

### **2.13 Bid**

Offer to purchase and/or sell Energy, Demand Reductions, Transmission Congestion Contracts and/or Ancillary Services at a specified price that is duly submitted to the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures.

### **2.14 Bid Price**

The price at which the ~~Supplier~~ Customer offering the Bid is ~~prepared-willing~~ to provide the product or service, ~~or the buyer offering the Bid~~ is willing to pay to receive such product or service, as applicable.

### **2.15 Bid Production Cost**

Total cost of the Generators required to meet Load and reliability Constraints based upon Bids corresponding to the usual measures of Generator production cost (e.g., running cost and Minimum Generation and Start-Up Bid).

### **2.15a Bidder**

An entity that bids to purchase Installed Capacity in an Installed Capacity auction.

### **2.16 Bilateral Transaction**

A Transaction between two or more parties for the purchase and/or sale of Capacity, Energy, and/or Ancillary Services other than those in the ISO Administered Markets.

### **2.101 Marginal Losses**

The NYS Transmission System Real Power Losses associated with each additional MWh of consumption by Load, or each additional MWh transmitted under a Bilateral Transaction as measured at the Points of Withdrawal.

### **2.102 Marginal Losses Component**

The component of LBMP at a bus that accounts for the Marginal Losses, as measured between that bus and the Reference Bus.

### **2.102a Market-Clearing Price**

The price determined in an Installed Capacity auction for each ISO-defined Locality, the remainder of the NYCA and each adjacent External Control Area for which all offers to sell and bids to purchase Installed Capacity are in equilibrium.

### **2.103 Market Participant**

An entity, excluding the ISO, that produces, transmits, sells, and/or purchases for resale Capacity, Energy or Ancillary Services in the Wholesale Market. Market Participants include: Transmission Customers under the ISO OATT, Customers under the ISO Services Tariff, Power Exchanges, Transmission Owners, Primary Holders, LSEs, Suppliers and their designated agents. Market Participants also include entities buying or selling TCCs.

and Capacity market clearing prices in addition to Congestion Costs.

#### **4.4 Scheduling Prerequisites**

Each Customer shall be subject to a minimum Transaction size of one (1) megawatt (“MW”) between each Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal in any given hour. Each Transaction must be scheduled in whole megawatts.

#### **4.5 Communication Requirements for Market Services**

Customers may utilize a variety of communications facilities to access the ISO’s OASIS and Bid/Post System, including but not limited to, conventional Internet service providers, wide area networks such as NERC net, and dedicated communications circuits. Customers shall arrange for and maintain all communications facilities for the purpose of communication of commercial data to the ISO. Each Customer shall be the customer of record for the telecommunications facilities and services its uses and shall assume all duties and responsibilities associated with the procurement, installation and maintenance of the subject equipment and software.

#### **4.6 Load Forecasts, Bids and Bilateral Schedules by Customers Participating in the Day-Ahead Market**

By 5 a.m., on the day prior to the Dispatch Day: (i) All LSEs serving Load in the NYCA shall provide the ISO with Day-Ahead and seven (7) day Load forecasts; and (ii) ~~LSEs and~~

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~~Suppliers- Customers~~ who participate in the Day-Ahead Market shall provide the ISO, as appropriate with:

1. Bids to supply Energy and/or Ancillary Services from Generators;
2. Requests for Bilateral Transaction schedules;
3. Bids to ~~purchase~~ purchase or sell Energy ~~in the Day-Ahead Market~~; and
4. Demand Reduction Bids.

In general, the information provided to the ISO shall include the following:

**Load Forecasts** - The Load forecast shall indicate the predicted level of Load in MW by Point of Withdrawal for each hour of the following seven (7) days.

**Bids to Supply Energy from Customers, Including Bids to Supply Energy and/or Ancillary Services from Suppliers--** Bids from Customers not Suppliers shall identify the Capacity, in MW, available in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Customer will voluntarily provide for dispatch commitments. Bids from Suppliers shall identify the Capacity, in MW, available for commitment in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Supplier will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments. The Bids shall identify the resource as Dispatchable (On-Dispatch or Off-Dispatch), ~~or~~ non-Dispatchable or financial. Bids from Suppliers and will identify the Ancillary Services that are available from the resource, if applicable. ~~The Bids and~~ may separately identify Minimum Generation and Start-Up Bids and variable Energy price Bids.

**Bilateral Transaction Schedules** - Bilateral Transaction schedules shall identify hourly Transaction quantities (in MW) by Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal and provide other

information (as described in Attachment D).

