DRAFT

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR

TECHNICAL BULLETIN 117

01/23/2004

NOTE: This is a draft Technical Bulletin and is distributed solely for the purpose of soliciting comments. This draft Technical Bulletin does not represent NYISO concepts, techniques or processes.

Subject: Station Power Data, Metering, and Program Requirements

Generators registering for the NYISO's Station Power Program must provide a completed Station Power questionnaire, data models, and metering data to NYISO Customer Relations in order to participate in the program.

Details:

Generators wishing to participate in the NYISO's Station Power program have specific registration, data modeling, and metering requirements that are outlined in this Technical Bulletin.[1] Although the NYISO implemented the initial phase of the Station Power program on April 1, 2003, registration is not retroactive. Generators registering for the program after April 2003 will be eligible to have their Station Power accounting start from the first full month after the registration process is complete.

Station Power Program Registration

To be eligible to register for the Station Power Program, generators must first be registered customers of the NYISO with assigned PTIDs. Customers may initiate registration by completing the Station Power questionnaire (available from NYISO Customer Relations). The questionnaire includes schematics and metering data and ensures proper modeling in the NYISO's Market Information Systems (MIS). On this form, generators are responsible for identifying both the corporate affiliation of their facility and the associated Load Serving Entity (LSE). Additionally, at the time of registration, generators should identify all facilities at the location that will be bid and measured as an aggregate for Station Power service. Registrants for the Station Power Program should note that not all meters used for retail billing will qualify for the Station Power Program. Typically, units verify retail meters with their local TO. If new metering points are added to a generator's list of qualified meters, the starting date will fall back to when the generator began in the Station Power service program. Metering requirements are detailed in Section 3.1 of the NYISO Control Center Requirements Manual.

Station Power Data Modeling

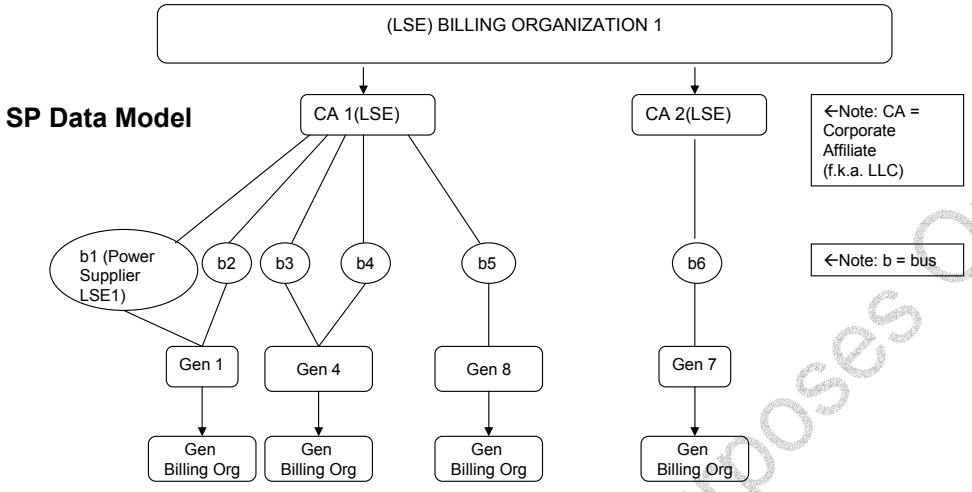
In order to facilitate the proper accounting of Station Power load, units must be correctly modeled in the NYISO MIS. Generators bidding Station Power are assigned load buses - referred to as Power Supplier Load Serving Entities (Power Supplier LSEs) - that account for Station Power energy consumed at the generator load bus for each unit. The load represented at each individual Power Supplier LSE is the Station Power consumed by the generator. Power Supplier LSEs are billed and settled at the generator bus LBMP, not the Zonal LBMP. Each Power Supplier LSE is associated with a Corporate Affiliate (CA), which is modeled as a LSE in the MIS and each CA is related to a particular Billing Organization. All generators associated with a single CA are considered affiliates and this relationship will be used to distinguish self-supply, remote self-supply and third-party supplied Station Power. Generators that have a common billing

[1] The various aspects of station power are detailed in a series of six NYISO Technical Bulletins. TB 118 outlines bidding and scheduling station power; TB 119 details the Station Power calculation and settlement process; TB 120 clarifies TO reporting, web-based reconciliation, and station power; TB 121 details the ancillary services charges associated with station power; and TB 122 explains changes to the Consolidated Invoice resulting from station power.

DRAFT - For Discussion Purposes Only

The purpose of this "Technical Bulletin" is to facilitate participation in the NYISO by communicating various NYISO concepts, techniques, and processes to Market Participants before they can be formally documented in a NYISO manual. The information contained in this bulletin is subject to change as a result of a revision to the ISO Tariffs or a subsequent filed tariff with the FERC.

organization, but different CAs, are not eligible to remotely supply Station Power to one another. The following diagram represents how station power data is modeled in the MIS:



