Order System Management must select them in accordance with the Power System Operations Procedure, where the selection process specified in the Power System Operations Procedure must only discriminate between Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ based on size of the

capacity, response time, availability and cost of different Demand Side Programmes Curtailable Loads.

7.7.10. When System Management has issued a ~~Dispatch Instruction~~ to a Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load to ~~reduce demand~~ to decrease its consumption System Management it may issue a further instruction terminating the requirement for the Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load to ~~reduce demand~~ decrease its consumption providing that:

- (a) ~~Such the further~~ instruction is issued ~~no less than~~ at least four hours before it is to come into effect, and
- (b) ~~The the~~ minimum period for which the Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load ~~has been~~ is instructed to ~~reduce demand~~ decrease its consumption is not less than two hours.

7.13.1. System Management must provide the IMO with the following data for a Trading Day by noon on the first Business Day following the day on which the Trading Day ends:

...

(eC) the required decrease, in MWh, ~~in the consumption~~ of each Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme, by Trading Interval, as a result of System Management Dispatch Instructions, ~~where t.~~ This is to be used in settlement as the quantity described in clause 6.17.6(d)(i).

(g) details of the instructions provided to:

- i. ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes that have Reserve Capacity Obligations; and
- ii. providers of Supplementary Capacity;

...

9.3.3. The IMO must determine the Metered Schedule for each of the following Facility Facilities and Non-Dispatchable Load for each Trading Interval in accordance with clause 9.3.4.:

- (a) Non-Dispatchable Loads;
- (b) Interruptible Loads;
- (c) Dispatchable Loads;
- (d) Scheduled Generators; and
- (e) Non-Scheduled Generators.

9.3.4. Subject to clause 2.30B.10, the Metered Schedule for a Trading Interval for each of the following a Facility Facilities or Non-Dispatchable Load;

- (a) Non-Dispatchable Loads, excluding those Non-Dispatchable Loads referred to in clause 9.3.4A;
- (b) Interruptible Loads;

- (c) Dispatchable Loads;
- (d) Scheduled Generators; and
- (e) Non-Scheduled Generators.

\bar{g} is the net quantity of energy generated and sent out into the relevant Network or consumed by the Facility or ~~Non-Dispatchable Load (as applicable)~~ during that Trading Interval, Loss Factor adjusted to the Reference Node, and determined from Meter Data Submissions received by the IMO in accordance with clause 8.4 or SCADA data received from System Management in accordance with clause 7.13.1(cA) where interval meter data is not available.

9.3.7. The IMO must determine the Consumption_Share(p,m) for Market Participant p in each Trading Month m, ~~which to~~ equals

- (a) the Market Participant's contributing quantity; divided by
- (b) the total contributing quantity of all Market Participants,

where the contributing quantity for a Market Participant for Trading Month m is the sum of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads,~~ and Dispatchable Loads registered to the Market Participant for all Trading Intervals during Trading Month m.

9.13.1. The applicable Market Participant Fee settlement amount for Market Participant p for Trading Month m is:

$$\text{MPFSA}(p,m) = (-1) \times (\text{Market Fee rate} + \text{System Operation Fee rate} + \text{Regulator Fee rate}) \times (\text{Monthly Participant Load}(p,m) + \text{Monthly Participant Generation}(p,m))$$

Where

Market Fee rate is the charge per MWh for IMO's services determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

System Operation Fee rate is the charge per MWh for System Management's services determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

Regulator Fee rate is the charge per MWh for funding the Economic Regulation Authority's activities with respect to the Wholesale Electricity Market determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

$$\text{Monthly Participant Load}(p,m) = (-1) \times \text{Sum}(d \in D, t \in T, \text{Metered Load}(p,d,t));$$

where

Metered Load(p,d,t) for a Market Participant p for a Trading Interval t is the sum of the mathematical absolute values of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, Dispatchable Loads, ~~and~~ Interruptible Loads ~~and Curtailable~~

Loads, registered to the Market Participant for Trading Interval t; and

$$\text{Monthly Participant Generation}(p,m) = \text{Sum}(d \in D, t \in T, \text{Metered Generation}(p,d,t));$$

where

Metered Generation(p,d,t) for Market Participant p for Trading Interval t is the sum of the mathematical absolute values of the Metered Schedules for Scheduled Generators and Non-Scheduled Generators, registered to the Market Participant for Trading Interval t; and

D is the set of all Trading Days in Trading Month m, where “d” is used to refer to a member of that set;

T is the set of all Trading Intervals in Trading Day d, where “t” is used to refer to a member of that set.

10.5.1. The IMO must set the class of confidentiality status for the following information under clause 10.2.1, as Public and the IMO must make each item of information available from the Market Web-Site after that item of information becomes available to the IMO:

...

(f) the following Reserve Capacity information (if applicable):

...

iv. for each Market Participant holding Capacity Credits, the Capacity Credits provided by each Facility for each Reserve Capacity Cycle. In the case of a Market Participant with a Demand Side Programme, the IMO must publish the total Capacity Credits for the programme ~~and not for each Curtailable Load comprising the programme;~~

...

(j) for each Trading Interval in each completed Trading Day in the previous 12 calendar months the following dispatch summary information:

- i. the values of MCAP, UDAP and DDAP;
- ii. the Load Forecasts prepared by System Management in accordance with clause 7.2.1;
- iii. the sum of the Metered Schedule load for all Non-Dispatchable Load, Dispatchable Load, and Interruptible Load ~~and Curtailable Load;~~
- iv. estimates of the energy not served due to involuntary load curtailment; and
- v. any shortfalls in Ancillary Services;

...

Chapter 11: Glossary

Associated Non-Dispatchable Load: Has the meaning given in clause 2.29.5D.

~~**Curtailable Load:** A Load through which electricity is consumed where such consumption can be curtailed at short notice by the party managing the Load or in response to a request from System Management to the party managing the Load, and registered as such in accordance with clause 2.29.5(b).~~

Capacity Cost Refund: Has the meanings given in clauses 4.26.3 and 4.26.3A.

~~**Demand Side Programme:** Means a programme registered in accordance with clause 2.29.5A, under which a Market Customer contracts Loads to be available for curtailment upon request of the Market Customer or System Management.~~

Demand Side Programme Load: Has the meaning given in clause 6.16.2.

~~**Facility Classes:** Any one of the classes of Facility specified in clause 2.29.1A. Network, Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load and Dispatchable Load.~~

Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund: Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1A

~~**Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit Shortfall:** Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1A.~~

~~**Non-Dispatchable Load:** A Load which is not a Dispatchable Load, a Curtailable Load or an Interruptible Load, and is therefore self-scheduled.~~

~~**Participant Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund:** Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1B.~~

~~**Relevant Demand:** The consumption of a Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme as determined in clause 4.26.2C. Relevant Demand is used to set the maximum Certified Reserve Capacity that can be assigned to a Curtailable Load. It is also used to determine Reserve Capacity shortfalls.~~

~~**Stipulated Default Load:** The maximum energy consumption to be maintained by an Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load or Dispatchable Load if activated, as specified in its Reserve Capacity Obligations.~~

Appendix 1: Standing Data

This Appendix describes the Standing Data to be maintained by the IMO for use by the IMO in market processes and by System Management in dispatch processes.

Standing Data required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration, and which is to be updated by Rule Participants as necessary, is described by clauses (a) to (j).

Standing Data not required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration but that which is required to be maintained by the IMO includes the data described in clauses (k) onwards.

(a) for a Network:

...

- (h) for a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme:
- i. ~~the Market Customer's nominated maximum consumption quantity, in units of MWh per Trading Interval~~ [Blank];
 - ii. evidence that the communication and control systems required by clause 2.365 are in place and operational;
 - iii. the maximum amount of load that can be curtailed;
 - iv. the maximum duration of any single curtailment;
 - v. [Blank];
 - vi. for a facility that is registered to a Market Participant other than the Electricity Generation Corporation, Standing Balancing Data comprising:
 1. a Consumption Decrease Price for Peak Trading Intervals; and
 2. a Consumption Decrease Price for Off-Peak Trading Intervals;where these prices must be not less than the Minimum STEM Price, not more than the Alternative Maximum STEM Price, and must be expressed in units of \$/MWh to a precision of \$0.01/MWh;
 - vii. the minimum response time before the facility can begin to respond to an instruction from System Management to change its output;
 - viii. ~~the Metering Data Agent for the facility;~~ the maximum number of hours per year the Demand Side Programme can be curtailed;
 - ix. ~~the single line diagram for the facility, including the locations of transformers, switches, operational and settlement meters;~~ the Trading Intervals where the Demand Side Programme can be curtailed;
 - x. ~~the network nodes at which the facility can connect;~~ any restrictions on the availability of the Demand Side Programme;
 - xi. ~~the short circuit capability of facility equipment;~~ the normal ramp up and ramp down rates as a function of output level, if applicable; and
 - xii. ~~whether the Curtailable Load is an Intermittent Load;~~ emergency ramp up and ramp down rates, if applicable.
 - xiii. ~~if the Curtailable Load is an Intermittent Load, the maximum allowed level of Intermittent Load, where this cannot exceed the quantity in (i);~~
 - xiv. ~~if the Curtailable Load is an Intermittent Load, the maximum level of net consumption behind the meter associated with the~~

~~Curtable Load which is not separately metered and which is not Intermittent Load; and~~

~~xv. if the Curtable Load is an Intermittent Load, the separately metered generating systems and loads behind that meter associated with the Curtable Load which are not to be included in the definition of that Intermittent Load.~~

...

(k) For each Registered Facility:

i. Reserve Capacity information including:

...

5. for Interruptible Loads and Curtable Loads Demand Side Programmes, the maximum number of times that interruption can be called during the term of the Capacity Credits;

...

Appendix 3: Reserve Capacity Auction & Trade Methodology

This appendix describes a single algorithm which performs two functions. One version of the algorithm is used to prevent the IMO accepting bilateral trades that have insufficient availability to usefully address the Reserve Capacity Requirement. Another version of the algorithm is used in the conduct of the Reserve Capacity Auction as required by clause 4.19.1.

The parameter “a” denotes the active Availability Class where “a” can have a value of {1, 2, 3, 4}. For the purpose of identifying which capacity can be applied to satisfying capacity requirements the minimum availability of each Availability Class is set to the maximum availability of the next Availability Class. However the algorithms in this appendix allow capacity from an Availability Class with high availability to be used in place of capacity from an Availability Class with lower availability. The following table indicates the required availability of capacity offered for each Availability Class:

• Availability Class (i.e. value of “a”)	• Minimum Hours of Availability Per Year	• Maximum Hours of Availability Per Year
• 1	• 96	• All
• 2	• 72	• 96
• 3	• 48	• 72
• 4	• 24	• 48

All Certified Reserve Capacity associated with Interruptible Loads, Curtable Loads Demand Side Programmes or Dispatchable Loads is explicitly assigned an Availability Class, whereas all other Certified Reserve Capacity is automatically in Availability Class 1.

APPENDIX 1: IMO'S RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL

Background

The IMO noted in its Rule Change Proposal that Market Participants that are electricity retailers serve numerous domestic, commercial and industrial users (Loads). Most of these will be NDLs², for which there are currently no registration provisions in the Market Rules. Some users are willing to curtail their energy usage at times of peak demand or at times of system stress under contract. DSM providers aggregate such users to form CLs in order to receive payment for providing Reserve Capacity. Clause 2.30.3 of the Market Rules facilitates this practice.

DSM has made a positive contribution to the Reserve Capacity Mechanism within the Wholesale Electricity Market, currently contributing approximately 5 percent of the total Reserve Capacity for the 2012/13 Capacity Year.

Users can also form part of a DSP which may interact with the energy market through one Market Participant (their electricity retailer) and with the capacity mechanism through a different Market Participant (their DSM provider). The IMO noted that one key issue with this is that the Market Rules do not currently allow for a Load to be registered to two Market Participants.

Issues and Proposed Solutions

The IMO contended that some elements of the Market Rules surrounding CLs are inconsistent with the treatment of other capacity types, inconsistent with the way the IMO has applied the Market Rules in the past, inconsistent with common practice in other jurisdictions, or are simply impractical. The IMO noted that it intends to ensure that DSM options in the market are treated in a similar manner to other capacity types.

Currently the IMO is required to assess the appropriateness of a CL which makes up a DSP. The IMO considered it appropriate that the risks associated with non-compliance of CL's for the provision of demand reduction services are borne by the DSP provider. This is rather than the IMO being responsible for determining "acceptable" CLs.

After a comprehensive review of the Market Rules the IMO identified a number of issues relevant to CLs. A paper outlining the issues was presented at the 12 May 2010 meeting.

The issues paper was also supplemented with further analysis regarding the measurement of CL performance at both the 16 June 2010 and 11 August 2010 MAC meetings³. At both these meetings the MAC agreed with a number of recommendations put forward by the IMO. The IMO noted that in preparing RC_2010_29, the views expressed by the MAC have been taken into account.

Issue 1: Registration of Curtailable Loads

Overview: Currently, if a DSP provider wishes to use a Load(s) to fulfil the obligations of its DSP, the IMO is required to register the comprising Load(s) as a CL belonging to the DSP provider (clause 4.8.3(b)). The IMO noted that this has a number of flow-on effects

² A Load which is not a Dispatchable Load, Curtailable Load or an Interruptible Load, and is therefore self-scheduled.

³ To review the previous MAC papers and minutes see: www.imowa.com.au/MAC

in the calculation of the energy associated with that Load because the Load's connection point now essentially "belongs" to two different Market Participants:

- Firstly as an un-registered NDL to the energy provider (as supported by the Meter Registry); and
- Secondly as a CL to the DSP provider.

Since Energy Market Commencement the IMO has allowed the registration of CLs to DSP providers who are not also the energy provider.

The IMO noted that the association of the connection point with both the energy market and capacity mechanism creates an issue with not clearly delineating that a Load associated with a DSP through a Market Participant who is not the energy retailer should only be paid for capacity. That is, there should be no Metered Schedule determined for a DSP as this would result in an energy market payment also occurring. Currently the Market Rules require a Metered Schedule to be determined for a CL which incorporates a CL into the energy side of the market.

Agreed Outcomes: The MAC endorsed the IMO's recommendation to amend the Market Rules so that a Market Participant other than the Market Customer is able to contract for the Reserve Capacity associated with CLs (12 May 2010 meeting).

The IMO's proposed solution: To implement the recommendation the IMO proposed to remove the concept of a CL as a Registered Facility from the Market Rules and replace this with the concept of the DSP being the Registered Facility. The DSP will then have NDLs associated with it for the purposes of capacity obligations, dispatch and settlements.

Issue 2: Facility Definition

Overview: Currently the Market Rules treat a DSP as a single (aggregated) Facility for some purposes, and the CLs comprising the DSP as individual Facilities for other purposes. The IMO noted that the Market Rules imply that a DSP provider applies for certification of Reserve Capacity for the DSP as a whole but the Loads comprising a DSP must be registered individually (clause 4.8.3(b)). This creates an issue when a DSP is expected to be made up of, potentially, hundreds of smaller CLs. That is, when attempting to satisfy the obligations of the DSP, a Market Participant will be required to apply for registration of all the comprising CLs at the same time.

The registration process requires a large amount of information from DSP providers about each CL regarding both energy and capacity. The IMO contended that this is operationally inefficient for both the IMO, in assessing the applications, and for the DSP provider in providing the relevant information for the registration process. The IMO noted that for the purposes of the RCM the most important aspect of this is evidence that the Facility has the capacity to be dispatched to the level of Capacity Credits held by the Facility.

Additionally, the IMO noted that each application costs the Market Participant \$280⁴ and can take the IMO up to 10 days to process. Therefore if a Market Participant with a 50MW DSP applies for registration of the 100 CLs that make up the DSP, the Market Participant would be required to pay registration fees of \$28,000.

Furthermore, the IMO noted that Dispatch Instructions may only be issued to Registered Facilities (clause 7.7.2(b)). If a DSP is not registered as a single Facility, the Dispatch

⁴ Effective 1 July 2010.

Instructions could only be issued to its component Loads and System Management would have to decide which Loads are required to deliver any reduction in consumption. The IMO noted that for operational efficiency, System Management would prefer to issue a Dispatch Instruction to the DSP provider, who would then decide how to deliver the requested curtailment.

Finally, clause 4.8.3(c) of the Market Rules implies that the DSP provider will seek Certified Reserve Capacity for the DSP as a whole, but that the Reserve Capacity Obligations are transferred from the programme to its component Loads as they are registered. The IMO contended that this implies that it is not possible to have more capacity associated with CLs in a programme than the quantity of Certified Reserve Capacity assigned to the DSP. However it is normal that DSP providers oversubscribe the level of capacity within a programme to manage the risk and provide some redundancy.

Agreed Outcome: The MAC endorsed the IMO's recommendation to amend the Market Rules to allow for the registration of a DSP as a Registered Facility (12 May 2010 meeting). This will allow for the dispatch of a DSP instead of dispatching each CL within the DSP. This will become increasingly important as the expected number of CLs comprising DSPs will be between 200 and 500 by 2012/13.

The MAC also endorsed the IMO's recommendation that the Market Rules be amended to specify (and operationalise) the ability for DSPs to be over-subscribed. While this practise is not currently prohibited by the Market Rules, it is neither contemplated as a possibility.

Proposed Solution: In its proposal the IMO noted that this issue is solved via the solution outlined in issue 1 above i.e. if a DSP is a Registered Facility, System Management will be able to dispatch the Facility itself, and will not be required to dispatch each of the CLs comprising the DSP.

The IMO also proposed an amendment to the Relevant Demand calculation to allow for the possibility that a programme will be oversubscribed. This is outlined in further detail in issue 4 below. The IMO noted that the proposed amendments will amend the calculation to no longer limit the amount of curtailability a DSP will be able to offer. The IMO contended that this will be consistent with the treatment of Scheduled Generators. This is in the same way there is no limit on the amount of generation a Scheduled Generator can provide even if it requests its capacity to be certified at a level below the nameplate capacity of the Facility.

Issue 3: Market Fees

The IMO noted in its proposal that this issue is presented for completeness only, and no amendments to the current Market Rules are proposed under RC_2010_29

Overview: The Market Rules require Market Fees to be paid on a proportionate level to the net amount of energy supplied or consumed by the Market Participant. This is as determined through the Market Participant's Metered Schedules. Under the current arrangement a DSP who contracts solely for capacity is not required to pay any Market Fees. The IMO noted that it identified this as an area requiring further consideration due to the inconsistencies with the current requirements for other Market Participants. Several options were identified by the IMO:

1. DSM providers could pay no Market Fees, requiring no change to the Market Rules.

2. DSM providers could pay Market Fees based on the quantity of energy dispatched for curtailment, which is consistent with the Market Fee calculation for other Market Participants.
3. DSM providers could pay an annual Market Fee based on the number of Capacity Credits. This introduces additional complexity to the current Market Fee structure.
4. The entire Market Fee structure could be replaced with an arrangement based on both capacity and energy. This could introduce additional complexity to the current Market Fee structure.

Agreed Outcome: The MAC agreed that DSPs should not be required to pay Market Fees (12 May 2010 meeting).

Issue 4: Measurement of CL Performance

Overview: The IMO noted that the Rule Change Proposal: Demand Side Management - Operational Issues (RC_2008_20) introduced a new concept for measuring the curtailability of CLs. This is known as the RD level. The RD level determines the median value that a Curtailable Load consumes during 32 Trading Intervals of highest demand during the preceding Hot Season, reflecting a normal operating level during the intervals when the DSP is most likely to be dispatched.