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#### **4.8 Customer Responsibilities**

All purchasers in the Day-Ahead or Real-Time Markets who withdraw Energy within the NYCA or at an NYCA Interconnection with another Control Area must obtain Transmission Service under the ISO OATT. ~~---All Customers requesting service under the ISO Services Tariff to engage in financial purchases or sales of Energy in the ISO administered LBMP market must obtain Transmission Service under the ISO OATT.~~ All LSEs serving Load in the NYCA must comply with the Installed Capacity requirements set forth in Article 5 of the ISO Services Tariff.

All Customers taking service under the ISO Services Tariff must pay the Market Administration and Control Area Services Charge, as specified in Rate Schedule 1.

All qualified Demand Reduction Providers that submit Demand Reduction Bids and are scheduled in the SCUC to reduce demand are expected to reduce their real-time Energy consumption.

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All Customers shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and orders.

#### **4.9 Security Constrained Unit Commitment (“SCUC”)**

Subject to ISO Procedures and Good Utility Practice, the ISO will develop a SCUC schedule over the Dispatch Day using a computer algorithm which simultaneously minimizes the total Bid Production Cost of: (i) supplying power or Demand Side Resources to satisfy accepted purchasers’ Bids to buy Energy from the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) providing sufficient Ancillary Services to support Energy purchased from the Day-Ahead Market; (iii) committing sufficient Capacity to meet the ISO’s Load forecast and provide associated Ancillary Services; and (iv) meeting Bilateral Transaction schedules submitted Day-Ahead. The computer algorithm shall consider whether accepting Demand Reduction Bids will reduce the total Bid Production Cost. The schedule will include commitment of sufficient Generators and/or Demand Side Resources and/or Interruptible Load to provide for the safe and reliable operation of the NYS Power System. In cases in which the sum of all Bilateral Schedules and all Day-Ahead Market purchases to serve Load within the NYCA in the Day-Ahead schedule is less than the ISO’s Day-Ahead forecast of Load, the ISO will commit resources in addition to the reserves it normally maintains to enable it to respond to contingencies. The purpose of these additional resources is to ensure that sufficient Capacity is available to the ISO in real-time to enable it to

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meet its Load forecast (including associated Ancillary Services). In addition to all Reliability Rules, the ISO shall consider the following information when developing the SCUC schedule:

(i) Load forecasts provided to the ISO and adjusted as required by the ISO; (ii) Ancillary Service

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requirements as determined by the ISO; (iii) Bilateral Transaction schedules; (iv) price Bids and operating Constraints submitted for Generator or Demand Side Resources; (v) price Bids for Ancillary Services; (vi) Decremental Bids for Bilateral Transactions; (vii) Ancillary Services in support of Bilateral Transactions; and (viii) Bids to purchase or sell Energy from or to the Day-Ahead Market. The SCUC schedule shall list the twenty-four (24) hourly injections and withdrawals for: -(a) each ~~Customer~~Generator or Demand Side Resource whose Bid the ISO accepts for the following Dispatch Day; and (b) each Bilateral Transaction scheduled Day-Ahead.

In the development of its SCUC schedule, the ISO may commit and decommit Generators and Demand Side Resources based upon any flexible Bids, including Minimum Generation and Start-Up Bids and Curtailment Initiation Cost Bids, Energy, and Incremental Bids and Decremental Bids received by the ISO.

The ISO will select the least cost mix of Ancillary Services and Energy from Suppliers, Customers and Demand Side Resources. The ISO may substitute higher quality Ancillary Services (i.e., shorter response time) for lower quality Ancillary Services when doing so would result in an overall least bid cost solution. For example, 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve may be substituted for 30-Minute Reserve if doing so would reduce the total bid cost of providing Energy and Ancillary Services.

#### **4.10 Reliability Forecast**

In the SCUC program, system operation shall be optimized based on Bids over the Dispatch Day. However, to preserve system reliability, the ISO must ensure that there will be

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units that are committed by the ISO and only for the first day in which those units could produce Energy given their start-up periods. For example, minimum generation cost Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of two (2) days would be binding only for day three (3) because, if that unit begins to start up at any time during day one (1), it would begin to produce Energy forty-eight (48) hours later on day three (3). Similarly, the minimum generation cost Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of three (3) days would be binding only for day four (4).