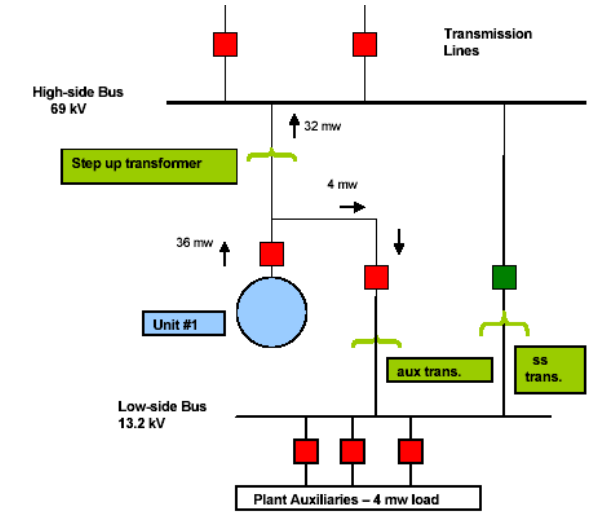
Generator Groups	
Gen	Group
Gen 2	Gen 4
Gen 3	
Gen 5	Gen 8
Gen 6	

Using this model, Station Power would be procured as follows:

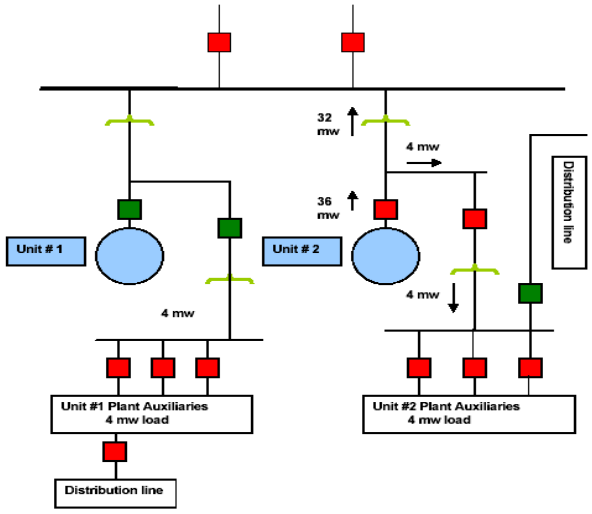
- Self-Supply:
    - Generator 8 (which is a grouping of Generators 5 & 6) can use Self-Supply Station Power because they relate to the same bus (bus 5).
    - Generator 4 (which is a grouping of Generators 2 and 3) can use Self-Supply Station Power because they share multiple buses (bus 3 and bus 4).
- Remote Self-Supply:
    - Since Generators 1, 4, and 8 are associated with the same CA they are eligible to remotely self-supply each other.
- Third Party Supply:
    - Any Station Power consumed by Generators 1, 4 (Generators 2 & 3), or 8 (Generators 5 & 6) that cannot be self-supplied or remotely self-supplied by another generator associated with the same CA (in this case CA1), will assumed to be generated by a unit from another CA (such as Generator 7) and will be considered 3rd Party Station Power.

The diagrams below represent samples of the type of schematic diagram that is submitted to the NYISO at the time of registration and how such diagrams are used to determine the type of Station Power for which a unit may be eligible.

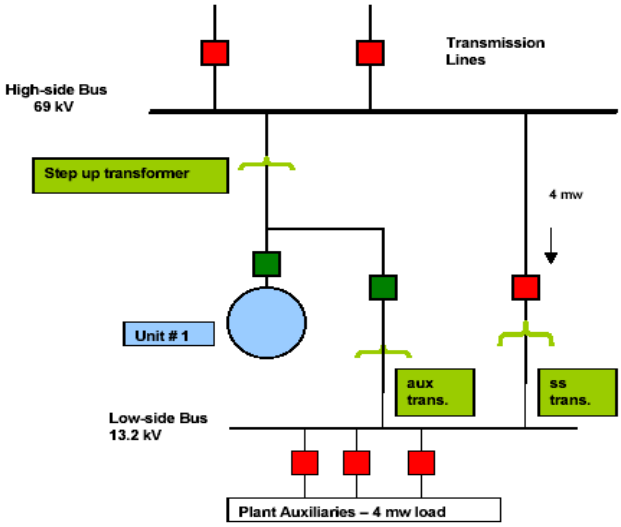
DRAFT, For Discussion Purposes Only



Self-Supply: The netting of generation output against station service load over a monthly period for the same unit or complex of units affiliated with the same Power Supplier Load Serving Entity (Power Supplier LSE). In this example, when the generator is on line, it self-supplies the plant auxiliaries off the low side, 13.2kV bus, through the auxiliary transformer



Remote Self-Supply: The netting of generation output against station service load over a monthly period for affiliate units owned by the same CA (but not units associated with the same Billing Organization but different CAs). When the generator is off line, the plant auxiliaries are fed from the system through the station service transformer. In this example the feed is from the 69 kV bus. It could also come from a distribution line.



3rd Party Supply: The net of station service load over generation output remaining after Self-Supply and Remote Self-Supply (also known as retail load). When unit #1 is off line, Unit 2 feeds both its own 4 mw plant load plus unit 1's 4mw plant load. The feed in this example is through Unit #2's auxiliary transformer and across the bus tie. Note that there is a distribution line backup feed in case both units are off line.

Discussion Purposes Only

Generators interested in participating in the NYISO Station Service program should contact Customer Relations at market_relations@nysio.com or at the Customer Relations Help Desk at 518-356-6060.

DRAFT , For Discussion Purposes Only