The Market Rules also give a CL/DSP the ability to perform maintenance over these peak intervals without this reducing the corresponding RD level for the Facility. The IMO considered that the exclusion of maintenance from the calculation gives a dual incentive to Market Participants to perform maintenance during intervals they assume will be IRCR intervals⁵. For example a Market Participant can currently attempt to reduce its load over intervals which it considers will be Peak Trading Intervals. Note that the IRCR and RD intervals are likely to be similar intervals and as such a Market Participant's IRCR are likely to be reduced. To minimise the cost of these reductions if a Market Participant performs maintenance on a Facility over these intervals, that Market Participant can also apply to the IMO to exclude these intervals resulting in a higher RD level than they would otherwise have had calculated. As a result the Market Participant not only has a reduced IRCR cost but also received a higher RD level and so receives a higher Capacity Credit payment in the following year.

As noted above the RD level is intended to reflect the normal operating level during intervals when the DSP is most likely to be dispatched, however in the case outlined above the RD level will not be representative of this peak load operating level. The IMO therefore recommended to the MAC that the ability to exclude Trading Intervals where maintenance was being performed be removed from the Market Rules. The IMO considered that there is already a payment incentive in place to reduce consumption over peak periods in the IRCR calculation.

The IMO noted in its proposal that if a Facility was undertaking maintenance or experiencing an unplanned outage during any of the 32 Trading Intervals of highest demand used in the RD calculation, and these do not match up with any of the 12 IRCR Trading Intervals, then the Market Participant would not receive the benefit of a reduction in its IRCR and would have a lower RD level calculated (resulting in a reduced level of Capacity Credits being assigned). As a result the IMO commissioned Data Analysis Australia (DAA) to consider the use of the IRCR Trading Intervals as the basis for the RD calculation. DAA's analysis found that the use of the IRCR intervals would produce a more reliable result which better reflects the normal operating level during intervals when the DSP is most likely to be dispatched. Further details of DAA's analysis

⁵ The 12 peak Trading Intervals during the Hot Season preceding the initial calculation.

and the MAC's subsequent discussion are available on the IMO webpage: http://www.imowa.com.au/MAC_28

The IMO noted that a separate issue identified in the measurement of the performance of CLs is that the Market Rules do not currently contemplate the ability for a Facility to be oversubscribed. As such the measurement of these oversubscribed Facilities is also not accounted for. The following options to account for oversubscribed facilities were identified by the IMO, either to:

1. Measure the reduction of each individual Load compared to its individual RD level; or
2. Measure the aggregated DSP as a single Facility with a RD Level based on the sum of the comprising Loads.

Currently a reduction of a DSP is measured for those Loads which the DSP directed to curtail. This is similar to the first option presented above and results in only curtailment of output being associated with the DSPs performance and not any increases in load which may have occurred by Loads within the DSP (outside of any directions having been issued). The IMO considered that it is appropriate that the DSP is responsible for the level of operation of the DSP as a whole, which would include any natural movement in Loads above and/or below the DSPs RD level which were not as a result of directions having been issued.

Following the outcomes of DAA's analysis which found no significant difference between the two options, the IMO did not consider it is necessary to calculate the RD level for each individual Load as this would create unnecessary operational overhead and not improve the RD levels ability to reflect the normal operational level of the DSP during required intervals.

Agreed Outcome: The MAC agreed that:

- The RD level calculation methodology should be changed to be calculated on the IRCR intervals;
- The exclusion due to maintenance, clause 4.26.2C(d) should be removed from the Market Rules; and
- The RD level should be calculated based on the aggregated output of the DSP, and not by aggregating the RD of each CL associated with a DSP (11 August 2010 meeting).

Proposed Solution: The IMO noted in its proposal that the solutions to issues 1 and 2 (which will ensure that only the DSP is visible to the market and not the comprising loads) combined with the RD level being calculated based on the aggregated output of the DSP, and not by aggregating the RD of each CL associated with a DSP will ensure that the correct measurement of the DSP as a whole. The IMO contended that this will ensure that a DSP is treated similarly to other Facilities (by measuring consumption at an aggregate level) with regard to how it satisfies its Reserve Capacity Obligations and simplifies the measurement of the DSP's consumption.

Issue 5: Capacity Cost Refunds

Overview: The IMO noted that RC_2008_20 implemented a methodology for calculating Capacity Cost Refunds for CLs. This methodology requires a DSM provider to pay refunds only if it fails to deliver curtailment when dispatched.

The IMO purported that an unintended consequence of this is that a DSM provider is not required to pay refunds, even if they fail to procure any CLs into the programme, until such time as they fail to meet a Dispatch Instruction or fail a Reserve Capacity test. The IMO considered that this is a manifest error as a DSM provider will continue to receive payment for the capacity even if it is unavailable to the market.

Agreed Outcome: The MAC agreed that a DSP should have the same obligations as a Market Generator, therefore a DSP consisting of one or more CLs, will be liable to pay refunds if at any time the programme is not filled completely (12 May 2010 meeting).

Proposed Solution: The IMO proposed to amend the Market Rules so that a DSP consisting of one or more CLs, is liable to pay refunds if at any time the program is not filled completely, at the amount by which the DSP falls short of its capacity requirements. This includes times where this is the result of a component Facility being on a Forced Outage.

Issue 6: Reserve Capacity Security

The IMO noted in its proposal that this issue is presented for completeness only, and no amendments to the Reserve Capacity Security Market Rules have been included in RC_2010_29.

Overview: The IMO noted that currently the arrangements for a DSP (and Intermittent Generators) regarding the return of Reserve Capacity Security are unclear and inconsistent. For example a DSP that contracted 90 percent of the certified curtailment capacity will not have its Reserve Capacity Security returned at all, whereas a Scheduled Generator would have the security released at the end of the Reserve Capacity Year. The IMO does not consider that this is equitable.

Clarity around the return of security will be achieved by allowing DSM aggregators to aggregate their Loads as a single DSP. The IMO contended that this will ensure consistency with the Market Rules governing the return of security for Market Generators. The IMO has recently proposed a number of amendments to the current provisions in the Market Rules around the administration and provision of Reserve Capacity Security. For further details please refer to RC_2010_12: http://www.imowa.com.au/RC_2010_12

Agreed outcome: The MAC agreed that a DSP should be entitled to have its security returned immediately if they operate at 100 percent of their RCOQ in at least one Trading Interval, or at the end of the Capacity Year if they operate at 90 percent of their RCOQ during the Capacity Year. Otherwise the Reserve Capacity Security would be forfeited in the same way as would be applied to a generation Facility. This would ensure consistency of treatment (12 May 2010 meeting).

Proposed Solution: The IMO noted that it has proposed under RC_2010_12 to amend the Market Rules so that a DSP is considered as a single Facility for the purpose of evaluating a request for the return of Reserve Capacity Security.

Issue 7: Stipulated Default Loads

Overview: The IMO noted that Stipulated Default Loads are a type of CL which must drop consumption to a defined level, as opposed to a typical CL which must drop consumption from a defined level.

The IMO contended that there is no clear way of determining the demand level of a Stipulated Default Loads from which to assign Certified Reserve Capacity (i.e. what can the load drop “from”). Currently the IMO uses the RD level when assigning CRC to a

Stipulated Default Load, however at the time of assigning CRC the RD level is based on data that will be two years out of date when the associated obligation comes into effect.

The IMO considered that, due to this calculation issue and the fact that there is only minimal difference between a Stipulated Default Load and a CL once the RD is used to calculate the CRC, it is preferable to use the RD calculation provisions for CLs, rather than the provisions for Stipulated Default Loads, in all cases. Therefore the DSP's level of Capacity Credits would be based on the most recent summer's data instead of data from two years previously.

The IMO considered that this will ensure a more rigorous and accurate estimate of a Loads reduction in consumption is obtained which will ensure Capacity Credits accurately reflects the true curtailability of a DSP.

Note that there are only two Stipulated Default Loads in the market representing approximately 32 MW of capacity.

Proposed Solution: The IMO proposed that the Market Rules be amended to combine the concept of a CL and Stipulated Default Load into the DSP concept.

Issue 8: Potential Double Payment

Overview: The IMO noted that currently if a CL is requested to curtail its consumption by System Management then in accordance with clause 6.17.6 (d) the DSM Provider will be paid for the reduction in its consumption. During the August 2010 MAC meeting, a member raised concerns regarding the potential double payment for curtailment as a result of both a Dispatch Instruction Payment to the DSM Provider and an MCAP payment to relevant retailer for the Load reduction.

The IMO noted that if a CL is instructed to reduce its consumption by System Management then, all else being equal, one or more Facilities providing Balancing Services will be required to reduce output accordingly. In theory the reduction would also leave the Market Customers associated with the Load with an excess of energy over their Net Contract Positions, which would be sold to the market at MCAP. As a retailer would have already purchased the energy from a Market Generator the sale of the excess energy at MCAP should be considered a refund.

The IMO considered it is reasonable for a CL (to be amended to DSP) to receive a Dispatch Instruction Payment in incidences where it has curtailed its consumption following a request from System Management. While the Market Customer would also receive a payment during this period (for its excess energy), from a market perspective there is a requirement for either a generator to increase its output or a DSP to curtail its load to ensure system security. The IMO considered that in these circumstances the benefit which the market would derive from the services of the DSP would warrant the payment to both the DSP and potential MCAP payment to the relevant retailer. The IMO noted that for the marginal unit (Load) dispatched by System Management, the opportunity cost of a load curtailment (i.e. the output that could be produced by a manufacturing Facility (Load) during that period) would be equivalent to the operating costs for a generator (i.e. fuel costs). Note that if a generator were issued a Dispatch Instruction to increase its output then it would also receive a payment for being dispatched.

The IMO however considered that during periods when either a Reserve Capacity test or Verification Test is being undertaken the market should not pay the DSP. During these periods there is no market requirement for either an increase in generation or curtailment of load to ensure that the system security is maintained, as such no form of payment for the curtailment is justified. The IMO noted that not paying a DSP for these periods would ensure that during these Trading Intervals no cross subsidy would be incurred. This is consistent with the outcomes recently agreed by the MAC regarding Network Control Services (October 2010 MAC meeting).

Proposed Solution: The IMO proposed that DSPs not be paid for any energy reduced during either a Reserve Capacity test or Verification Test.

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED AMENDING RULES IN THE RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL

The IMO proposed the following amendments to the Market Rules in its Rule Change Proposal (~~deleted text~~, added text):

The proposed amendments will remove the requirement for the Network Operator to calculate a Loss Factor for each connection point at which a CL is connected. This is consistent with the general removal of CLs from the Market Rules. The Loss Factor will be created for the NDLS that make up the program.

- 2.27.1. By 1 June of each year Network Operators must calculate and provide to the IMO Loss Factors for each connection point in their Networks at which any of the following is connected a:
- (a) Scheduled Generator;
 - (b) Non-Scheduled Generator;
 - (c) Non-Dispatchable Load;
 - (d) Interruptible Load; or
 - (e) ~~Curtable Load~~; or [Blank]
 - (f) Dispatchable Load

The proposed amendment will clarify that a NDL is a Facility (not a Registered Facility). This is required because a NDL is not a Registered Facility. The proposed amendment will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

- 2.27.1A. A Market Participant may request, during the process of obtaining a relevant Arrangement for Access, that the relevant Network Operator determine and provide to the IMO, Loss Factors to apply to a Registered Facility or a Non-Dispatchable Load where there are no Loss Factors applying to the connection point at which the Registered Facility or the Non-Dispatchable Load will be connected.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove a CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

- 2.27.2 In calculating Loss Factors, Network Operators must apply the following principles:
- ...
- (c) Loss Factors must be calculated using:
 - i generation and load meter data from the preceding 12 months;
or
 - iA for a new Registered Facility or a Non-Dispatchable Load, any other relevant data provided to the Network Operator by the

Market Participant and as agreed with the Network Operator and the IMO, and

...

(e) a specific Loss Factor ~~must be calculated~~ for each:

- i. Scheduled Generator;
- ii. Non-Scheduled Generator;
- iii. ~~Curtailable Load~~; [Blank];
- iv. Interruptible Load;
- v. Dispatchable Load; and
- vi. Non-Dispatchable Load above 1000kVA peak consumption;

...

The proposed amendment will reflect the removal of the requirement for the Network Operator to calculate a Loss Factor for a CL. This will remove CL from the Market Rules. The proposed amendments will also clarify that the process to apply when a re-assessment is requested applies to the IMO, Market Participant and Network Operator.

2.27.4. A Market Participant may apply to the IMO for ~~seek~~ a re-assessment ~~by the IMO~~ of any Loss Factor applying to a Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, ~~Curtailable Load~~, Interruptible Load, Dispatchable Load or Non-Dispatchable Load registered by to that Market Participant. ~~in accordance with the~~ The following process will apply to every application:

...

The proposed amendments will clarify that a DSP is a type of Facility for the purposes of the Market Rules.

2.29.1. The following are Facilities for the purposes of these Market Rules:

- (a) a distribution system;
- (b) a transmission system;
- (c) a generation system; ~~and~~
- (d) a connection point at which electricity is delivered from a distribution system or transmission system to a Rule Participant ("**Load**") ~~; and~~
- (e) a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed new clause will clarify the classes of Facility in section 2.29 of the Market Rules (Facility Registration Classes). The definition of Facility Classes will be amended in Chapter 11 to reference clause 2.29.1A. The IMO considers that this proposed amendment will improve the integrity to the Market Rules and ensure that new Market Participants can clearly understand the registration process.

2.29.1A. The Facility Classes are:

- (a) a Network;

- (b) a Scheduled Generator;
- (c) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (d) a Interruptible Load;
- (e) a Dispatchable Load; and
- (f) a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove a CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

2.29.5 Subject to clauses 2.29.9 and 2.29.8A, a Market Customer that owns, operates or controls a Load:

...

- (b) may register that Load as a Curtailable Load if that Load can be interrupted on request [Blank];

...

The proposed new clause will allow a Market Customer with a contract with a NDL (or a Market Customer that plans to enter into a contract with one) to register a DSP. Note that a DSP provider will also be able to register as a Market Customer in accordance with clause 2.28.13.

2.29.5A. Subject to clause 2.29.8A, a Market Customer that enters into, or intends to enter into, a contract with an end user who owns, controls or operates a Non-Dispatchable Load for the load to be available for curtailment on request, may register a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed new clause will allow a DSP to be filled with NDLS.

The IMO will incorporate details of the requirements for a Market Customer to provide the IMO with details of the contract, excluding any confidential information, in the Registration Market Procedure. These amendments will be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working Group.

2.29.5B A Market Customer may associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme (“**Associated Non-Dispatchable Load**”) if it provides evidence of a contract to provide curtailment upon request with the end user who owns, operates or controls the Non-Dispatchable Load, in accordance with the Registration Market Procedure. The evidence must include:

- (a) the connection point of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (b) the minimum load of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (c) contract start date; and
- (d) contract end date.

The proposed new clause will ensure that a NDL cannot be associated with two DSPs simultaneously.

2.29.5C A Market Customer may not associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme where the Load is already an Associated Non-Dispatchable Load from the contract start date to the contract end date as specified in clauses 2.29.5B(c) and 2.29.5B(d).

The proposed new clause will ensure that a NDL cannot be associated with two DSPs at the same time by requiring the IMO to disassociate a NDL from the relevant Demand Side Programme the Trading Day after the contracted end date. This is consistent with the requirements of new clause 2.29.5C.

The IMO will include details of the process for disassociation of NDLs in the Registration Market Procedure. These amendments will be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working group.

2.29.5D The IMO must disassociate, in accordance with the Registration Market Procedure, a Non-Dispatchable Load from the relevant Demand Side Programme by the Trading Day after the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(d).

The proposed new clause will ensure that a DSP, which reduces its ability to curtail demand, will be reflected in the programme's associated RD. This will ensure that the RD for the programme accurately reflects its ability to curtail demand when required.

2.29.5E If a Non-Dispatchable Load is either:

- (a) associated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5B; or
- (b) disassociated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5D.

during the contracted time that a Demand Side Programme has Reserve Capacity Obligations, as specified in clause 2.29.5B, the IMO must within 10 Business Days reset the Relevant Demand for that Demand Side Programme, in accordance with clause 4.26.2C.,

The proposed new clause will allow an existing DSP to disaggregate its comprising Loads and associate these each with an individual DSP.

The IMO notes that this clause will commence prior to any of the subsequent Amending Rules to replace the concept of a CL with a DSP commencing. Further details of the process for disaggregating the comprising Loads of existing DSPs will be specified in the Registration Market Procedure.

2.29.5F At any time before 1 October 2011 a Market Participant that has a registered Demand Side Programme with Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year may, in accordance with Registration Procedure,

disaggregate the Loads associated with the Demand Side Programme and associate them with other Demand Side Programmes that are registered to that Market Participant for those Reserve Capacity Years.

The proposed new clause 2.29.5G will specify that existing Loads registered as CLs which have been assigned Capacity Credits by the IMO will be treated as a NDL associated with a DSP from 1 October 2011 onwards. The proposed new clause 2.29.5H will require the relevant Market Participant to register a new DSP that the NDL will be associated with. The Reserve Capacity Obligations, rights and liabilities previously belonging to the CL will be transferred by the IMO to the new DSP. Market Participants will be able to disassociate the NDL with this new programme however they will not be able to reallocate the Capacity Credits to another DSP.

The IMO notes that clauses 2.29.5G and 2.29.5H will commence prior to any of the subsequent Amending Rules to replace the concept of a CL with a DSP commencing. The IMO notes that the intent of the proposed new clauses is not to amend the current structures in place around transferring Capacity Credits between programmes. That is they will not allow a Market Participant to transfer Capacity Credit obligations between programmes indefinitely.

2.29.5G From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load has Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year, the Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load associated with the Demand Side Programme registered by the Market Participant under clause 2.29.5H for those Reserve Capacity Years.

2.29.5H From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load is deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load in accordance with clause 2.29.5G, the Market Participant that had registered that Curtailable Load must register a Demand Side Programme in accordance with the process specified in the Registration Procedure and the IMO must allocate the Reserve Capacity obligations, rights and liabilities previously belonging to that Curtailable Load to the Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendments will clarify that that Interruptible Loads, Dispatchable Loads or a NDL associated with a DSP must have an interval meter.

~~2.29.8A. A Rule Participant must ensure an Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load or Dispatchable Load registered by that Rule Participant is equipped with an interval meter. To be registered or associated with a Demand Side Programme the following Loads must be equipped with interval meters:~~

- (a) Interruptible Loads;
- (b) Dispatchable Loads; and
- (c) Non-Dispatchable Loads.

The proposed amendment will remove duplication of the requirements currently specified under clause 4.25A. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules. The removal of this clause will also remove a current issue requiring a Market Participant to have completed a verification test within 20 Business Days of having registered the CL.

The IMO notes that it is unlikely that a CL would necessarily be available within 20 Business Days of registration.

~~2.29.8B. When a Rule Participant registers a Curtailable Load the Rule Participant must undertake a Verification Test in accordance with clause 4.25A within 20 Business Days of registration. [Blank]~~

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove a CLs association with the energy side of the WEM. The proposed amendment will also clarify that the obligation for actually registering a DSP belongs to the IMO.

