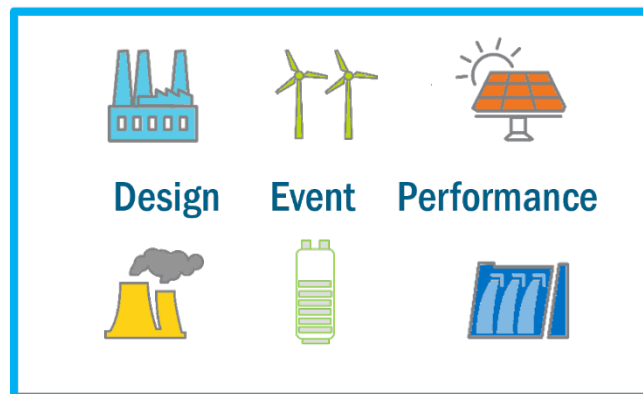


## Generating Availability Data Systems (GADS) Data Reporting to NYISO



### 1. How often must GADS Data be submitted?

Data must be submitted in a YTD format, and the previous months event and performance data is always due by the 20th of the current month. Come February 20th all open events from the previous year must be closed and recreated in the new year.

### 2. How must Net Dependable Capacity (NDC) and Net Maximum Capacity (NMC) for a unit be reported?

The unit's Net Dependable Capacity (NDC) should be represented by the DMNC effective for that month, while the Net Maximum Capacity (NMC) is defined in the ICAP Attachment page HH, "The gross power level that a unit can sustain during any period of time when there is no equipment, operating or regulatory restrictions and after adjusting for station service and auxiliary loads and ambient conditions. Average ambient temperature should reflect the average of the daily high temperatures for the month at the plant location."

Only one Net Dependable Capacity for each Resource shall be reported for each month. That value may be either the Resource's DMNC for the Capability Period containing that month or that Resource's average Net Dependable Capacity for that month, at the discretion of the owner of the Resource."

NDC must be less than or equal to the unit's NMC.

### 3. How must a unit report fuel (gas) unavailability in GADS?

A unit must report fuel unavailability as a Forced Outage (U1, U2 or U3) with the appropriate cause code. Fuel unavailability cannot be reported with a 9300-cause code.

#### **4. If the unit is already on a maintenance outage and is further derated, does the derate have to be reported as well?**

Yes, NYISO uses data about unit outages and derates in studies and analyses that ensure there is enough capacity to meet reserve requirements in New York. Therefore, derates of all kinds, whether Planned, Forced or Maintenance should be reported in the GADS data, even if it takes place simultaneously with an outage.

#### **5. Why would a maintenance request with less than two days' notice be denied if the load was low, and if the unit was not needed?**

Generator outage requests require both Local Transmission Owner (TO) and NYISO approval. The minimum 2-days' notice is required to provide enough time to evaluate the impacts of the outage by both entities. If 2-days advance notice is not provided, a thorough evaluation may not be able to take place, which is why the maintenance request would be denied.

#### **6. What is an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage (IIFO) state?**

A Generator will be placed on an ICAP Ineligible Forced outage, according to ISO Procedures if it is on a Forced Outage (U1, U2, U3, SF) for 180 days without a credible repair plan. A Generator can voluntarily reclassify itself to an IIFO after at least sixty (60) days of being on a FO. A generator that is placed in an IIFO status is can no longer provide ICAP while in the IIFO state. For units returning from an IIFO, Operating Data from the most recent like-month in which the Generator was not in an IIFO state will be utilized in the calculation of an individual unit EFORd. See section 4.4.13 of the ICAP Manual for additional information.

#### **7. How should online testing of a unit be reported when testing is done prior to a unit being returned from PO or MO, how is the generation during testing reported?**

If the unit must be on-line and in service for testing, the unit must report the testing as a Planned Derating (PD) or Maintenance Derating (D4). The derate starts when the testing begins and ends when testing is completed. The MWs generated while the unit was on-line during the testing period must be reported in the performance records for the unit.

#### **8. Will all outside management control events get excluded from the calculation and therefore not impact a unit's EFORd? Why is there a difference in reporting each of these events in GADS data?**

For the NYISO purposes of determining a unit's EFORd, Cause Code 9300 is the only cause code, from among those that are otherwise listed as "Outside Management Control,"

that will not expose the unit to EFORd degradation. It is used when the unit is forced into an outage by an equipment failure that involves equipment located on the electrical network including and beyond the generator step-up transformer. In the GADS data submittal to the NYISO, the outage/derate event (U1, U2, U3, D1, D2, or D3) must be coded with the 9300-cause code (transmission system problems other than catastrophes)

## **9. How must resources with Energy Duration Limitation (EDL) report their GADS event and performance data?**

Energy Duration limited resources are expected to submit full year-to-date GADS event and performance data for 24 hours of every day. EFORd for these resources will be calculated within a tariff specified window called the Peak Load window. This is an operationally adjusted time of demand for resources with an Energy Duration Limitation.

## **10. How must data be reported for events starting/ending during the Daylight-Saving transition period?**

When an event starts/ends during the Daylight-Saving transition period, a manual adjustment must be made to either the event or performance data. If an event starts in the first occurrence of the EST-EDT shift or ends in the second occurrence of the EST-EDT shift, The event itself should be shifted out of the DLS shift window to avoid any submission error. For events overlapping the EDT to EST shift, the NYISO GADS software automatically accounts for the loss of an hour. (Refer to Chapter 3: Guidelines for Event/Performance Data Reporting in the GADS e-learning module for an example.)