~~2.29.9A A Rule Participant. The IMO must not register a Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load after 1 April 2009 where the minimum notice period required for dispatch exceeds four hours.~~

The proposed amendments to 2.29.9B and 2.29.9C are consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM. The IMO notes that the requirements for the minimum notice periods for DSPs are specified in the section 4.10 of the Market Rules.

~~2.29.9B Where a Rule Participant has registered a Curtailable Load with a minimum notice period required for dispatch that is less than four hours the minimum notice period may be increased to no more than four hours. [Blank]~~

~~2.29.9C Where a Rule Participant has registered a Curtailable Load with a minimum notice period required for dispatch that is equal to or greater than four hours the minimum notice period may not be increased. [Blank]~~

The proposed amendment will remove the current ability for a Market Participant to aggregate CLs at different locations. This will no longer be required as the requirement for the DSP will to be available for the correct amount of availability hours. For the avoidance of doubt the NDLS associated with a DSP can be at different locations, as long as they are available for the correct amount of availability hours. The Loads comprising a DSP will no longer be visible to the market.

~~2.30.3. Subject to clause 2.30.5, Curtailable Loads at different locations, but operated by a single Market Participant, may be aggregated with respect to their annual hours of availability so as cumulatively provide Reserve Capacity with an annual number of hours of availability greater than that of any of the individual facilities. [Blank]~~

The proposed amendment will remove the connection of energy associated with a CL from being able to be associated with an Intermittent Load. Under the proposed amendments the energy from the NDLS will now be associated with the Intermittent Load.

The proposed amendments will also clarify that the IMO must be satisfied that the conditions have been met.

2.30B.2 For a Load to be eligible to be an Intermittent Load the IMO must be satisfied that the following conditions must be satisfied are met:

...

- (d) the Load ~~must be~~ is an Interruptible Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~, or a Non-Dispatchable Load.

The proposed amendment will remove the connection of energy associated with a CL from being able to be associated with an Intermittent Load.

2.30B.5. A Market Customer, or applicant to become a Market Customer, may apply for a Load to be treated as an Intermittent Load as part of Market Customer registration (for a Non-Dispatchable Load) or Facility registration (for an Interruptible Load ~~or Curtailable Load~~).

The proposed amendment will clarify that a Market Customer which does not also sell electricity will not be required to provide the information specified in sub-clause 2.33.1(h) (i) and (ii).

2.33.1. The Rule Participant registration form ~~prescribed by IMO~~ must requires that an applicant for registration as a Rule Participant to provide the following information, and the applicant must provide the information required:

...

- (h) if the application relates to the sale of electricity to Contestable Customers by an applicant for the Market Customer class:
 - i. evidence that the applicant holds an Arrangement for Access for the purpose of taking power from the electricity grid; and
 - ii. the information described in Appendix 1(f);

...

The proposed amendment will remove the current requirement for an applicant to provide a proposed date for a CL to cease operation that is no earlier than one month after the date of application. This sub-clause was originally put in place to take into account the churn of CLs from one DSP to another. This will be taken into account in the proposed new clauses 2.29.5B – E.

The Loads comprising a DSP will be no longer visible to the market under the proposed amendments.

2.33.4. The Facility de-registration form prescribed by IMO must require that the applicant provide the following:

...

- (e) a proposed date on which that Registered Facility is to cease to be registered in the name of that Rule Participant where that date must be;

...

- ii. the date the application is accepted in the event that the Facility has been rendered permanently inoperable; ~~or and~~
- iii. ~~not earlier than one month after the date of application if the Facility is a Curtailable Load, which is associated with a Demand Side Programme and has been registered in accordance with clause 4.8.3; and~~

...

The proposed amendment reflects the general changes to the Market Rules regarding a DSP being a Registered Facility.

- 2.35.1. Market Participants with Scheduled Generators, Non-Scheduled Generators, Dispatchable Loads, and Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ that are not under the direct control of System Management must maintain communication systems that enable communication with System Management for dispatch of those Registered Facilities.

The proposed amendment reflects that as there will be no energy associated with the CL there will be no need for a Market Participant to be incorporated into the Load Following Service payment cost calculation.

- 3.14.1. Market Participant p's share of the Load Following Service payment cost in each Trading Month m is $Load_Following_Share(p,m)$ which equals :
- (a) the Market Participant's contributing quantity; divided by
 - (b) the total contributing quantity of all Market Participants,
- where a Market Participant's contributing quantity for Trading Month m is the sum of:
- i. the absolute value of the sum of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, and Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ registered by the Market Participant for all Trading Intervals during Trading Month m; and

...

The proposed amendments will ensure that System Management is provided the necessary information for DSP. This is consistent with current practice. The IMO also proposes a minor amendment to improve the integrity of this clause.

- 3.17.5. Unless otherwise directed by System Management, Rule Participants must, before 10 AM every Thursday, submit information to System Management ~~before 10 AM every Thursday~~, consisting of:

...

- (c) for a Market Customer, information about the availability over the next Short-Term PASA Horizon of all its Registered Facilities which are Loads or Demand Side Programmes and demand forecasts for any other load facilities designated as significant by System Management.

The proposed amendment will remove clause 4.8.3 which currently allows a Market Customer to apply for certification of a DSP. Under the proposed amendments a DSP will be a type of Facility and so may apply for CRC through the same mechanisms as any other Facility (via either clause 4.11.1(a) or clause 4.11.2(b)).

- 4.8.3. ~~A Market Customer may apply for the certification of a Demand Side Programme including Loads at different locations as a Curtailable Load subject to the following conditions and provisions:~~
- ~~(a) No Intermittent Load may be included in the Demand Side Programme.~~
 - ~~(b) The Loads comprising the Demand Side Programme must be registered as Curtailable Loads if they are to count towards satisfying the relevant Reserve Capacity Obligations of the Demand Side Program and must not have been separately awarded Capacity Credits.~~
 - ~~(c) As the Loads comprising the Demand Side Program are registered, the IMO must assign Certified Reserve Capacity and Reserve Capacity Obligations to those Facilities and must correspondingly reduce the Certified Reserve Capacity and Reserve Capacity Obligations associated with the Demand Side Programme during the time those Facilities are registered.~~
 - ~~(d) After accounting for the modifications in (c), if at any time a Market Customer has Reserve Capacity Obligations associated with its Demand Side Programme then, for settlement purposes, the Demand Side Programme must be treated by the IMO as a Facility that has failed to satisfy its Reserve Capacity Obligations.~~
 - ~~(e) Loads comprising the Demand Side Programme must have the same or higher availability as the Demand Side Programme.[Blank]~~

The proposed amendment will remove SDLs as there will no longer be any difference between a DSP (previously referred to as CL) and a SDL. The proposed amendments will also replace any references to CLs with DSPs.

The IMO also proposed changes to ensure that availability of a DSP allows for multiple calls (at least six). This will ensure that a programme could not specify availability for one 24 hour call. In this case the programme would meet its certification requirements but no longer be available during the Capacity Year.

The IMO also proposes minor amendments to clarify that the obligation in this clause relates to the Market Participant.

- 4.10.1. ~~The Market Participant must ensure that information to be submitted to the IMO with an application for certification of Reserve Capacity must pertains to the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the certification relates and must include:~~

...

- (c) if the Facility, or part of the facility, is yet to enter service:
- iii. key project dates occurring after the date the request is submitted to the IMO, including, as applicable, but not limited to:
 - 1. when all approvals will be finalised or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes all required contracts will be in place;
 - ...
 - 5. when generating equipment or Dispatchable Load equipment will be installed or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes, all required control equipment will be in place;
 -
- (f) for Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, details for each of up to three blocks of capacity of:
- i. either
 - 1. ~~the Reserve Capacity expected to be the Market Participant expects to make available; or~~
 - 2. ~~the Stipulated Default Load;~~
 - ii. the maximum number of hours per year the block is available to provide Reserve Capacity, where this must be ~~not less than~~ at least 24 hours;
 - iv. the maximum number of hours per day that the block is available to provide Reserve Capacity if called, where this must be ~~not~~:
 - 1. not less than four hours; and
 - 2. not more than the total of the periods specified in sub-clause (vi);
 - iv. the maximum number of times the block can be called to provide Reserve Capacity during a 12 month period, where this must be at least six times;
 - v. the minimum notice period required for dispatch of the block, where this must not be more than 4 hours; and
 - vi. the periods when the block can be dispatched, which must include the period between noon and 8:00pm on all Business Days.

The proposed amendments will reflect that DSPs will not have the same requirements as generators when applying for certification. In particular, currently the IMO can not take into account availability of the programme as specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi.).

4.11.1. Subject to clause 4.11.7, the IMO must apply the following principles in assigning a quantity of Certified Reserve Capacity to a Facility for the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the application relates:

(a) subject to paragraphs (d), ~~and (e), and (j)~~ and clause 4.11.2, the Certified Reserve Capacity for a Facility for a Reserve Capacity Cycle ~~is not to~~ must not exceed the IMO's reasonable expectation ~~as to~~ of the amount of capacity likely to be available from that Facility, after netting off capacity required to serve Intermittent Loads, embedded loads and Parasitic Loads, at daily peak demand times in the period from the:

...

(h) the IMO may decide not to assign Certified Reserve Capacity to a Facility if:

- i. the Facility has operated for at least 36 months and has had a Forced Outage rate of greater than 15% or a combined Planned Outage rate and Forced Outage rate of greater than 30% over the preceding 36 months; or
- ii. the Facility has operated for less than 36 months, or is yet to commence operation, and the IMO has cause to believe that over a period of 36 months the Facility is likely to have a Forced Outage rate of greater than 15% or a combined Planned Outage rate and Forced Outage rate of greater than 30%,

where the Planned Outage rate and the Forced Outage rate for a Facility for a period will be calculated in accordance with the Power System Operation Procedure. ~~(The IMO may consult with System Management in deciding whether or not to refuse to grant Certified Reserve Capacity under this paragraph); and~~

(i) the Certified Reserve Capacity assigned to a Facility is to be expressed to a precision of 0.001 MW; and

(j) the Certified Reserve Capacity for a Demand Side Programme for a Reserve Capacity Cycle must not exceed the IMO's reasonable expectation of the amount of capacity likely to be available from that Facility for each block during each of the periods specified in clause 4.10.1 (f)(vi), after netting off capacity required to serve minimum loads, from the Trading Day starting on 1 October in Year 3 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle to the end of July in Year 4 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove a CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

- 4.11.4. When assigning Certified Reserve Capacity to a block of capacity provided by any Interruptible Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load, the IMO must indicate what Availability Class is applicable to that Reserve Capacity. ~~The~~ where this Availability Class must reflect the maximum number of hours per year that the capacity will be available and must not be Availability Class 1.

The IMO notes that the removal of this clause is required as it will no longer be necessary (and in most cases not possible) to calculate the RD at the time of certification as the identity of the NDLS comprising the programme will not be known. This calculation will be undertaken in accordance with clause 2.29.5E.

- 4.11.4A. ~~If the capacity of a Curtailable Load is specified in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1), the Certified Reserve Capacity assigned by the IMO to that Curtailable Load, including during the registration of that Curtailable Load in accordance with clause 4.8.3(c), must not exceed the Relevant Demand for the Curtailable Load set by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.26.2C~~
[Blank]

The proposed amendment will remove the energy associated with a CL from the determination of a Market Participant's Reserve Capacity Obligations as the energy will be incorporated into the energy consumption associated with the NDL (this is covered under the "energy to be consumed by the Market Participant..." aspect of sub-clause 4.12.1(a) iiA).

The IMO also proposes a number of minor amendments to improve the integrity of this clause.

- 4.12.1. The Reserve Capacity Obligations of a Market Participant holding Capacity Credits are as follows:
- (a) a Market Participant (other than the Electricity Generation Corporation) must ensure that for each Trading Interval:
 - i. the aggregate MW equivalent of the quantity of Capacity Credits held by the Market Participant applicable in that Trading Interval for Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes registered ~~by~~ to the Market Participant; plus
...
 - iiA. if a STEM submission does not exist for that Trading Interval, the MW quantity calculated by doubling the total MWh quantity of energy to be consumed by that Market Participant including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load~~ or Interruptible Load, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load, during that Trading Interval as indicated in the applicable Resource Plan; plus
...

is not less than the total Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for that Trading Interval for Facilities registered by to the Market Participants, less double the total MWh quantity to be provided as Ancillary Services as specified by the IMO for that Market Participant in accordance with clause 6.3A.2(e)(i).

...

The proposed amendments will ensure that a Facility's RCOQ will be adjusted if a DSP is dispatched by System Management.

The proposed amendments will ensure that periods when a Facility is undertaking a Reserve Capacity test will be treated additionally to a Facility's availability obligations. DSPs will in general be available for up to 24 hours, where the 24 hours of availability is provided in six blocks of four hours. If a Facility is tested by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.25, it will only be tested for one hour. Under clause 4.12.4 currently, this test would use up one of the four hour blocks of availability for the Facility. However the changes to clause (i) and (ii) will mean that even with this change they will not be required to be available for more than 24 hours.

The IMO notes that there will be system changes required to implement this proposed amendment to the determination of a Facility's RCOQ. The IMO also notes that under the proposed amendments a DSP will not be paid for the energy curtailed during the test.

- 4.12.4. Subject to clause 4.12.5, ~~where the IMO establishes the~~ must apply the following principles in establishing the initial Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity to apply for a Facility for a Trading Interval:
- (a) the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity ~~is not to~~ must not exceed the Certified Reserve Capacity held by the Market Participant for the Facility;
 - ...
 - (c) for Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, except where otherwise precluded by this clause 4.12.4, the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for each block:
 - i. ~~must be required~~ will equal zero once the capacity from the block has been dispatched to be available for a the number of hours per year ~~that does not exceed the maximum number of hours per year as that are~~ specified in accordance with under clause 4.10.1(f)(ii);
 - ii. ~~must be required~~ will equal zero for the remainder of a Trading Day in which the capacity from the block has been dispatched to be available for a the number of hours per day ~~that does not exceed the maximum number of hours per day as that are~~ specified in accordance with under clause 4.10.1(f)(iii);
 - iii. ~~must be specified as dropping to~~ will equal zero once the capacity from the block has been ~~called~~ dispatched the maximum number of times per year that are specified under in

~~accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(iv) excluding where the Facility has been requested to perform a Reserve Capacity test in accordance with clause 4.25; and~~

- iv. must account for staffing and other restrictions on the ability of the Facility to ~~provide~~ curtail energy upon request.
- v. will equal zero for intervals which fall outside of the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi).

The proposed amendments to clauses 4.12.8, 4.14.1, 4.18.1 and 4.18.2 are consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

The IMO also proposes a number of minor amendments to improve the integrity of these clauses.

4.12.8. Where a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme is dispatched to a level equal to its Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity on two consecutive days the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for the ~~following day~~ third consecutive day ~~shall~~ will be zero.

4.14.1. Subject to clause 4.14.3, each Market Participant holding Certified Reserve Capacity for the current Reserve Capacity Cycle must, by the date and time specified in clause 4.1.14, provide the following information to the IMO for each Facility or, in the case of Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads with at least two blocks holding Certified Reserve Capacity in different Availability Classes, for each block in respect of which it holds Certified Reserve Capacity (expressed in MW to a precision of 0.001 MW):

...

4.18.1. A Market Participant must ensure that its Reserve Capacity Offers must include the following information:

...

- (c) ~~a single Price-Quantity Pair for each Facility except for Interruptible Loads, Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, ~~where a single Price-Quantity Pair is to be included for each block of Certified Reserve Capacity associated with the Facility; and~~
- (d) for every other Facility, a single Price-Quantity Pair for each Facility.

4.18.2. Each Reserve Capacity Price-Quantity Pair must comprise:

- (a) the identity of the Facility to which it relates;
- (b) an offer price in units of dollars per ~~megawatt~~ MW per year expressed to a precision of \$0.01/MW between zero and the Maximum Reserve Capacity Price;
- (c) a quantity in units of ~~megawatts~~ MW equal to the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.14.10 in respect of that Facility; and

- (d) if the Facility is an Interruptible Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load, the Availability Class of that Price-Quantity Pair, as specified by the IMO in assigning Certified Reserve Capacity to that Facility in accordance with clause 4.11.

The proposed amendment will clarify the Trading Intervals during which the DSP can be tested. This will be consistent with the periods identified for certification, as specified under clause 4.10.1(f) (vi).

4.25.1. The IMO must take steps to verify, in accordance with clause 4.25.2, that each Facility providing Capacity Credits can:

- (a) in the case of a generation system ~~can~~, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during each of the following periods and such operation must be achieved on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v):
 - i. 1 October to 31 March; and
 - ii. 1 April to 30 September; and
- (b) ~~can~~, during the six months prior to the Reserve Capacity Obligations for the first Reserve Capacity Cycle taking effect, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once and, in the case of a generating system, such operation on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v). This paragraph (b) does not apply to facilities that are not commissioned prior to their Reserve Capacity Obligations coming into force.
- (c) in the case of a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme ~~can~~, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, and during the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi), operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during the period between 1 October to 31 March.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

4.25.2. The verification referred to in clause 4.25.1 can be achieved:

- (a) by the IMO observing the Facility operate at the required level at least once as part of normal market operations in Metered Schedules specific to the Facility; or
- (b) by the IMO:
 - i. in the case of a generation system, requiring System Management in accordance with clause 4.25.7 to test the Facility's ability to operate at the required level for not less than 60 minutes and the Facility successfully passing that test; and

- ii. in the case of Interruptible Loads, Curtailed Loads Demand Side Programme and Dispatchable Loads, requiring System Management, in accordance with clause 4.25.7, to test the Facility's ability to reduce demand to the required level for not less than one Trading Interval and the Facility successfully passing that test.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

The IMO also proposes to amend the requirement for the IMO to reduce the Capacity Credits for a Facility from "the next Trading Day" to "the next Scheduling Day". This is a manifest error in the Market Rules as due to the day ahead nature of the WEM it is not possible for the IMO to change a Facility's Capacity Credits for the next day (Trading Day). The IMO notes that this is currently a problem for all Facilities, including CLs.

The proposed amendments will also clarify that the IMO would reduce the Facility's Capacity Credits to the maximum level of reduction achieved in either of the two tests rather than the combined level of reduction achieved during the two tests.

- 4.25.4. Subject to clause 4.25.3B, ~~the IMO must, in the event that~~ if a Facility fails a Reserve Capacity test requested by the IMO under clause 4.25.2(b), the IMO must require System Management to re-test that Facility in accordance with clause 4.25.2(b), not earlier than 14 days and not later than 28 days after the first test. If the Facility fails this second test, then the IMO must, from the ~~next Trading Day~~ second Trading Day following the current Scheduling Day:
- (a) if the test related to a generation system, reduce the number of Capacity Credits held by the relevant Market Participant for that Facility to reflect the maximum capabilities achieved in either test performed (after adjusting these results to the equivalent values at a temperature of 41°C and allowing for the capability provided by operation on different types of fuels); or
 - (b) if the test related to a Dispatchable Load, Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme or Interruptible Load, reduce the number of Capacity Credits held by the relevant Market Participant for that Facility to the maximum level of reduction achieved in either of the two tests;

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

- 4.25.4E. Where the Capacity Credits associated with a Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme are reduced in accordance with clause 4.25.4C the Market Participant must refund all Reserve Capacity Payments associated with the reduced Capacity Credits for the relevant Reserve Capacity Year to the IMO calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause 4.26.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

- 4.25.4F. A Market Participant may not offer a ~~Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme~~ for Supplementary Reserve Capacity if the ~~Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme~~ has had its Capacity Credits reduced in accordance with clause 4.25.4C for any part of that Capacity Year.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

The proposed amendment will also clarify the notice period System Management must give for before a DSP can be tested. This will be consistent with the notice period identified for certification, as specified under clause 4.10.1(f) (v).

The IMO also proposes a minor amendment to improve the integrity of this clause.

- 4.25.9. In conducting a test, System Management must:
- (a) subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), endeavour to conduct the test without warning;
 - (b) allow sufficient time for the Market Participant to schedule fuel that it is not required under these Market Rules to be stored on-site
 - (c) allow sufficient time for switching a Facility from one fuel to an alternative fuel if operation using the alternative fuel is being tested;
 - (d) ~~must~~ in the case of an Interruptible Load or a ~~Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme~~, give at least as much notice as is specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(v) ~~allow sufficient time~~ for arrangements to be made for the Facility to be triggered;
 - (e) report to the IMO whether the test was successfully performed;
 - (f) maintain adequate records of the test to allow independent verification of the test results; and
 - (g) conduct the test in the time interval specified by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.25.7(c) unless System Management has notified the IMO of an alternative time interval in accordance with clause 4.25.8, in which case, System Management must conduct the test in the time interval specified in accordance with clause 4.25.8(b).

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's proposal that a DSP is not paid for any energy reduced during either a Reserve Capacity test or a Verification Test.

- 4.25.10. Where a Facility, ~~excluding a Demand Side Programme~~, is tested in accordance with this clause 4.25, the Dispatch Schedule for that Facility during the period of the test is to reflect the energy scheduled in the test.

4.25A. Verification Test for a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme

The proposed amendments will ensure that a verification test of a DSP will occur during a period where the NDL associated with the DSP would be likely to be operating. For example if a Facility has notified the IMO that it will be available between noon and 8pm, as part of its certification, the same Facility will not be able to use a period at midnight when all the comprising loads might be turned off as evidence that the DSP is able to curtail to the required amount.

The proposed amendment will also correct a current manifest error which would allow a programme to be tested both within 20 Business Days of registration, if applicable, or each year. The IMO considers that the requirement should be for a programme to be tested once after registration and then each year prior to 1 December in subsequent years.

The IMO also proposes to amend the reference to Market Customers rather than Rule Participants when referring to the requirements for Verification Tests to be undertaken. The IMO considers that this was an oversight in RC_2008_20.

The IMO notes that details of the requirements for the IMO, System Management and Market Participants when undertaking Verification Tests is currently specified in the Reserve Capacity Procedure: Reserve Capacity Testing. Minor amendments to the requirements specified in the Reserve Capacity Procedure will be required for consistency with any Amending Rules resulting from RC_2010_29. The IMO will also incorporate details of the timeframes for notifying the IMO of the completion of a Verification Test. These will be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working Group.

4.25A.1. In each Reserve Capacity Year a A Rule Participant Market Customer must undertake a Verification Test, in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Procedure, during the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi) of for each Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme registered by to the Rule Participant Market Customer:

- (c) within 20 Business Days of registration, as notified by the IMO under clause 2.31.6, of the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme, if applicable; or
- (d) between 1 October and 30 November ~~of each Reserve Capacity Year.~~

The proposed amendment will ensure that when reviewing the results of a Verification Test the IMO will be certain that the test was as the result of an activation and not an instance of happenstance. For example the loads in the programme just happened to all be 10 percent lower because of normal variation.

The IMO also proposes to amend the reference to Market Participants rather than Rule Participants when referring to the requirements for Verifications Tests to be undertaken.

4.25A.2. To undertake a Verification Test the ~~Rule~~ Market Customer Participant will must activate the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme and advise provide evidence satisfactory to the IMO of the Trading Intervals during which the Verification Test was conducted.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM. The proposed amendment will also clarify that the test is against the reduction of the programme against its RD level and will be determined by the IMO from its DSP Load during the applicable time period.

4.25A.3. The Verification Test is failed if a reduction in demand equal to at least 10% of the Capacity Credits, when measured against the Demand Side Programme's Relevant Demand determined under clause 4.26.2C, is not identified from the Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme Load associated with that Demand Side Programme meter data.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

The IMO also proposes to clarify that the reduction in Capacity Credits to zero will apply from the second Trading Day following the failure of a Verification Test. The IMO considers that this will improve the integrity of the Amending Rules.

4.25A.4. Where a Verification Test is failed the IMO must reduce the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme to zero from the second Trading Day following the Scheduling Day on which the failure of the Verification Test under clause 4.25A.3 occurred.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

The IMO also proposes to amend the reference to Market Participants rather than Rule Participants when referring to the requirements for Verifications Tests to be undertaken.

4.25A.5. Where the Verification Test is failed the Rule Market Participant may request a second Verification Test be undertaken. If the Curtailed Load Demand Side Programme fails this second Verification Test then the Capacity Credits assigned are to remain at zero until the end of the relevant Reserve Capacity Year.

The proposed amendments will ensure that an undersubscribed DSP will be required to make Capacity Cost Refunds if at any time the DSP would not be able to deliver the level of capacity reduction for which it has been certified. This is because the Facility will have failed to supply the capacity required to be supplied and therefore should make a Facility Forced Outage Refund. This is consistent with the treatment of Facility's undertaking Commissioning Tests and Intermittent Facility's which have not been deemed by the IMO to be commissioned under clause 4.26.1.

Note that the requirement is for the value to be positive. This will ensure that a DSP which is over subscribed will not receive a negative refund (essentially a payment from the market for being over subscribed).

4.26.1A. The IMO must calculate the Forced Outage refund for each Facility (“**Facility Forced Outage Refund**”) as the lesser of:

- (a) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of the product of:
 - i the Off-Peak Trading Interval Rate or Peak Trading Interval Rate determined in accordance with the Refund Table applicable to Trading Interval t ; and
 - ii the Forced Outage Shortfall in Trading Interval t ,

where the Forced Outage Shortfall for a Facility is equal to which ever of the following applies:

- iii. if the Facility is required to have submitted a Forced Outage under clause 3.21.4, the Forced Outage in that Trading Interval measured in MW; or
- iv. if the Facility is an Intermittent Facility which is deemed to have not been commissioned, for the purposes of clause 4.26.1, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Intermittent Facility; or
- v. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; or
- vi. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is not yet undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; ~~and~~ or
- vii. if the Facility is a Demand Side Programme, the amount that the Relevant Demand minus the sum of the values specified in clause 2.29.5B(b) of the Associated Non-Dispatchable Loads is less than the Capacity Credits assigned to that Facility, where this amount must be a positive value or be set to zero by the IMO.

...

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

4.26.1C. If a Market Participant holding Capacity Credits associated with a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme fails to comply with its Reserve Capacity Obligations applicable to any given Trading Interval then the Market Participant must pay a refund to the IMO calculated in accordance with the provisions of this clause 4.26.

The proposed amendment to sub-clause (b) is consistent with the IMO's general removal of CLs from the Market Rules and replacement with a DSP. As there will be no energy associated with a DSP (only capacity) the reference to CL has not been replaced with a reference to DSP in sub-clause (d). This will ensure that any energy associated with a load is not potentially double counted in the Net STEM Shortfall calculation.

4.26.2. The IMO must determine the net STEM shortfall ("**Net STEM Shortfall**") in Reserve Capacity supplied by each Market Participant p holding Capacity Credits associated with a generation system in each Trading Interval t of Trading Day d and Trading Month m as:

....

- (b) the sum of the product of:
 - iii. the factor described in clause 4.26.2B as it applies to Market Participant p's Registered Facilities; and
 - iv. the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity for each Facility

for all Market Participant p's Registered Facilities, excluding ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes;

...

- (d) subject to paragraph (c), for the case where Market Participant p is not the Electricity Generation Corporation, the sum of:

...

- iiA if a STEM submission does not exist for that Trading Interval, the MWh quantity calculated by doubling the total MWh quantity of energy to be consumed by that Market Participant including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load~~ or Interruptible Load, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load during that Trading Interval as indicated by the applicable Resource Plan; plus

...

The proposed amendment to clause 4.26.2C and new clauses 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, and 4.26.2CC will allow for a DSP's RD to be set at the level of the loads it has associated with it at any point in time. A Market Customer will be responsible for ensuring that a NDL is associated with a programme at an optimal time. In particular the proposed amendments will remove the reference to the eight consecutive highest system demand Trading Intervals and instead use the IRCR intervals in the calculation. Additionally, the proposed amendments will ensure that the RD will be based on the DSP as a whole (issue 3(c)).

Note that a DSP Load will be a negative value as the Metered Schedules for these loads are negative. This is reflective of the load drawing energy from the system.

4.26.2C. The IMO must:

- (a) prior to the start of a Reserve Capacity Year for which a Demand Side Programme will have Reserve Capacity Obligations;
- (b) at the request of a Market Customer who has a registered Demand Side Programme with Reserve Capacity Obligations for the current Reserve Capacity Year; or
- (c) in accordance with clause 2.29.5E,

set the Relevant Demand in accordance with clause 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, or 4.26.2CC, whichever is relevant.

- ~~(a) Identify the eight consecutive Trading Intervals with the highest aggregate system demand in each month during the preceding Hot Season;~~
- ~~(b) Subject to clause 4.26.2C(c), set the Relevant Demand (in MW) for the Curtailable Load equal to the median of the metered consumption during the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(a), where the Relevant Demand is a positive number.~~
- ~~(c) Where the metered consumption during the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(b) is not available the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on:
 - ~~i. Available Meter Data, or~~
 - ~~ii. Load information provided by the Rule Participant, or~~
 - ~~iii. Other relevant information.~~~~
- ~~(d) Where evidence is provided by the Market Customer that the Curtailable Load was operating at below capacity due to its consumption being reduced at the request of System Management or because of maintenance during one or more of the 32 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2C(a), the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on the IMO's estimate of the Curtailable Load consumption during those intervals.~~

4.26.2CA Subject to clause 4.26.2C, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand for a Demand Side Programme equal to the median of the Demand Side Programme Load, determined in accordance with clause 6.16.2, multiplied by two during the 12 peak Trading Intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 1 where the Relevant Demand is a positive number.

4.26.2CB Where the metered consumption for an Associated Non- Dispatchable Load during the 12 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA is not available or is considered by the IMO to be inappropriate, the IMO must set the Metered Schedule for that load to be used in the Relevant Demand calculation in 4.26.2CA based on the latest median of the 4 peak Trading intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 5 at the time the Non-Dispatchable Load is associated with the Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5B.

4.26.2CC Where the Market Customer provides evidence satisfactory to the IMO the Demand Side Programme was operating at below capacity due to its consumption being reduced at the request of System Management during one or more of the Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA or 4.26.2CB, which ever is applicable, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on the IMO's estimate of the Demand Side Programme's consumption during those intervals.

The proposed amendments will remove the reference to SDLs from the IMO's calculation of the Capacity Shortfall. This is consistent with the IMO's merging of the concept of CLs and SDLs. The proposed amendments will also remove the current reference to a CL and replace this with a DSP.

The IMO also proposes a minor amendment to improve the integrity of this clause.

4.26.2D. The IMO must determine the capacity shortfall ("~~Capacity Shortfall~~") in Reserve Capacity ("~~Capacity Shortfall~~") supplied by each Market Participant p holding Capacity Credits associated with a Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme in each Trading Interval t of Trading Day d and Trading Month m relative to its Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity as:

- (a) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1), and where System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1:~~
- i. zero; if negative two multiplied by the ~~Metered Schedule Demand Side Programme Load~~ is less than the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme~~;
 - ii. the greater of:
 1. zero, or
 2. the required decrease, in MW, minus the load reduction, where the load reduction is equal to the Relevant

- Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus negative two multiplied by the ~~Metered Schedule~~ Demand Side Programme Load for the Trading Interval,
- if the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtaillable Load~~ Demand Side Programme are greater than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; or
- iii. ~~negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule~~ Demand Side Programme Load plus the Capacity Credits assigned to the ~~Curtaillable Load~~ Demand Side Programme minus the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C; and
- (b) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(2), and where System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtaillable Load for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1:~~
- i. ~~zero, if negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule is less than the Stipulated Default Load;~~
- ii. ~~the greater of:~~
1. ~~zero, or~~
2. ~~negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule minus the load reduction, where the load reduction is equal to the Stipulated Default Load plus the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtaillable Load minus the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval,~~
- ~~if the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtaillable Load are greater than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; or~~
- iii. ~~negative two multiplied by the Metered Schedule minus the Stipulated Default Load, if the Capacity Credits assigned to the Curtaillable Load are less than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; and [Blank]; and~~
- (c) ~~for Capacity Credits assigned in accordance with either clause 4.10.1(f)(i)(1) or 4.10.1(f)(i)(2), and zero where System Management has not issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Curtaillable Load~~ Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1, ~~zero.~~

The proposed amendment will ensure that the calculation of the Capacity Cost Refund for a DSP will capture the refund payments described in clause 4.26.1A.

- 4.26.3A. The Capacity Cost Refund associated with a ~~Curtaillable Load~~ Demand Side Programme is equal to the lesser of:
- (a) twelve times the Monthly Reserve Capacity Price multiplied by the number of Capacity Credits associated with the Facility, less all Capacity Cost Refunds applicable to the Market Participant in previous

Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year as Trading Month m;
and

(b) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of:

i. $12 * \text{Monthly Reserve Capacity Price} * S / (2 * H)$

Where:

S is the Capacity Shortfall in MW determined in accordance with clause 4.26.2D in any Trading Interval; and

H is the maximum number of hours that the Facility was certified to be available in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(ii)-

plus:

ii. the Facility Forced Outage Refund determined in accordance with clause 4.26.1A.

The proposed amendment will ensure that the IMO will apply any revenue generated from the application of Capacity Cost Refunds from either a generating system (clause 4.26.3) or DSP (clause 4.26.3A).

4.26.4. The IMO must apply any revenue generated from the application of clauses 4.26.3 and 4.26.3A to Market Customers in accordance with clause 4.28.4.

The proposed amendment will remove the need to the IMO to calculate a consumption limit for a CL – the consumption limit will be calculated for the ND. This amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of CLs from the Market Rules.

6.3A.2 By 9:00 AM on the Scheduling Day the IMO must have calculated and released to each Market Participant the following parameters to be respected by that Market Participant in forming its STEM Submissions for each Trading Interval in the Trading Day:

...

(b) the Maximum Consumption Capability where this equals the maximum Factor adjusted quantity of energy, in units of MWh, that could be consumed during a Trading Interval by that Market Participant's Non-Dispatchable Loads, Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ and Dispatchable Loads based on the Standing Data maximum consumption quantities for those Facilities and Non-Dispatchable Loads, less an allowance for outages of which the IMO has been made aware by System Management in accordance with clauses 7.3.4 or 7.3.6;

...

The proposed amendment will ensure that in the case where a DSP is requested to reduce its load by System Management it will be paid at the price it has specified in its Balancing Data Submission (as provided in clause 6.11A.1(d)(ii)) for the Trading Interval.

In the case where the Market Participant has not provided a price for the Trading Interval the price to be applied will correspond with that specified in the Facility's Standing Data (as provided in accordance with Appendix 1 (h))

6.5A.1. Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation that are Market Generators, or that are Market Customers with Dispatchable Loads or ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes, may submit Balancing Data Submission data for a Trading Day to the IMO between:

...

The proposed amendment will remove the reference to a CL. The demand to be consumed by the Market Participant will now be associated with the NDL.

6.11.1 A Market Participant submitting Resource Plan Submission data or Standing Resource Plan Submission data must include in the submission:

...

- (d) the total Loss Factor adjusted demand to be consumed by that Market Participant for each Trading Interval including demand associated with any ~~Curtailable Load~~ or Interruptible Load, but excluding demand associated with any Dispatchable Load; and

...

The proposed amendment will remove the current exclusion of CLs from Resource Plan Submission data. This is consistent with the removal of DSPs from the energy side of the market.

6.11.2. For Resource Plan Submission data or Standing Resource Plan Submission data to be valid:

...

- (c) it must not include Interruptible Loads ~~or Curtailable Loads~~; and

...

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

6.11A.1. A Market Participant submitting Balancing Data Submission data must include in the submission:

...

- (d) for each Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ registered by to the Market Participant:

...

The proposed amendment will remove the reference to Scheduled Generators and Dispatchable Loads and replace this with a Registered Facility. The Dispatch Merit Order should list Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Generators, Dispatchable Loads,

Interruptible Loads and DSPs. The reference to Registered Facility will cover all these classes of Market Participant. The IMO notes that the class of Registered Facility also includes the Network Operator, but as it is not possible to dispatch the Network Operator this should not be an issue.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules.

6.12.1.

- (a) By 1:30 PM on the Scheduling Day, (or within 40 minutes of a closing time extended in accordance with clause 6.5.1(b) or clause 6.5A.1(b)), the IMO must determine the Dispatch Merit Orders identified in paragraphs (b) to (g). A Dispatch Merit Order lists the order in which the Scheduled Generators, ~~and Dispatchable Loads~~ and Demand Side Programmes of Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation will, in the absence of transmission limitations or limitations necessary to maintain Power System Security, be issued Dispatch Instructions by System Management to increase or decrease output.
- (b) A Dispatch Merit Order for an increase in generation or decrease in consumption relative to the quantities included in the applicable Resource Plan (or the current operating level of a Facility not included in a Resource Plan) during Peak Trading Intervals. The IMO must take into account the following principles when determining this Dispatch Merit Order:
 - i. this Dispatch Merit Order must list all Scheduled Generators, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads registered by Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation;

...
- (e) A Dispatch Merit Order for an increase in generation or decrease in consumption relative to quantities included in the applicable Resource Plan (or the current operating level of a Facility not included in a Resource Plan) during Off-peak Trading Intervals. The IMO must take into account the following principles when determining this Dispatch Merit Order:
 - i. this Dispatch Merit Order must list all Scheduled Generators, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads registered by Market Participants other than the Electricity Generation Corporation;

..
- (h) Where the prices in Balancing Data or payments described in Standing Data, as applicable, for two or more ~~Registered Facilities~~ Market Participants are equal, then for the purpose of determining the ranking in any Dispatch Merit Order other than those for decommitment, the IMO must rank a Registered Facility with a greater sent out capacity registered in Standing Data before a Registered Facility with a lesser

sent out capacity. For a Dispatch Merit Order for decommitment, the IMO must rank a Registered Facility with a greater name plate capacity registered in Standing Data before a Registered Facility with a lesser name plate capacity.

The proposed amendment will remove the requirement for the Dispatch Schedule to equate to the Metered Schedule for a CL as the Dispatch Schedule (and any deviations) will be now captured by the NDL.

Note that a DSP will not have a Dispatch Schedule or a Metered Schedule associated with it under the IMO's proposed amendments.

The IMO also proposes a minor change to the format of the clause to improve its integrity.

6.15.2. ~~The Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval~~ For any of the following Facilities equals the corresponding Metered Schedule:

- (a) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (aA) a Scheduled Generator to which clauses 3.21A.14 or 4.25.10 apply;
- (b) a Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (c) ~~a Curtailable Load;~~ [Blank]
- (d) an Interruptible Load;
- (e) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by the Electricity Generation Corporation; and
- (f) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by a Market Participant (other than the Electricity Generation Corporation) where a Dispatch Instruction of the type described in clause 7.7.3(d)(ii) was issued to the Market Participant in respect of the Facility.

the Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval equals the corresponding Metered Schedule.

The proposed amendment will reference clause 9.3.3 which notes that a DSP has no Metered Schedule. This is similar to a network, which is also a Registered Facility that does not have a Metered Schedule. The IMO considers that this will improve the integrity of the Market Rules and is consistent with the IMO's general removal of DSPs from the energy side of the market.

6.16.1. Subject to clause 9.3.3, ~~the IMO must determine the Metered Schedule for a Trading Interval for a Registered Facility or Non-Dispatchable Load is determined by IMO~~ in accordance with clause 9.3.4.

The proposed new clause will introduce the concept of a DSP Load which will be defined in the Glossary and used as the basis for calculating the Required Level for a DSP under the Rule Change Proposal: Reserve Capacity Security (RC_2010_12)

6.16.2 The IMO must determine the Demand Side Programme Load for a Demand Side Programme for a Trading Interval as the sum of the Metered Schedules of the associated Non-Dispatchable Loads, adjusted to a non-loss adjusted value.

The proposed amendment will limit the Dispatch Instruction Payment made to a Market Participant with a registered DSP to only occurring when System Management requests the programme to reduce its consumption. Currently the IMO is required to make a Dispatch Instruction Payment to a CLs in all intervals where they are operating below their RD level. The IMO also proposes to remove the reference to “issued instructions described under either (c) or (d)” as in both cases the Non-Scheduled Generator or DSP are Registered Facilities and so will have been issued Dispatch Instructions by System Management. The proposed amendments will also remove the current reference to a SDL.

The IMO notes that the proposed amendment is to the Amending Rules which will commence as a result of RC_2008_20 on 1 October 2011. As a result the following proposed amendments would not also commence until 1 October 2011.

6.17.6 The Dispatch Instruction Payment, $DIP(p,d,t)$, for Market Participant p and Trading Interval t of Trading Day d equals the sum of:

- (a) zero, if Market Participant p :
 - i is the Electricity Generation Corporation; or
 - ii was issued no Dispatch Instructions ~~or was issued instructions described by either (c) or (d) for the Trading Interval;~~

...

- (d) the sum over all ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes registered ~~to~~ by the Market Participant of the amount that is the product of:
 - i. the quantity by which the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme reduced its consumption in response to a Dispatch Instruction where the quantum of reduction in any Trading Interval is equal to the lesser of:
 1. ~~for a Curtailable Load that has nominated that its measurement is to be based on its Capacity Credits, the quantum of reduction in any Trading Interval is to be equal to half of the lesser of~~ half of the Facility's Capacity Credits Reserve Capacity (in MW)_{1,2};
 2. half of the Dispatch Instruction amount (in MW) provided by System Management in accordance with clause 7.1.13(eC); or and
 3. the difference between the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C and negative two multiplied by the Demand Side Programme Load ~~twice the absolute value of the metered quantity~~ (in MWh) measured in the Trading Interval;

~~2. for a Curtailable Load that has nominated that its measurement is to be based on the Stipulated Default Load, the quantum of reduction in each Trading Interval is to equal half of the lesser of the Relevant Demand (in MW) minus Stipulated Default Load (in MW), and the Relevant Demand (in MW) minus twice the absolute value of the metered quantity (in MWh) measured in the Trading Interval; and~~

and

- ii. the price defined in ~~clause 6.11A.1(d)(ii)~~ the Market Participant's Balancing Data Submission provided in accordance with clause 6.5A, that was current at the time of the Trading Interval, for the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme (accounting for whether the Trading Interval is a Peak Trading Interval or an Off-Peak Trading Interval).

...

The proposed amendment will remove the requirement for System Management to maintain a dataset of Forced Outages and Consequential Outages for CLs. The IMO does not propose to require System Management to maintain this same data set for a DSP as it is not possible for a DSP to experience a Forced Outage.

- 7.1.1. System Management must maintain the following data set, and must use this data set when determining which Dispatch Instructions it will give:

...

- (i) ~~Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, Dispatchable Load, Curtailable Load~~ and Interruptible Load Forced Outages and Consequential Outages by Trading Interval received from Market Participants in accordance with clause 3.21;

...

The proposed amendments to clauses 7.2.2 and 7.6.10 are consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

- 7.2.2. The Load Forecasts for a Trading Day described in clause 7.2.1 must:
 - (a) represent Non-Dispatchable Load, ~~Curtailable Load~~ and Interruptible Load net of forecast Non-Scheduled Generation;

...

- 7.6.10. Where a Market Participant has Capacity Credits granted in respect of a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme:
 - (a) the IMO must provide System Management with the details of the Reserve Capacity Obligations to enable System Management to dispatch the ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme.

- (b) System Management may issue directions to the ~~Curtailable Load Demand Side Programme~~ in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Obligations.

The proposed amendment will allow System Management to issue a Dispatch Instruction to a DSP which specifies the required decrease quantity (measured against the RD level). As System Management will no longer issue instructions to each individual load the IMO considers it would be more appropriate for System Management to request a DSP to reduce its consumption by an amount rather than to reduce to a specific level.

The IMO notes that this is similar to the current requirement specified in clause 7.7.5D (which will be amended to being [Blank] on 1 October 2011 in accordance with RC_2008_20)

7.7.3. Each Dispatch Instruction must contain the following information:

- (a) the Registered Facility to which the Dispatch Instruction relates;
- (b) the time the Dispatch Instruction was issued;
- (c) the time by which response to the Dispatch Instruction is required to commence (which must not be earlier than the time it was issued, except as contemplated by clause 7.7.7(b));
- (d) the required level of sent out generation or consumption which may be ~~either~~ any one of the following:
- i. a target MW output; ~~or~~
 - ii. a minimum MW level; ~~and or~~
 - iii. a required decrease in MW; and
- (e) the ramp-rate to maintain until the required level of sent out generation or consumption is reached.

The proposed amendments to clause 7.7.4, 7.7.4A, 7.7.10 and 7.13.1 are consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM.

7.7.4. System Management must determine which Facilities will be the subject of Dispatch Instructions by applying the Dispatch Merit Order relevant to the action required, except where:

...

- (c) the Dispatch Merit Order would otherwise require that System Management ~~dispatch a Demand Side Programme curtail a Curtailable Load~~ when, due to limitations on the availability of the Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load, such ~~curtailment-dispatch~~ would prevent that Demand Side Programme Curtailable Load from being available to System Management at a later time when it would have greater benefit with respect to maintaining Power System Security and Power System Reliability.

- 7.7.4A. When selecting Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ from the Dispatch Merit Order System Management must select them in accordance with the Power System Operations Procedure, where the selection process specified in the Power System Operations Procedure must only discriminate between Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~ based on size of the capacity, response time, availability and cost of different Demand Side Programmes ~~Curtailable Loads~~.
- 7.7.10 When System Management has issued a ~~Dispatch~~ instruction to a Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ to reduce demand it may issue a further instruction terminating the requirement for the Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ to reduce demand providing that:
- (a) ~~Such the further~~ instruction is issued ~~no less than~~ at least four hours before it is to come into effect, and
 - (b) The minimum period for which the Demand Side Programme ~~Curtailable Load~~ ~~has been~~ is instructed to reduce demand is ~~not less than~~ two hours.
- 7.13.1. System Management must provide the IMO with the following data for a Trading Day by noon on the first Business Day following the day on which the Trading Day ends:
- ...
- (eC) the required decrease, in MWh, ~~in the consumption~~ of each Curtailable Load ~~Demand Side Programme~~, by Trading Interval, as a result of System Management Dispatch Instructions, ~~where t~~. This is to be used in settlement as the quantity described in clause 6.17.6(d)(i).
 - (g) details of the instructions provided to:
 - i. ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes that have Reserve Capacity Obligations; and
 - ii. providers of Supplementary Capacity;
- ...

The proposed amendment will specify the types of Facilities that the IMO will determine a Metered Schedule for. Under the proposed amendments a Metered Schedule will not be determined for a DSP. This will ensure that a DSP is only paid for its capacity and not any energy.

- 9.3.3. The IMO must determine the Metered Schedule for each of the following Facility ~~Facilities and Non-Dispatchable Load~~ for each Trading Interval:
- (a) Non-Dispatchable Loads;
 - (b) Interruptible Loads;
 - (c) Dispatchable Loads;
 - (d) Scheduled Generators; and

(e) Non-Scheduled Generators.

The proposed amendment will amend the clause to list the specific types of Facilities. This will correct for the current situation where this requirement would be applied to a Network Operator.

9.3.4. Subject to clause 2.30B.10, the Metered Schedule for a Trading Interval for each of the following a Facility Facilities or Non-Dispatchable Load;

(a) Non-Dispatchable Loads, excluding those Non-Dispatchable Loads referred to in clause 9.3.4A;

(b) Interruptible Loads;

(c) Dispatchable Loads;

(d) Scheduled Generators; and

(e) Non-Scheduled Generators.

~~is~~ is the net quantity of energy generated and sent out into the relevant Network or consumed by the Facility ~~or Non-Dispatchable Load (as applicable)~~ during that Trading Interval, Loss Factor adjusted to the Reference Node, and determined from Meter Data Submissions received by the IMO in accordance with clause 8.4 or SCADA data received from System Management in accordance with clause 7.13.1(cA) where interval meter data is not available.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the IMO's general removal of the term CL from the Market Rules. This will remove CLs association with the energy side of the WEM. There will also no longer be a Metered Schedule determined for a CL.

9.3.7. The IMO must determine the Consumption_Share(p,m) for Market Participant p in each Trading Month m, ~~which to~~ equals

(a) the Market Participant's contributing quantity; divided by

(b) the total contributing quantity of all Market Participants,

where the contributing quantity for a Market Participant for Trading Month m is the sum of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads,~~ and Dispatchable Loads registered to the Market Participant for all Trading Intervals during Trading Month m.

The proposed amendment will remove the reference to CL as there will be no Metered Schedule calculated for these types of loads.

9.13.1. The applicable Market Participant Fee settlement amount for Market Participant p for Trading Month m is:

$$\text{MPFSA}(p,m) = (-1) \times (\text{Market Fee rate} + \text{System Operation Fee rate} + \text{Regulator Fee rate}) \times (\text{Monthly Participant Load}(p,m) + \text{Monthly Participant Generation}(p,m))$$

Where

Market Fee rate is the charge per MWh for IMO's services determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

System Operation Fee rate is the charge per MWh for System Management's services determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

Regulator Fee rate is the charge per MWh for funding the Economic Regulation Authority's activities with respect to the Wholesale Electricity Market determined in accordance with clause 2.24.2 for the year in which Trading Month m falls;

$$\text{Monthly Participant Load}(p,m) = (-1) \times \text{Sum}(d \in D, t \in T, \text{Metered Load}(p,d,t));$$

where

Metered Load(p,d,t) for a Market Participant p for a Trading Interval t is the sum of the mathematical absolute values of the Metered Schedules for the Non-Dispatchable Loads, Dispatchable Loads, ~~and~~ Interruptible Loads ~~and~~ Curtailable Loads, registered to the Market Participant for Trading Interval t; and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Monthly Participant Generation}(p,m) \\ = \text{Sum}(d \in D, t \in T, \text{Metered Generation}(p,d,t)); \end{aligned}$$

where

Metered Generation(p,d,t) for Market Participant p for Trading Interval t is the sum of the mathematical absolute values of the Metered Schedules for Scheduled Generators and Non-Scheduled Generators, registered to the Market Participant for Trading Interval t; and

D is the set of all Trading Days in Trading Month m, where "d" is used to refer to a member of that set;

T is the set of all Trading Intervals in Trading Day d, where "t" is used to refer to a member of that set.

The proposed amendment will remove the status of Metered Schedule information for a CL as being public. Under the proposed amendments there will be no longer a Metered Schedule calculated for a CL.

The proposed amendment will also remove the clarification that the Capacity Credits not be published for each CL comprising of a DSP. This will no longer be necessary as there will be no visibility to the market of the Loads comprising a DSP.

10.5.1. The IMO must set the class of confidentiality status for the following information under clause 10.2.1, as Public and the IMO must make each item of information available from the Market Web-Site after that item of information becomes available to the IMO:

...

- (f) the following Reserve Capacity information (if applicable):
 - iv. for each Market Participant holding Capacity Credits, the Capacity Credits provided by each Facility for each Reserve Capacity Cycle. In the case of a Market Participant with a Demand Side Programme, the IMO must publish the total Capacity Credits for the programme ~~and not for each Curtailable Load comprising the programme;~~

...

- (j) for each Trading Interval in each completed Trading Day in the previous 12 calendar months the following dispatch summary information:
 - i. the values of MCAP, UDAP and DDAP;
 - ii. the Load Forecasts prepared by System Management in accordance with clause 7.2.1;
 - iii. the sum of the Metered Schedule load for all Non-Dispatchable Load, Dispatchable Load, and Interruptible Load ~~and Curtailable Load;~~
 - iv. estimates of the energy not served due to involuntary load curtailment; and
 - v. any shortfalls in Ancillary Services;

...

Chapter 11: Glossary

Associated Non-Dispatchable Load: Has the meaning given in clause 2.29.5B

Curtailable Load: ~~A Load through which electricity is consumed where such consumption can be curtailed at short notice by the party managing the Load or in response to a request from System Management to the party managing the Load, and registered as such in accordance with clause 2.29.5(b).~~

Demand Side Programme: Means a programme registered in accordance with clause 2.29.5A, ~~under which a Market Customer contracts Loads to be available for curtailment upon request of the Market Customer or System Management.~~

Demand Side Programme Load: Has the meaning given in clause 6.16.2.

Facility Classes: ~~Any one of the classes of Facility specified in clause 2.29.1A. Network, Scheduled Generator, Non-Scheduled Generator, Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load and Dispatchable Load.~~

Facility Forced Outage Refund: Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1A

Load: Has the meaning given in clause 2.29.1(d).

Non-Dispatchable Load: A Load which is not a Dispatchable Load, ~~a Curtailable Load or an Interruptible Load, and is therefore self-scheduled.~~

Relevant Demand: The consumption of a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme as determined in clause 4.26.2C. Relevant Demand is used to ~~set the maximum Certified Reserve Capacity that can be assigned to a Curtailable Load. It is also used to~~ determine Reserve Capacity shortfalls.

Stipulated Default Load: ~~The maximum energy consumption to be maintained by an Interruptible Load, Curtailable Load or Dispatchable Load if activated, as specified in its Reserve Capacity Obligations.~~

The proposed amendment will remove the energy associated with the DSP from being provided as Standing Data. This is consistent with the IMO's general removal of energy from being connected with a DSP. The IMO notes that the proposed amendments also remove requirements for Standing Data that would no longer be relevant for a DSP (these requirements relate to the underlying Loads comprising the programme which will no longer be visible to the market).

Appendix 1: Standing Data

This Appendix describes the Standing Data to be maintained by the IMO for use by the IMO in market processes and by System Management in dispatch processes.

Standing Data required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration, and which is to be updated by Rule Participants as necessary, is described by clauses (a) to (j).

Standing Data not required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration but that which is required to be maintained by the IMO includes the data described in clauses (k) onwards.

(a) for a Network:

...

- (h) for a Curtable Load Demand Side Programme:
- i. ~~the Market Customer's nominated maximum consumption quantity, in units of MWh per Trading Interval;~~
 - ii. evidence that the communication and control systems required by clause 2.365 are in place and operational;
 - iii. the maximum amount of load that can be curtailed;
 - iv. the maximum duration of any single curtailment;
 - v. [Blank]
 - vi. for a facility that is registered to a Market Participant other than the Electricity Generation Corporation, Standing Balancing Data comprising;
 1. a Consumption Decrease Price for Peak Trading Intervals; and
 2. a Consumption Decrease Price for Off-Peak Trading Intervals;

where these prices must be not less than the Minimum STEM Price, not more than the Alternative Maximum STEM Price, and must be expressed in units of \$/MWh to a precision of \$0.01/MWh; and
 - vii. the minimum response time before the facility can begin to respond to an instruction from System Management to change its output;
 - viii. ~~the Metering Data Agent for the facility;~~
 - ix. ~~the single line diagram for the facility, including the locations of transformers, switches, operational and settlement meters;~~
 - x. ~~the network nodes at which the facility can connect;~~
 - xi. ~~the short circuit capability of facility equipment;~~
 - xii. ~~whether the Curtable Load is an Intermittent Load;~~
 - xiii. ~~if the Curtable Load is an Intermittent Load, the maximum allowed level of Intermittent Load, where this cannot exceed the quantity in (i);~~
 - xiv. ~~if the Curtable Load is an Intermittent Load, the maximum level of net consumption behind the meter associated with the Curtable Load which is not separately metered and which is not Intermittent Load; and~~
 - xv. ~~if the Curtable Load is an Intermittent Load, the separately metered generating systems and loads behind that meter associated with the Curtable Load which are not to be included in the definition of that Intermittent Load.~~

...

- (k) For each Registered Facility:
 - i. Reserve Capacity information including:
 - 5. for Interruptible Loads and ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes, the maximum number of times that interruption can be called during the term of the Capacity Credits;

...

The proposed amendment will ensure that DSPs are explicitly assigned an Availability Class and so not automatically included in Availability Class 1. This is consistent with the decision made under RC_2008_20: DSM – Operational Issues, that Availability Class 1 should comprise of only generation to ensure that sufficient generation is brought into the system to limit energy shortfalls as required by clause 4.5.9(b). The IMO notes that the proposed revised clause 4.11.4 will specify that a DSP must not be assigned to Availability Class 1.

Appendix 3: Reserve Capacity Auction & Trade Methodology

This appendix describes a single algorithm which performs two functions. One version of the algorithm is used to prevent the IMO accepting bilateral trades that have insufficient availability to usefully address the Reserve Capacity Requirement. Another version of the algorithm is used in the conduct of the Reserve Capacity Auction as required by clause 4.19.1.

The parameter “a” denotes the active Availability Class where “a” can have a value of {1, 2, 3, 4}. For the purpose of identifying which capacity can be applied to satisfying capacity requirements the minimum availability of each Availability Class is set to the maximum availability of the next Availability Class. However the algorithms in this appendix allow capacity from an Availability Class with high availability to be used in place of capacity from an Availability Class with lower availability. The following table indicates the required availability of capacity offered for each Availability Class:

• Availability Class (i.e. value of “a”)	• Minimum Hours of Availability Per Year	• Maximum Hours of Availability Per Year
• 1	• 96	• All
• 2	• 72	• 96
• 3	• 48	• 72
• 4	• 24	• 48

All Certified Reserve Capacity associated with Interruptible Loads, ~~Curtailable Loads~~ Demand Side Programmes or Dispatchable Loads is explicitly assigned an Availability Class, whereas all other Certified Reserve Capacity is automatically in Availability Class 1.

APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE IMO FOLLOWING THE FIRST SUBMISSION PERIOD

The IMO has made some amendments to the Amending Rules following the first submission period. These changes are as follows (~~deleted text~~, added text):

The proposed amendments to clauses 2.27.1, 2.27.2 and 2.29.1A are typographical changes to improve the integrity of the Amending Rules.

2.27.1. By 1 June of each year Network Operators must calculate and provide to the IMO Loss Factors for each connection point in their Networks at which any of the following is connected ~~a~~:

- (a) a Scheduled Generator;
- (b) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (c) a Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (d) an Interruptible Load; or
- (e) [Blank]
- (f) a Dispatchable Load.

2.27.2 In calculating Loss Factors, Network Operators must apply the following principles:

...

- (c) Loss Factors must be calculated using:
 - i. generation and load meter data from the preceding 12 months; or
 - iA. for a new Registered Facility or a Non-Dispatchable Load, any other relevant data provided to the Network Operator by the Market Participant and as agreed with the Network Operator and the IMO, and

...

- (e) a specific Loss Factor must be calculated for each:
 - i. Scheduled Generator;
 - ii. Non-Scheduled Generator;
 - iii. [Blank];
 - iv. Interruptible Load;
 - v. Dispatchable Load; and
 - vi. Non-Dispatchable Load above 1000kVA peak consumption;

...

2.29.1A. The Facility Classes are:

- (a) a Network;
- (b) a Scheduled Generator;
- (c) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (d) an Interruptible Load;
- (e) a Dispatchable Load; and
- (f) a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5A will improve the integrity of this clause by restructuring the conditions under which a Market Customer with a contract with a NDL (or that plans to enter into one) may register a DSP.

2.29.5A. Subject to clause 2.29.8A, a Market Customer that:

- (a) has entered into; or
- (b) intends to enter into

that enters into, or intends to enter into, a contract with an end user person who owns, controls or operates a Non-Dispatchable Load for the load to be available for provide curtailment on request by the Market Customer, may apply to the IMO to register a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5B will clarify that a Market Customer with an existing DSP registered to them may apply to the IMO to associate a NDL with that DSP. The proposed amendments will also clarify the information that must be provided in support of that application.

2.29.5B. A Market Customer with a registered Demand Side Programme may apply to the IMO to associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a the Demand Side Programme, (“Associated Non-Dispatchable Load”). ~~if it provides evidence of a contract to provide curtailment upon request with the end user who owns, operates or controls the Non-Dispatchable Load, in accordance with the Registration Market Procedure. The evidence must include: The Market Customer must provide the following information in support of the application:~~

- (a) evidence that the Market Customer has entered into a contract with the person who owns, operates or controls the Non-Dispatchable Load to provide curtailment on request by the Market Customer;
- (a b) the connection point of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (b c) the minimum load of the Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (e d) contract start date; and
- (d e) contract end date.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5C will remove the current clauses specifying that a NDL can not be associated with more than one DSP at any one time. This clarification will be incorporated into new clause 2.29.5F, albeit adjusted to place the obligation for ensuring this does not happen onto the IMO. The proposed amendments will require the IMO to notify the Market Customer that they have received

their application within 1 Business Day and allow for any additional information required to make its decision on whether to approve the association of the NDL with the DSP to be requested.

2.29.5C. ~~A Market Customer may not associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme where the Load is already an Associated Non-Dispatchable Load from the contract start date to the contract end date as specified in clauses 2.29.5B(c) and 2.29.5B(d). The IMO must notify an applicant of the receipt of the application under clause 2.29.5B within one Business Day. The IMO may, at its discretion, require that an applicant provide information that is missing from the application or is inadequately specified. The date the requested information is submitted to the IMO becomes the date of receipt of the application.~~

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5D will outline the requirement for the IMO to either approve or reject the application to associate the NDL with the DSP, dependent on the evidence provided under clause 2.29.5B or provided following a further request by the IMO under clause 2.29.5C.

2.29.5D. ~~The IMO must disassociate, in accordance with the Registration Market Procedure, a Non-Dispatchable Load from the relevant Demand Side Programme by the Trading Day after the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(d).~~

If the IMO considers that the evidence provided by the Market Customer under clauses 2.29.5B and 2.29.5C:

- (a) is satisfactory, the IMO must approve the application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with the Demand Side Programme (“**Associated Non-Dispatchable Load**”); or
- (b) is not satisfactory, the IMO must reject the application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with the Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5E will clarify that the IMO will make a decision to approve or reject an application to associate a NDL with a DSP within 10 Business Days. The proposed amendments will also require the IMO to provide reasons for rejecting an application and specify that a Market Customer may reapply to associate either the same NDL (where they can address the issues identified by the IMO) or an alternative NDL with the DSP.

2.29.5E. ~~If a Non-Dispatchable Load is either:~~

- (a) ~~associated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5B; or~~
- (b) ~~disassociated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5D,~~

~~during the contracted time that a Demand Side Programme has Reserve Capacity Obligations, as specified in clause 2.29.5B, the IMO must within 10~~

~~Business Days reset the Relevant Demand for that Demand Side Programme, in accordance with clause 4.26.2C.~~

The IMO must notify an applicant of its decision under clause 2.29.5D within 10 Business Days of the receipt of the application. If the IMO:

- (a) has accepted an application the notification must include the date and time from which the Non-Dispatchable Load will be associated with the Demand Side Programme; or
- (b) has rejected an application the notification must include the reasons for the rejection. A Market Customer whose application is rejected may reapply to associate a Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5B.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5F will clarify that the IMO will be responsible to ensuring that a NDL is not associated with two DSPs during the same contract period. This requirement was previously incorporated into clause 2.29.5C, albeit with the requirement on the Market Customer not to associate the NDL with two DSPs. It is more appropriate that this obligation is placed on the IMO given that it is best placed to be able to identify whether a NMI is associated with two DSPs at any one time.

~~2.29.5F. At any time before 1 October 2011 a Market Participant that has a registered Demand Side Programme with Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year may, in accordance with Registration Procedure, disaggregate the Loads associated with the Demand Side Programme and associate them with other Demand Side Programmes that are registered to that Market Participant for those Reserve Capacity Years. A Non-Dispatchable Load may be associated with only one Demand Side Programme at a time. If a Market Customer makes an application under clause 2.29.5B in connection with a Non-Dispatchable Load that is already associated with a Demand Side Programme for a period between the dates specified in clauses 2.29.5B(d) and 2.29.5B(e), the IMO will not approve the further application to associate the Non-Dispatchable Load with a Demand Side Programme during the same period.~~

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5G will clarify that a NDL will cease to be associated with a DSP from the start of the Trading Day specified as the end date for the contract. This requirement was previously incorporated into clause 2.29.5D. The IMO has also incorporated a clarification that a NDL will cease to be associated with a DSP from the start of the Trading Day notified to the IMO by the Market Participant if an earlier date than the contract end date is required. The proposed amendment will also clarify that where a Market Customer wishes to no longer associate a NDL with a DSP prior to the contracted end date, it must provide a date from which the NDL will cease to be associated with the DSP which must be at least 10 Business Days after the notice has been provided to the IMO.

~~2.29.5G. From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load has Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year, the Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load associated with the~~

Demand Side Programme registered by the Market Participant under clause 2.29.5H for those Reserve Capacity Years. A Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with a Demand Side Programme from the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(e). A Market Customer may notify the IMO that a Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with a Demand Side Programme from an earlier date, being at least 10 Business Days after the notice is given. The Non-Dispatchable Load will cease to be associated with the Demand Side Programme from the start of the Trading Day from the earlier of the date specified in the notice or the date specified in clause 2.29.5B(e).

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5H will incorporate the clarification that the IMO will reset a DSPs RD within 10 Business Days of the start date of a contract or where an NDL ceases to be associated with a DSP that was previously included in clause 2.29.5E.

The proposed amendment will also require the IMO to reset the RD for a DSP prior to the beginning of a Capacity Year where the DSP has capacity obligations.

~~2.29.5H. From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load is deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load in accordance with clause 2.29.5G, the Market Participant that had registered that Curtailable Load must register a Demand Side Programme in accordance with the process specified in the Registration Procedure and the IMO must allocate the Reserve Capacity obligations, rights and liabilities previously belonging to that Curtailable Load to the Demand Side Programme. The IMO must reset the Relevant Demand for a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 4.26.2C:~~

- ~~(a) within 10 Business Days of the contract start date specified in clause 2.29.5B(d), where a Non-Dispatchable Load is associated with a Demand Side Programme in accordance with clause 2.29.5D(a);~~
- ~~(b) within 10 Business Days of the start of the Trading Day beginning on the date specified in clause 2.29.5G, where a Non-Dispatchable Load ceases to be associated with a Demand Side Programme; or~~
- ~~(c) prior to the beginning of a Reserve Capacity Year for which the Demand Side Programme has been assigned Capacity Credits by the IMO.~~

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5I will incorporate the previous transitional clause that was specified in clause 2.29.5F. The proposed amendments will clarify that prior to 1 October 2011 a Market Participant that already has a DSP may disaggregate the Loads comprising that programme and reallocate them to other DSPs belonging to that Market Participant. The Market Participant must subsequently advise the IMO of the Loads associated with each DSP. Further details of the process associated with the transitional amendments will be included in the Registration Procedure to be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working Group.

2.29.5I. At any time before 1 October 2011 a Market Participant that has a Demand Side Programme with Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year may disaggregate the Loads associated with the Demand Side Programme and advise the IMO that they are associated with other Demand Side Programmes that are registered to that Market Participant for that Reserve Capacity Year.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5J will incorporate the previous transitional clause that was specified in clause 2.29.5G. No changes to the contents of this transitional clause have been proposed by the IMO.

2.29.5J. From 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load has Capacity Credits associated with it for a future Reserve Capacity Year, the Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load associated with the Demand Side Programme registered by the Market Participant under clause 2.29.5K for those Reserve Capacity Years.

The proposed amendments to new clause 2.29.5K will incorporate the previous transitional clause that was specified in clause 2.29.5H. No change to the contents of this transitional clause have been proposed by the IMO.

2.29.5K. By 1 October 2011 where a Load that was registered as a Curtailable Load will be deemed to be a Non-Dispatchable Load under clause 2.29.5J, the Market Participant that had registered that Curtailable Load must register a Demand Side Programme in accordance with the process specified in the Registration Procedure and the Reserve Capacity obligations, rights and liabilities previously belonging to that Curtailable Load will transfer to the Demand Side Programme.

The proposed amendments to clause 2.29.8A will clarify that it is the relevant Rule Participants responsibility to ensure that an Interruptible Load, Dispatchable Load or Non-Dispatchable Load is equipped with an interval meter.

2.29.8A. To be registered, or associated with a Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5E (a), a Rule Participant must ensure that the following Loads ~~must be~~ are equipped with interval meters:

- (a) Interruptible Loads;
- (b) Dispatchable Loads; and
- (c) Non-Dispatchable Loads.

The proposed amendment to clause 2.29.8B will completely remove this clause as it is not necessary to continue to maintain this clause as a place holder in the Market Rules. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

~~2.29.8B. [Blank]~~

The proposed amendments to clause 2.29.9A will clarify that the minimum notice period required for dispatch of a DSP is specified in Standing Data.

2.29.9A. The IMO must not register a Demand Side Programme where the minimum notice period required for dispatch exceeds four hours as specified in Standing Data.

The proposed amendment to clause 2.29.9B will completely remove this clause as it is not necessary to continue to maintain this clause as a place holder in the Market Rules. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

~~2.29.9B~~ [Blank]

The proposed amendment to clause 2.29.9C will completely remove this clause as it is not necessary to continue to maintain this clause as a place holder in the Market Rules as it is as the end of a section. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

~~2.29.9C~~ [Blank]

The proposed new clause will require the IMO to document the process for Market Participants to transfer their existing Curtailable Loads into DSPs in accordance with new clauses 2.29.5I – 2.29.5K.

The IMO notes that this new Market Procedure will be developed in conjunction with the IMO Procedure Change and Development Working Group during the second consultation period for RC_2010_29. Any Amending Rules resulting from RC_2010_29 would commence at the same time as the new Market Procedure to ensure that Market Participants are provided sufficient time prior to 1 October 2011 to complete any registration or transfer activities required.

2.31.23A. The IMO must document the process for the IMO and Market Participants to follow prior to 1 October 2011 for registering a Demand Side Programme and associating a Load registered as a Curtailable Load to that Demand Side Programme in the Registration Procedure, and:

- (a) the IMO must follow that documented Market Procedure when processing applications; and
- (b) Market Participants must follow that documented Market Procedure when applying to:
 - i. register a Demand Side Programme;
 - ii. associate and cease to associate a Load registered as a Curtailable Load with that Demand Side Programme; or
 - iii. disaggregate a Curtailable Load currently associated with a Demand Side Programme.

The proposed minor amendments to clause 2.33.1 will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

2.33.1. The Rule Participant registration form must requires an applicant for registration as a Rule Participant to provide the following information, and the applicant must provide the information required:

...

- (h) if the application relates to the sale of electricity to Contestable Customers by an applicant for the Market Customer class:
 - i. evidence that the applicant holds an Arrangement for Access for the purpose of taking power from the electricity grid; and
 - ii. the information described in Appendix 1(f);

...

The proposed minor amendment to clause 2.33.4 will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

2.33.4. The Facility de-registration form prescribed by the IMO must require that the applicant provide the following:

...

- (f) a proposed date on which that Registered Facility is to cease to be registered in the name of that Rule Participant where that date must be;

...

- ii. the date the application is accepted in the event that the Facility has been rendered permanently inoperable; and

iii. _____

...

The proposed minor amendment to clause 3.17.5 will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

3.17.5. Unless otherwise directed by System Management, Rule Participants must, before 10 AM every Thursday, submit information to System Management, consisting of:

...

- (c) for a Market Customer, information about the availability over the next Short-Term PASA Horizon of all its Registered Facilities ~~which~~ that are Loads or Demand Side Programmes and demand forecasts for any other load facilities designated as significant by System Management.

The IMO does not propose to amend sub-clause 4.1.26(a) to remove the term CL as these specifications from when Reserve Capacity Obligations apply are not longer relevant. That is they have be superseded by the specifications in sub-clause 4.1.26(c). The IMO has included this clarification in the Draft Rule Change Report for completeness only.

4.1.26. Reserve Capacity Obligations apply:

- (a) in the case of the first Reserve Capacity Cycle:
 - i. from the Initial Time, for Facilities that were commissioned before Energy Market Commencement;
 - ii. from the Trading Day commencing on the scheduled date of commissioning, as specified in accordance with clause 4.10.1(c)(iii)(7), for Scheduled Generators and Non-Scheduled Generators commissioned between Energy Market Commencement and 30 November 2007, inclusive; and
 - iii. from the Trading Day commencing on 1 October 2007 for Interruptible Loads, Curtailable Loads or Dispatchable Loads commissioned after Energy Market Commencement; and
- (b) for subsequent Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009:
 - i. from the Trading Day commencing on 1 October of Year 3, for Facilities that were commissioned as at the scheduled time of the Reserve Capacity Auction for the Reserve Capacity Cycle as specified in clause 4.1.18(a) or for Facilities which have provided Capacity Credits in one or both of the two previous Reserve Capacity Cycles;
 - ii. from the Trading Day commencing on the scheduled date of commissioning, as specified in accordance with clause 4.10.1(c)(iii)(7), or as revised in accordance with clause 4.27.11A or clause 4.27.11D, for Facilities commissioned between 1 August of Year 3 and 30 November of Year 3; and
 - iii. from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3, for new generating systems undertaking Commissioning Tests after 30 November of Year 3; and
- (c) for subsequent Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards:
 - i. from the Trading Day commencing on 1 October of Year 3, for Facilities that were commissioned as at the scheduled time of the Reserve Capacity Auction for the Reserve Capacity Cycle as specified in clause 4.1.18(a) or for Facilities which have provided Capacity Credits in one or both of the two previous Reserve Capacity Cycles;
 - ii. from the Trading Day commencing on the scheduled date of commissioning, as specified in accordance with clause 4.10.1(c)(iii)(7), or as revised in accordance with clause 4.27.11A or clause 4.27.11D, for Facilities commissioned between 1 June of Year 3 and 1 October of Year 3; and
 - iii. from the Trading Day commencing on 1 October of Year 3, for new generating systems undertaking Commissioning Tests after 1 October of Year 3.

The proposed amendment to clause 4.8.3 will completely remove this clause as it is not necessary to continue to maintain this clause as a place holder in the Market Rules as it is as the end of a section. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

4.8.3. ~~Blank~~

The proposed amendment to clause 4.10.1 will clarify that the required information will only be provided by each Market Participant and not multiple parties. Further changes to this clause are proposed under the Rule Change Proposal: Certification of Reserve Capacity (RC_2010_14). These have not been reflected in the drafting as presented below as they relate to alternative sub-clauses and do not impact on the intent to the changes proposed under RC_2010_29.

The IMO has also amended the references to blocks to ensure that availability information is supplied for the DSP. This is consistent with the concept of blocks only applying for the purposes of bidding into the Reserve Capacity Auction.

4.10.1. ~~The~~ Each Market Participant must ensure that information to be submitted to the IMO with an application for certification of Reserve Capacity pertains to the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the certification relates and includes:

...

(c) if the Facility, or part of the facility, is yet to enter service:

iii. key project dates occurring after the date the request is submitted, including, as applicable, but not limited to:

1. when all approvals will be finalised or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and Demand Side Programmes all required contracts will be in place;

...

5. when generating equipment or Dispatchable Load equipment will be installed or, in the case of Interruptible Loads and Demand Side Programmes, all required control equipment will be in place;

....

(f) for Interruptible Loads, Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, ~~details for each of up to three blocks of capacity of:~~

i. the Reserve Capacity the Market Participant expects to make available from each of up to 3 blocks of capacity;

ii. the maximum number of hours per year the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load is available to provide Reserve Capacity, where this must be ~~not less than~~ at least 24 hours;

iii. the maximum number of hours per day that the ~~block~~ Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load is available to provide Reserve Capacity if called, where this must be:

1. not less than four hours; and
 2. not more than the total of the periods specified in sub-clause (vi);
 - iv. the maximum number of times the ~~block-Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load~~ can be called to provide Reserve Capacity during a 12 month period, where this must be at least six times;
 - v. the minimum notice period required for dispatch of the ~~block Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load~~, where this must not be more than 4 hours; and
 - vi. the periods when the ~~block-Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load~~ can be dispatched, which must include the period between noon and 8:00pm on all Business Days;
- ...

The proposed removal of clause 4.11.4 is consistent with the concept that blocks of capacity will only apply for the purposes of an auction. Any CRC assigned will be to the DSP.

- 4.11.1. Subject to clause 4.11.7, the IMO must apply the following principles in assigning a quantity of Certified Reserve Capacity to a Facility for the Reserve Capacity Cycle to which the application relates:

...

- (j) the Certified Reserve Capacity for a Demand Side Programme for a Reserve Capacity Cycle must not exceed the IMO's reasonable expectation of the amount of capacity likely to be available from that Facility ~~for each block during each of~~ the periods specified in clause 4.10.1 (f)(vi), after netting off capacity required to serve minimum loads, from the Trading Day starting on 1 October in Year 3 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle to the end of July in Year 4 of the Reserve Capacity Cycle.

The proposed removal of clause 4.11.4 is consistent with the concept that blocks of capacity will only apply for the purposes of an auction. Any CRC assigned will be to the DSP.

- 4.11.4 ~~When assigning Certified Reserve Capacity to a block of capacity provided by any Interruptible Load, Demand Side Programme or Dispatchable Load, the IMO must indicate what Availability Class is applicable to that Reserve Capacity. The Availability Class must reflect the maximum number of hours per year that the capacity will be available and must not be Availability Class 1. [Blank]~~

The proposed amendment to clause 4.11.4A will completely remove this clause as it is not necessary to continue to maintain this clause as a place holder in the Market Rules as it is as the end of a section. This will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

4.11.4A. ~~[Blank]~~

The proposed amendment to clause 4.12.4 will remove the reference to blocks of capacity for DSPs, Interruptible Loads and Dispatchable Load. This is consistent with the concept of blocks only applying for the purposes of bidding into the Auction and not when assessing performance of DSPs against their capacity obligations (RCOQs).

4.12.4. Subject to clause 4.12.5, where the IMO establishes the initial Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity to apply for a Facility for a Trading Interval:

- (a) the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity must not exceed the Certified Reserve Capacity held by the Market Participant for the Facility;
- ...
- (c) for Interruptible Loads, Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, except where otherwise precluded by this clause 4.12.4, the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity ~~for each block~~:
 - i. will equal zero once the capacity ~~from the block~~ has been dispatched for the number of hours per year that are specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(ii);
 - ii. will equal zero for the remainder of a Trading Day in which the capacity ~~from the block~~ has been dispatched for a the number of hours per day that are specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(iii);
 - iii. will equal zero once the capacity ~~from the block~~ has been dispatched the maximum number of times per year that are specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(iv) excluding where the Facility has been requested to perform a Reserve Capacity test in accordance with clause 4.25; ~~and~~
 - iv. must account for staffing and other restrictions on the ability of the Facility to curtail energy upon request; and
 - v. will equal zero for intervals which fall outside of the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi).

The proposed amendments to clause 4.14.1 will remove the reference to blocks of capacity existing after CRC.

4.14.1. Subject to clause 4.14.3, each Market Participant holding Certified Reserve Capacity for the current Reserve Capacity Cycle must, by the date and time specified in clause 4.1.14, provide the following information to the IMO for each Facility ~~or, in the case of Interruptible Loads, Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads with at least two blocks holding Certified Reserve Capacity in different Availability Classes, for each block in respect of which it holds Certified Reserve Capacity~~ (expressed in MW to a precision of 0.001 MW):

The proposed typographical amendment to clause 4.25.1 will improve the integrity of the proposed Amending Rules.

- 4.25.1. The IMO must take steps to verify, in accordance with clause 4.25.2, that each Facility providing Capacity Credits can:
- (a) in the case of a generation system, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during each of the following periods and such operation must be achieved on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v):
 - i. 1 October to 31 March; and
 - ii. 1 April to 30 September; and
 - (b) during the six months prior to the Reserve Capacity Obligations for the first Reserve Capacity Cycle taking effect, operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once and, in the case of a generating system, such operation on each type of fuel available to that Facility notified under clause 4.10.1(e)(v). This paragraph (b) does not apply to facilities that are not commissioned prior to their Reserve Capacity Obligations coming into force; and
 - (c) in the case of a Demand Side Programme, during the term the Reserve Capacity Obligations apply, and during the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi), operate at its maximum Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity at least once during the period between 1 October to 31 March.

The proposed typographical amendment to clause 4.25.2 will improve the integrity of the proposed Amending Rules.

- 4.25.2. The verification referred to in clause 4.25.1 can be achieved:
- (a) by the IMO observing the Facility operate at the required level at least once as part of normal market operations in Metered Schedules specific to the Facility; or
 - (b) by the IMO:
 - i. in the case of a generation system, requiring System Management, in accordance with clause 4.25.7, to test the Facility's ability to operate at the required level for not less than 60 minutes and the Facility successfully passing that test; and
 - ii. in the case of Interruptible Loads, Demand Side Programmes and Dispatchable Loads, requiring System Management, in accordance with clause 4.25.7, to test the Facility's ability to reduce demand to the required level for not less than one Trading Interval and the Facility successfully passing that test.

The proposed amendment will remove the reference to a CL currently included in clause 4.25.3B and replace this with DSP.

4.25.3B. If a ~~Curtailable Load~~ Demand Side Programme fails a Reserve Capacity test under clause 4.25.2(b) and is activated prior to a second Reserve Capacity test being undertaken in accordance with clause 4.25.4 then the activation shall be deemed to be the second Reserve Capacity test.

The proposed amendment to clause 4.25.4E will improve the integrity of the proposed Amending Rules by clarifying that a capacity refund to be paid by a Market Participant must be of an amount equal to all Reserve Capacity Payments associated with a reduction in CCs for the Capacity Year as calculated under the provisions specified in clause 4.26.

4.25.4E. Where the Capacity Credits associated with a Demand Side Programme are reduced in accordance with clause 4.25.4C the Market Participant must pay a refund of an amount equal to all Reserve Capacity Payments associated with the reduced Capacity Credits for the relevant Reserve Capacity Year to the IMO calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause 4.26.

The proposed minor amendments to clause 4.25.9 will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

- 4.25.9. In conducting a test, System Management must:
- (a) subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), endeavour to conduct the test without warning;
 - (b) allow sufficient time for the Market Participant to schedule fuel that it is not required under these Market Rules to be stored on-site;
 - (c) allow sufficient time for switching a Facility from one fuel to an alternative fuel if operation using the alternative fuel is being tested;
 - (d) in the case of an Interruptible Load or a Demand Side Programme, give at least as much notice as is specified under clause 4.10.1(f)(v) to allow for arrangements to be made for the Facility to be triggered;
 - (e) report to the IMO whether the test was successfully performed;
 - (f) maintain adequate records of the test to allow independent verification of the test results; and
 - (g) conduct the test in the time interval specified by the IMO in accordance with clause 4.25.7(c) unless System Management has notified the IMO of an alternative time interval in accordance with clause 4.25.8, in which case, System Management must conduct the test in the time interval specified in accordance with clause 4.25.8(b).

The proposed amendment to clause 4.25A.1 will make the requirement for Verification Tests to be conducted in accordance with the Market Procedure more explicit and clarify that the requirement is for each Market Customer to undertake the Verification Test.

4.25A.1. In each Reserve Capacity Year a each Market Customer must undertake a Verification Test, ~~in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Procedure~~, during

the period specified in clause 4.10.1(f)(vi) for each Demand Side Programme registered to the Market Customer. Each test must be conducted in accordance with the Reserve Capacity Procedure and be carried out:

- (a) within 20 Business Days of registration, as notified by the IMO under clause 2.31.6, of the Demand Side Programme, if applicable; or
- (b) between 1 October and 30 November.

The proposed minor amendment to clause 4.25A.2 will improve the integrity of the Market Rules.

4.25A.2. To undertake a Verification Test ~~the~~ a Market Customer must activate the Demand Side Programme and provide evidence satisfactory to the IMO of the Trading Intervals during which the Verification Test was conducted.

The proposed amendments to clauses 4.25A.3 and 4.25.A.4 will more clearly define the circumstances under which a Verification Test will be deemed to have been failed and the subsequent requirement for the IMO to reduce the DSPs Capacity Credits.

4.25A.3. A Demand Side Programme will be deemed to have failed the ~~The~~ Verification Test ~~is failed if unless~~ a reduction in demand equal to at least 10% of the Capacity Credits, when measured against the Demand Side Programme's Relevant Demand determined under clause 4.26.2C, is ~~not~~ identified from the Demand Side Programme Load associated with that Demand Side Programme.

4.25A.4. Where a Demand Side Programme fails a Verification Test ~~is failed~~ the IMO must reduce the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme to zero from the second Trading Day following the Scheduling Day on which the failure of the Verification Test under clause 4.25A.3 occurred.

The proposed amendments to clause 4.25A.5 will clarify the ability for a DSP which fails its first Verification Test to be able to request a second be undertaken.

4.25A.5. Where ~~the~~ a Demand Side Programmes fails a Verification Test ~~is failed~~ the relevant Market Participant may request that a second Verification Test be undertaken. If the Demand Side Programme fails ~~this the~~ second Verification Test then the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme are to remain at zero until the end of the relevant Reserve Capacity Year.

The proposed amendments to clause 4.26.1A will improve clarify that if a negative value is determined under sub-clause (viii) then the IMO will set the value equal to zero. The proposed amendments will also rename the clause to better reflect that this calculates the refund for each Facility resulting from an overall capacity deficit and not just as the result of a Facility experiencing a Forced Outage.

The proposed amendment will also correct the reference to the minimum load specified in clause 2.29.5(c). This update is required given the IMO's proposed further clarification of the registration rules associated with DSPs.

4.26.1A. The IMO must calculate the ~~Forced Outage~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit refund for each Facility ("~~Facility Forced Outage Refund~~ Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund") as the lesser of:

- (a) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of the product of:
 - i the Off-Peak Trading Interval Rate or Peak Trading Interval Rate determined in accordance with the Refund Table applicable to Trading Interval t ; and
 - ii the ~~Forced Outage Shortfall~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit in Trading Interval t ,

where the ~~Forced Outage Shortfall~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit for a Facility is equal to which ever of the following applies:

- iii. if the Facility is required to have submitted a Forced Outage under clause 3.21.4, the Forced Outage in that Trading Interval measured in MW; or
- iv. if the Facility is an Intermittent Facility which is deemed to have not been commissioned, for the purposes of clause 4.26.1, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Intermittent Facility; or
- v. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; or
- vi. if, from the Trading Day commencing on 30 November of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles up to and including 2009 or 1 October of Year 3 for Reserve Capacity Cycles from 2010 onwards, the Facility is not yet undergoing an approved Commissioning Test and, for the purposes of permission sought under clause 3.21A.2, is a new generating system, the number of Capacity Credits associated with the relevant Facility; or
- vii. if the Facility is a Demand Side Programme, the amount that the Relevant Demand minus the sum of the values specified in clause 2.29.5B(~~b-c~~) of the Associated Non-Dispatchable Loads is less than the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity determined for ~~Capacity Credits assigned to that Facility under~~

clause 4.12.4, where if this amount is a negative must be a positive value the IMO will or be set the value to zero by the IMO; and

- (b) the total value of the Capacity Credit payments associated with the relevant Facility paid or to be paid under these Market Rules to the relevant Market Participant for the 12 Trading Months commencing at the start of the Trading Day of the most recent 1 October, assuming the IMO acquires all of the Capacity Credits associated with that Facility and the cost of each Capacity Credit so acquired is determined in accordance with clause 4.28.2(b), (c) and (d) (as applicable), less all ~~Facility Forced Outage Refunds~~ Facility Reserve Capacity Deficit Refunds applicable to the Facility in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year.

The proposed amendment to clause 4.26.1B is consistent with the IMO's clarification that clause 4.26.1A relates to any form of capacity deficit from a Facility and not just where a Forced Outage occurred.

- 4.26.1B. The IMO must calculate the ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund~~ for each Market Participant ("**Participant Forced Outage Refund Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund**") as the sum of the Facility ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit Refunds~~ for each Facility registered to the relevant Market Participant.

The proposed amendments to clause 4.26.2C will restructure the clause to improve its integrity. The proposed amendments will also update the reference to clause 2.29.5H. The proposed amendments will also clarify that a RD value would apply at a point in time rather than multiply RD values potentially applying in a Capacity Year where the RD has been updated multiple times.

- 4.26.2C. The IMO must set the Relevant Demand to apply at a point in time in accordance with clause 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, or 4.26.2CC (whichever applies):
- (a) prior to the start of a Reserve Capacity Year for which a Demand Side Programme will have Reserve Capacity Obligations;
 - (b) at the request of a Market Customer who has a registered Demand Side Programme with Reserve Capacity Obligations for the current Reserve Capacity Year; or
 - (c) in accordance with clause 2.29.5H~~;~~
~~set the Relevant Demand in accordance with clause 4.26.2CA, 4.26.2CB, or 4.26.2CC, whichever is relevant.~~

The proposed amendment to clause 4.26.2CA will clarify that the RD will be expressed as a positive number.

4.26.2CA_ Subject to clause 4.26.2C, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand for a Demand Side Programme equal to the median of the Demand Side Programme Load, determined in accordance with clause 6.16.2, multiplied by two during the 12 peak Trading Intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 1 where the Relevant Demand is expressed as a positive number.

The proposed amendment to clause 4.26.2CB will update the reference to the clause under which the IMO approves the association of a NDL with a DSP. This update is required given the IMO's proposed further clarification of the registration rules associated with DSPs.

4.26.2CB_ Where the metered consumption for an Associated Non- Dispatchable Load during the 12 Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA is not available or is considered by the IMO to be inappropriate, the IMO must set the Metered Schedule for that load to be used in the Relevant Demand calculation in 4.26.2CA based on the latest median of the 4 peak Trading intervals described in Appendix 5 Step 5 at the time the Non-Dispatchable Load is associated with the Demand Side Programme under clause 2.29.5BD.

The proposed amendments to clause 4.26.2CC will clarify that the evidence provided by a Market Customer must relate to a DSP that is registered to that same Market Customer. The proposed amendments will also clarify that the IMO's estimate is of what the DSPs consumption would have otherwise been during the period had it not been requested by System Management.

4.26.2CC_ ~~Where the~~ If a Market Customer provides evidence satisfactory to the IMO ~~the~~ that a Demand Side Programme registered to that Market Customer was operating at below capacity due to its consumption being reduced at the request of System Management during one or more of the Trading Intervals identified in clause 4.26.2CA or 4.26.2CB, whichever applies is applicable, the IMO must set the Relevant Demand based on the IMO's estimate of what the Demand Side Programme's consumption would have been during those intervals.

The proposed minor amendment to clause 4.26.2D will improve the integrity of this clause.

4.26.2D. The IMO must determine the capacity shortfall in Reserve Capacity ("Capacity Shortfall") supplied by each Market Participant p holding Capacity Credits associated with a Demand Side Programme in each Trading Interval t of Trading Day d and Trading Month m relative to its Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity as:

- (a) where System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1:

- i. zero; if negative two multiplied by the Demand Side Programme Load is less than the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme;
 - ii. the greater of:
 1. zero, or
 2. the required decrease, in MW, minus the load reduction, where the load reduction is equal to the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C minus negative two multiplied by the Demand Side Programme Load for the Trading Interval,

if the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme are greater than the Dispatch Instruction for the Trading Interval; or
 - iii. negative two multiplied by the Demand Side Programme Load plus the Capacity Credits assigned to the Demand Side Programme minus the Relevant Demand set in clause 4.26.2C; and
- (b) [Blank]; and
- (c) zero where System Management has not issued a Dispatch Instruction to the Demand Side Programme for the Trading Interval as advised to the IMO by System Management under clause 7.13.1.

The proposed amendment to clause 4.26.3 is consistent with the IMO's clarification that clause 4.26.1A relates to any form of capacity deficit from a Facility and not just where a Forced Outage occurred.

4.26.3. The Capacity Cost Refund associated with a generation system is the lesser of:

- (a) the Maximum Participant Refund determined in accordance with the Refund Table, less all Capacity Cost Refunds applicable to the Market Participant in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year as Trading Month m; and
- (b) the Participant ~~Forced Outage Reserve Capacity Deficit~~ Refund plus the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of the Net STEM Refund,

where the Net STEM Refund is the product of:

- iii. the Off-Peak Trading Interval Rate or Peak Trading Interval Rate determined in accordance with the Refund Table applicable to Trading Interval t; and

- iv. the Net STEM Shortfall in Trading Interval t.

The proposed amendments to clause 4.26.3A are required for consistency with the change to the name of the refund calculation under clause 4.26.1A

4.26.3A. The Capacity Cost Refund associated with a Demand Side Programme is equal to the lesser of:

- (a) twelve times the Monthly Reserve Capacity Price multiplied by the number of Capacity Credits associated with the Facility, less all Capacity Cost Refunds applicable to the Market Participant in previous Trading Months falling in the same Capacity Year as Trading Month m; and
- (b) the sum over all Trading Intervals t in Trading Month m of:
- i. $12 * \text{Monthly Reserve Capacity Price} * S / (2 * H)$

Where:

S is the Capacity Shortfall in MW determined in accordance with clause 4.26.2D in any Trading Interval; and

H is the maximum number of hours that the Facility was certified to be available in accordance with clause 4.10.1(f)(ii)-

plus;

- ii. the Facility ~~Forced Outage~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund determined in accordance with clause 4.26.1A.

The proposed amendments to clause 6.15.2 will revert to the original structure of this clause in the Market Rules. The IMO considers that this is clearer than the alternative structure proposed.

6.15.2. The Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval equals the corresponding Metered Schedule. For any of the following Facilities:

- (a) a Non-Scheduled Generator;
- (aA) a Scheduled Generator to which clauses 3.21A.14 or 4.25.10 apply;
- (b) a Non-Dispatchable Load;
- (c) [Blank]
- (d) an Interruptible Load;
- (e) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by the Electricity Generation Corporation; and
- (f) a Scheduled Generator or Dispatchable Load registered by a Market Participant (other than the Electricity Generation Corporation) where a Dispatch Instruction of the type described in clause 7.7.3(d)(ii) was issued to the Market Participant in respect of the Facility.

~~the Dispatch Schedule for a Trading Interval equals the corresponding Metered Schedule.~~

The proposed amendment to clause 7.7.3 will specify that where ramp rate information is available for a Facility this will be stated in the Dispatch Instruction. The proposed amendments will also clarify that sub-clause (d) iii. relates to a required decrease in consumption. This is required to ensure that the directional movement of output following curtailment of a DSP is correctly stated – that is a decrease in generation would result in quite a different market outcome.

- 7.7.3. Each Dispatch Instruction must contain the following information:
- (a) the Registered Facility to which the Dispatch Instruction relates;
 - (b) the time the Dispatch Instruction was issued;
 - (c) the time by which response to the Dispatch Instruction is required to commence (which must not be earlier than the time it was issued, except as contemplated by clause 7.7.7(b));
 - (d) the required level of sent out generation or consumption which may be any one of the following:
 - i. a target MW output;
 - ii. a minimum MW level; or
 - iii. a required decrease in consumption (in MW); and
 - (e) the ramp-rate to maintain until the required level of sent out generation or consumption is reached, if a ramp rate has been identified in Standing Data.

The proposed amendments to clause 7.7.10 will clarify that a Dispatch Instruction to a DSP may only be revoked where the further instruction is provided at least four hours prior to taking effect and that the original instruction was to curtail demand for a period greater two hours. The IMO has also incorporated some further changes to improve the consistency of the language used in section 7.7 regarding a DSP “decreasing its consumption”.

- 7.7.10_ When System Management has issued a Dispatch Instruction to a Demand Side Programme to ~~reduce demand~~ decrease its consumption ~~System Management~~ # may issue a further instruction terminating the requirement for the Demand Side Programme to ~~reduce demand~~ decrease its consumption providing that:
- (a) the further instruction is issued at least four hours before it is to come into effect, and
 - (b) ~~The~~ the minimum period for which the Demand Side Programme is instructed to ~~reduce demand~~ decrease its consumption is not less than two hours.

The proposed amendments to Appendix 1 will allow for details of normal and emergency ramp rates for DSPs to be specified if applicable. The proposed changes will also allow

for information provided by the Market Participant during certification on the maximum number of hours a year the DSP is available, the times of its availability and any restrictions on its availability. The IMO notes that information on the most recent CRC for the Facility is currently provided under sub-clause (k)

Appendix 1: Standing Data

This Appendix describes the Standing Data to be maintained by the IMO for use by the IMO in market processes and by System Management in dispatch processes.

Standing Data required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration, and which is to be updated by Rule Participants as necessary, is described by clauses (a) to (j).

Standing Data not required to be provided as a pre-condition for Facility Registration but that which is required to be maintained by the IMO includes the data described in clauses (k) onwards.

(a) for a Network:

...

(h) for a Demand Side Programme:

- i. [Blank];
- ii. evidence that the communication and control systems required by clause 2.35 are in place and operational;
- iii. the maximum amount of load that can be curtailed;
- iv. the maximum duration of any single curtailment;
- v. [Blank];
- vi. for a facility that is registered to a Market Participant other than the Electricity Generation Corporation, Standing Balancing Data comprising;
 1. a Consumption Decrease Price for Peak Trading Intervals; and
 2. a Consumption Decrease Price for Off-Peak Trading Intervals;

where these prices must be not less than the Minimum STEM Price, not more than the Alternative Maximum STEM Price, and must be expressed in units of \$/MWh to a precision of \$0.01/MWh; ~~and~~
- vii. the minimum response time before the facility can begin to respond to an instruction from System Management to change its output;
- viii. the maximum number of hours per year the Demand Side Programme can be curtailed;
- ix. the Trading Intervals where the Demand Side Programme can be curtailed;

- x. any restrictions on the availability of the Demand Side Programme;
- xi. the normal ramp up and ramp down rates as a function of output level, if applicable; and
- xii. emergency ramp up and ramp down rates, if applicable.

...

(k) For each Registered Facility:

i. Reserve Capacity information including:

...

- 5. for Interruptible Loads and Demand Side Programmes, the maximum number of times that interruption can be called during the term of the Capacity Credits;

...

The proposed amendment to the definition of an Associated NDL has been updated to reflect the restructuring and greater clarification of the registration rules proposed by the IMO. In particular, clause 2.29.5D is now proposed to specify the circumstances under which a NDL becomes an Associated NDL.

Associated Non-Dispatchable Load: Has the meaning given in clause 2.29.5BD

The proposed amendment to the definition of a Capacity Cost Refund will correct a current minor and typographical error with this definition only relating to generating systems and not to DSPs.

Capacity Cost Refund: Has the meanings given in clauses 4.26.3 and 4.26.3A.

The proposed amendments to the definition of Facility Forced Outage Refund, Forced Outage Shortfall and Participant Forced Outage Refund will reflect the IMO's clarifications that the refund calculated in clause 4.26.1A relates to any deficit in capacity made available by a facility and not just as a result of a Forced Outage.

Facility ~~Forced Outage~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund: Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1A.

~~Forced Outage~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit Shortfall: Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1A.

Participant ~~Forced Outage~~ Reserve Capacity Deficit Refund: Has the meaning given in clause 4.26.1B.

APPENDIX 4: DISCUSSION AT THE MARKET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The MAC discussed the proposal at the 12 May, 16 June, 11 August, 8 September and 10 November 2010 MAC meetings. An overview of the discussion is presented below. Further details, including a copy of the IMO's worked example of the dispatch of a peaker vs. a DSP, are available in the MAC meeting minutes available on the IMO website: <http://www.imowa.com.au/market-advisory-committee>

May 2010 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO presented its Concept Paper, noting that it identified a number of issues and recommendations for consideration by the MAC.

The following points were raised:

- **Recommendation 1:** The Market Rules be changed so that a Market Participant other than the Market Customer is able to contract for the Reserve Capacity associated with CLs.
 - It was noted that registration of CLs only works for individual loads and not for aggregators. Mr Peter Huxtable queried whether the proposed change would create a new participant class. The IMO confirmed that this was the case⁶.
 - Mr Stephen MacLean noted a concern with this recommendation as it takes control over a load away from a retailer by allowing a third party to transact with loads, and that by doing so it opens up the possibility of other transactions occurring. Mr Michael Zammit noted that Energy Response had no intention of selling energy to retail customers and that it was considered good not to be a retailer.
 - Mr MacLean noted a concern that aggregators are unregulated and that an aggregator could deceive a customer by failing to inform it of the obligations it would incur in return for the payments being offered. The Chair suggested that the Trade Practices Act may prohibit this type of behaviour. Mr Corey Dykstra noted that he shared Mr MacLean's concern that DSM aggregators are currently unregulated.
 - Mr Michael Zammit agreed with Mr MacLean's concerns about unregulated practices, noting that to provide rigour Energy Response holds an AFLS licence and is developing a code of conduct/ethics policy.
 - Mr Cremin noted that in general there were very strong licensing requirements for Market Customers and Market Generators, and that similar standards should be in place for DSM providers. Mr Zammit did not see any reason why aggregators should not be subject to some licensing and compliance requirements.
- **Recommendation 2:** The Market Rules be changed to create a new class of facility, known as a DSM Programme.
 - Mr MacLean suggested that a different capacity price should apply to DSM Programmes. The IMO commented that this had been considered in the past but there are some difficulties with this approach.
 - The MAC endorsed recommendation 2.

⁶ The IMO notes that on further consideration it was determined that to reduce the complexity of the potential Market Rules it would be more appropriate to simply create a DSP as a type of Facility.

- **Recommendation 3:** The Market Rules be changed so that over-subscription of DSM Programmes is allowed.
 - The IMO noted that under the Market Rules it is not possible to have over-subscribed DSM Programmes. This presents a problem to DSM providers, who would prefer to over-subscribe programmes to ensure that curtailment requirements can be met. Mr MacLean noted that individual Loads can change retailer or else prove to be unreliable. Both problems mean that a DSM provider has to over-subscribe.
 - Mr MacLean stated that a mechanism was needed to ensure that what is offered by a DSM provider can be delivered. The Chair noted that the Market Rules will provide for a rigorous test regime from 1 October 2010.
 - The MAC endorsed recommendation 3.
- **Recommendation 4:** The Market Rules be changed so that DSM Providers pay Market Fees based on the quantity of energy dispatched for curtailment each year.
 - It was agreed that the Market Rules remain as they are regarding Market Fees for DSM Providers. Therefore the MAC did not endorse recommendation 4.
- **Recommendation 5:** The IMO undertake analysis to compare the three options (for the measurement of RD presented in the concept paper), with a view to basing the RD calculation on the consumption of the whole DSM Programme during the peak demand times over the Hot Season.
 - The IMO advised there are some issues regarding the RD calculation. It was agreed that the discussion on this would be postponed until a more detailed session on DSM issues was held.
- **Recommendation 6:** The Market Rules be changed so that a DSP consisting of one or more CLs, is liable to pay refunds if at any time the program is not filled completely. This includes times where this is the result of a component facility being on Forced Outage.
 - Mr Ken Brown queried whether the IMO intended to give DSM providers the opportunity to regain their accreditation. The IMO confirmed that this was the IMO's intention. Mr MacLean asked whether there would also be the option for a DSM provider to reduce its Capacity Credits if the requirement cannot be met. The IMO responded that this option already exists in the market.
 - It was agreed that a DSP should have the same obligations as a Market Generator, therefore a DSP consisting of one or more CLs, will be liable to pay refunds if at any time the program is not filled completely.
- **Recommendation 7:** A DSM Programme be considered as a single Facility for the purpose of evaluating a request for return of Reserve Capacity Security.
- **Recommendation 8:** The Market Rules be amended to ensure that equivalent treatment of all facilities with regard to the return of Reserve Capacity Security is achieved.
 - Mr MacLean noted that when a DSP achieved certification it did not necessarily imply that the DSP would continue to be able to meet its capacity obligations on an ongoing basis. Mr Zammit noted that testing is the aggregate of the Facility to 100%.
 - The MAC endorsed recommendations 7 and 8.

- **Recommendation 9:** The Market Rules be changed to remove Stipulated Default Loads.
 - The IMO advised that discussion of this issue will be addressed in conjunction with the discussion planned for Recommendation 5.

June 2010 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO noted that it had engaged DAA to assist with undertaking analysis of the options for measurement of RD. The IMO noted that DAA has undertaken an initial investigation. The IMO noted that DAA has been requested to undertake further analysis to determine which methodology best represents the curtailability of a DSM provider at peak demand times during the Hot Season.

The MAC noted that DAA will be undertaking further analysis of the identified methodologies for determining the RD level for CLs.

August 2010 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO presented additional analysis of the measurement options which had been completed. It was noted that the purpose of the analysis was to devise a methodology that was both stable (in that the same Facilities would receive similar RDs year on year) and reliable (in that the RD accurately represented the actual capacity that a Facility would be able to provide at the time of peak demand).

The following points were noted:

- The IMO noted that DAA's analysis had found that as more intervals were used in the calculations the RDs became more stable but less reflective of the available capacity at peak times. The most reliable indicator was found to be the IRCR method (i.e. the median of 12 Peak Trading Intervals for each Hot Season), while the current method was found to produce the second least reliable results.
- The IMO noted that DAA had also been asked to compare the current RD calculation technique (summing the RDs for individual Loads) with the proposed technique whereby a single RD would be calculated using the aggregated Load of a DSM Programme. DAA found no significant difference between the two techniques.
- The IMO noted that the IMO's recommendation was to use the IRCR method of calculation, applied to the aggregated load of a DSM Programme.
- Mr Dykstra questioned whether CLs would be dispatched at the Programme level or at the individual Load level. The IMO and Mr Ken Brown replied that it had been agreed previously that it would be better for System Management to dispatch at the DSP level.
- Mr Rhodes queried whether Recommendation 3 in the analysis paper presented implied that details of all the underlying facilities in a DSP would need to be uploaded into the WEMS. The IMO replied that it might need to see evidence of individual contracts, and would definitely need the NMIs of the contributing loads for RD assessment. The IMO noted that the original Reserve Capacity registration was for the DSP as a whole, while the RD assessment would consider all the NMIs in the DSP.
- Mr Rhodes queried how it would be possible to assess RD if the individual loads were not known. The IMO repeated that the original capacity certification was not performed at the NMI level, and that an RD assessment did not need to

be made at the time of the original certification. In response to a question from Mr MacLean, the IMO confirmed that a DSP would still be able to contract customers and register those facilities to provide DSM after the certification window closes through to the commencement of the relevant Capacity Year.

- Mr Huxtable queried how CL would be managed for the upcoming Capacity Year. The IMO noted that there was currently a great deal of uncertainty around CL, and that it would be working with DSM Providers on this matter.
- The IMO raised the issue of new loads without at least one year of historical interval data. The IMO noted that such loads would need to be considered, but suggested that they might be excluded from participation in a DSP.
- The MAC agreed with Recommendation 2 of the analysis paper, i.e. that the exclusion due to maintenance in clause 4.26.2C(d) of the Market Rules should be removed.
- Mr Sutherland noted that the dispatch of a CL resulted in both a Dispatch Instruction Payment to the DSP and an MCAP payment to the relevant retailer for the load reduction. Mr Sutherland considered that this could be another case of double dipping. The IMO advised that the IMO would look into this issue.

September 2010 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO noted that it was seeking the MAC's endorsement for the proposed solutions summarised in the CLs Project Update paper.

The following points were noted:

- The IMO noted that Issue 1 (registration of Curtailable Loads) and Issue 2 (Facility definition) were closely linked. The IMO submitted that System Management would prefer to dispatch a DSP as a single Facility, rather than needing to dispatch the individual loads comprising the DSP.
- The Chair considered that it would not be appropriate to dispatch each CL individually and asked MAC members whether they agreed with this view. Mr Dykstra considered that eventually this was a decision for the DSP, and that some DSPs may choose not to change their current practice of treating CLs individually. The IMO agreed that this practice would be allowed, but noted that System Management might object if in future it had a large number of CLs to be dispatched individually.
- Mr Dykstra suggested that if a DSP wanted to register for Reserve Capacity but not be dispatched, it might choose to register many small, individual loads to make the dispatch of these loads less attractive. The IMO noted that it had discussed using blocks of DSM dispatch with System Management. This option is not currently part of the IMO's proposal, but the IMO may consider it in future if necessary. The Chair suggested that an action item be created for the IMO to re-examine the issue in six months' time.
- The IMO noted that a CL can be registered to a DSP that is not the energy retailer for that load. The IMO submitted that while there is no problem with the actual registration of the load, the rest of the Market Rules do not deal with this situation. The IMO noted the IMO's proposed solution is to remove the concept of a CL as a Registered Facility from the Market Rules and replace it with the concept of the DSP being the Registered Facility. The DSP will then have its component loads associated with it for the purposes of capacity obligations and dispatch. Mr Pablo Campillos suggested that in effect there was a need for a Capacity NMI and an energy NMI.

- Mr Sutherland queried what would happen if some of the loads comprising a DSP reduced load during a dispatch event while other loads in the same DSP actually increased load. Mr Ken Brown responded that the overall reduction of all the loads in the DSP would be considered, and that DSM Providers will need to manage their portfolios accordingly. Mr Sutherland queried why, if DSM Providers were able to aggregate across their loads, generators were not also able to aggregate across their Facilities.
- Mr Sutherland reminded the MAC of the potential double dipping issue he raised in the August 2010 MAC meeting, regarding Dispatch Instruction and energy payments for CLs. Mr MacLean noted that he had also raised the issue with the IMO. There was some discussion about whether pay as bid Dispatch Instruction payments for DSPs are warranted, given that no additional energy is being generated.
- The Chair suggested that the IMO prepare a worked example comparing the costs of a peaker generator against the DSM option. In response to a query from Mr Campillos, the IMO clarified that the example would give a high level comparison of the overall costs to the market of each option.

November 2010 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO presented the Pre Rule Change Discussion Paper that had been developed to reflect the principles agreed by the MAC during previous meetings. The IMO sought feedback from MAC members about any issues they had with the implementation of the agreed principles in PRC_2010_29.

The following points were noted:

- Mr Dykstra noted that Alinta had previously sent comments to the IMO about the calculation of RD using load data for the previous year. Mr Dykstra gave the example of a load with a RD of 100 MW offering 50 MW of capacity. If the peak demand of the load had reduced from 100 MW to 50 MW since the previous summer then the load would be able to meet its capacity requirements without having to reduce its consumption.
- Mr Dykstra sought Mr Kelloway's thoughts on how System Management can be sure that DSPs will deliver their promised capacity. Mr Kelloway responded that System Management's experience of DSPs had been limited, but acknowledged a concern that a requested reduction might not be delivered. Mr Huxtable considered that DSPs had also provided some good results to the market.
- Mr Zammit submitted that there was no generally agreed method of measuring DSM response. Mr Huxtable noted that on some occasions Loads can be operating well above their RD and so would need to need to reduce their consumption more to meet the requirements. Mr Campillos noted that it was up to the DSM aggregator to ensure that requirements were met, but suggested that Mr Dykstra's example was unlikely.
- Mr Kelloway considered that he was still not convinced of DSM's ability to deliver reductions at all times of day or on all days of the year. Given the variability of loads, it was likely that the level of response would vary at different times of the year. Mr Kelloway suggested that if a large percentage of Reserve Capacity was provided by DSM then this could result in issues for System Management over the winter months.

- The Chair asked MAC members whether the paper accurately represented the discussions on CL and DSPs at MAC over the past year. MAC members agreed that this was the case, except for Mr Dykstra.
- Mr MacLean considered that since DSPs created costs for the IMO and System Management they should not be exempt from Market Fees. The Chair noted that at the May 2010 MAC meeting members had agreed not to change the Market Fee arrangements for DSM providers. The Chair proposed that the IMO log the question of Market Fees for DSM providers as an issue to be addressed at a later date. The MAC supported this.
- The IMO sought the views of MAC members on whether DSPs should receive pay as bid DIPs. The IMO proposed to not make any changes to the current arrangements, to prevent any delay to the progress of the Rule Change Proposal. Mr MacLean considered that DSPs should not receive these payments. The MAC agreed that while members had concerns about DIPs for DSPs and would like to consider the issue as part of a broader review, no further action was required in relation to this Rule Change Proposal.
- The IMO noted that currently when a generator is dispatched upwards for a test it is paid MCAP for the energy produced, but when a CL is dispatched for test it receives no equivalent payment. The Chair did not consider this to be a significant issue, but noted that if this was to change then the matter could be considered at a later date. The MAC agreed that DSPs should not be paid when they are dispatched for a test.
- Mr Campillos raised his concerns about the proposed use of the same 12 Peak Trading Intervals for both the calculation of IRCR values and the determination of the RD used to measure DSP performance. Mr Campillos queried whether MAC members had fully considered the potential impact of this approach. Mr Campillos suggested that some of the most suitable loads for DSM may become unavailable as a result of the change, since by seeking to reduce their consumption in the 12 Peak Trading Intervals (to reduce their IRCR) they would lower their RD levels, making participation as a DSP unattractive.
- There was some discussion around the extent to which loads were seeking to reduce their IRCRs by adjusting their consumption during expected Peak Trading Intervals, and whether such activities were good or bad for the market. Mr Dykstra considered that the problem was product of the split between the retailer and the DSM provider. Mr Zammit and Mr Campillos disagreed with this opinion.
- Mr MacLean considered that a customer that could reduce its IRCR would effectively be subsidised by other customers. Mr Campillos considered that the issue was that there needed to be an incentive for loads to reduce at times other than during the 12 Peak Trading Intervals. Mr MacLean suggested that there may be a better way to allocate IRCR apart from the current 12 Peak Trading Interval methodology.
- The MAC supported the progression of PRC_2010_29 into the rule change process.

February 2011 Meeting

During the meeting the IMO presented a worked example comparing the costs to the market of dispatching a peaker and a DSP. The following points were raised:

- Mr Sutherland requested clarification that the costs (in excess of MCAP) of dispatching a generator following an increase in a Market Customer's

consumption would be shared across all Market Customers during the Trading Month. The IMO confirmed.

- Mr Dykstra clarified that where Market Customer 1 increases its consumption and a DSP is dispatched, the additional energy sold by Market Customer 2 (following the reduction in consumption of Load X) would be sold in the Balancing Market. The IMO confirmed.
- Mr Dykstra noted that under both the scenario of a Market Customer increasing consumption and a Market Generator reducing generation, the cost to the market associated with the dispatch of a DSP is greater than if a peaker was dispatched. The IMO confirmed that this would be the case assuming the same Pay as Bid prices.
- The IMO noted that the dispatch of Load X could either benefit or disadvantage Market Customer 2 (the retailer for Load X), depending on its contractual arrangements.
- The Chair noted that the question at hand is whether it should cost the market more for the dispatch of a DSP. Mr Cremin noted that whether this is the case depends on the DSP's Pay as Bid Price. The Chair responded that assuming all else remains equal the cost to the market of dispatching DSPs is greater. Mr Zammit commented that this seems counterintuitive.
- Mr Cremin noted that a peaker receives a Pay as Bid Price to allow for cost recovery when it is dispatched. Mr Cremin queried whether there was any necessary cost recovery for a DSP. Mr Stephen MacLean stated that a DSP's costs should be covered by its capacity payments.
- Mr Dykstra noted that there is no guarantee that the Pay as Bid price for a generator and a DSP would be the same. The Chair noted that if the Pay as Bid price limit for DSP was to be amended they would be more likely to be dispatched as they would move up the Dispatch Merit Order.
- Mr Zammit noted that it would be incorrect to assume the marginal cost for all DSPs to reduce consumption would all be the same. Mr Dykstra noted that a peaker has a high capital cost and a lower SRMC, while a DSP has a lower capital cost and a higher SRMC. Mr MacLean noted that this was a reasonable assumption.
- Mr Sutherland noted that a Market Generator who is issued a Dispatch Instruction is also required to pay Market Fees and Spinning Reserve costs. This is not the case for a DSP.
- Mr Campillos noted that in the IMO's worked example where a DSP is dispatched it is Market Customer 2 that benefits from the Load's reduced consumption. Mr MacLean noted that Market Customer 2 however has no control over its Load also belonging to a DSP.
- The Chair suggested that the IMO look further into the requirement to pay a DSP to reduce consumption when issued a Dispatch Instruction, in particular whether the capacity payments made to DSPs are sufficient to compensate them for reduced consumption. Mr MacLean agreed that this should be further considered stating that this may otherwise be construed as being discriminatory towards DSPs.