#### **4.11 Post the Day-Ahead Schedule**

By 11 a.m. on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall close the Day-Ahead scheduling process and post on the Bid/Post System the Day-Ahead schedule for each entity that submits a Bid or Bilateral Transaction schedule. Schedules ~~for Energy consumption and Generator output, including demand reductions from Demand Side Resources,~~ shall be considered proprietary, with the posting only visible to the appropriate scheduling Customer and Transmission Owners subject to the applicable Code of Conduct (See Attachment F to the ISO OATT). The ISO will post on the OASIS the statewide aggregate resources (Day-Ahead Energy schedules and total operating capability forecast) and Load (Day-Ahead scheduled and forecast) for each Load Zone, and the Day-Ahead LBMP prices (including the Congestion Component and the Marginal Losses Component) for each Load Zone in each hour of the upcoming Dispatch Day. The ISO shall conduct the Day-Ahead Settlement based upon the Day-Ahead schedule determined in accordance with this Section. The ISO will

on their Bids, to maintain reliability. The BME will not determine any prices but will schedule on a least total Bid Production Cost basis. Minimum run-time Constraints will be honored by BME only until midnight of the Dispatch Day.

#### **4.15 ISO Real-Time Dispatch**

The ISO shall dispatch the NYS Power System consistent with the Bids that are submitted by Suppliers and accepted by the ISO, while satisfying the actual system Load. The ISO shall use Day-Ahead and Hour-Ahead Bids and shall accommodate Bilateral Transaction schedules and schedule changes to the maximum extent possible consistent with reliability and the Decremental Bids of Bilateral Transaction parties. The ISO shall run a SCD nominally every five (5) minutes to minimize the total Bid Production Costs of meeting the system Load and maintaining scheduled interchanges with adjacent Control Areas over the next SCD interval. Bid Production Costs, for this purpose, will be calculated using accepted Day-Ahead and Hour-Ahead Bids submitted into the Real-Time Market. This dispatch may cause the schedules of Generators providing Energy under Bilateral Transaction schedules to be modified, depending upon the Decremental Bids submitted (or assigned) in association with these schedules.

#### 4.16 Day-Ahead LBMP Market ~~Transactions~~ Sales and Purchases

The ISO shall calculate the Day-Ahead LBMPs for each Load Zone and at each Generator bus and Demand Reduction Bus as described in Attachment B. Each Supplier that bids a Generator into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the hourly Energy schedule. Each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in SCUC to reduce demand shall be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Demand Reduction Bus; and (b) the hourly demand reduction scheduled Day-Ahead (in MW). Each ~~CustomerLSE~~ that bids into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and has a schedule accepted by the ISO to purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will pay the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly Zonal LBMP at each Point of Withdrawal; and (b) the scheduled Energy at each Point of Withdrawal. Each Customer not a Supplier that bids into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and has a schedule accepted by the ISO to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will receive a payment equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly Zonal LBMP at each Point of Injection; and (b) the scheduled Energy at each Point of Injection. Each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction that is not activated by a Local Generator into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to reduce demand shall receive a Demand Reduction Incentive Payment from the ISO equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the lesser of the actual hourly Demand Reduction or the scheduled hourly Demand Reduction (in MW),



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provided however that Demand Reduction Incentive Payments shall not be available for Demand Reductions after October 31, 2003.

The ISO shall publish the Day-Ahead Settlement Load Zone LBMPs for each hour in the scheduling horizon (nominally twenty-four (24) hours). The ISO shall then close the Day-Ahead Settlement.

#### **4.17 Real-Time LBMPs**

The ISO shall calculate Real-Time LBMPs at each Generator bus based on data generated by the SCD program and for each Load Zone in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment B.

#### **4.18 Real-Time Market Settlement**

Transmission Customers taking service under the Tariff, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. All withdrawals and injections not scheduled on a Day-Ahead

basis, including Real-Time deviations from any Bilateral Transaction schedules, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. Transmission Customers not taking service under this Tariff shall be subject to balancing charges as provided for under the ISO OATT. Settlements with External Suppliers or External Loads will be based upon hourly scheduled withdrawals or injections. (Real-Time Market Settlements for injections by resources supplying Regulation service follow the rules which are described in Rate Schedule 3.)

For the purposes of this section, the scheduled output of each of the following Generators in each SCD interval shall retroactively be set equal to its actual output in that SCD interval:

- (i) Generators providing Energy under contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 (including PURPA contracts) in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for penalties for being off-schedule, with the exception of Generators under must-take PURPA contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 who have not provided telemetering to their local TO and historically have not been eligible to participate in the NYPP market, which will continue to be treated as TO Load modifiers under the ISO-administered markets;
- (ii) Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district

- steam system located in New York City (LBMP Zone J) in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 365 MW of such units; and
- (iii) Existing intermittent (i.e., non-schedulable) renewable resource Generators in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus up to an additional 500 MW of such Generators.

For purposes of this Section Price Bids from Customers to sell Energy in a Load Zone are treated as negative Withdrawals and are settled pursuant to Section A below.

This procedure shall not apply to a Generator at times when it has been scheduled to provide Regulation or Operating Reserves.

In subsections A, B, C and D of this Section 4.18, references to “scheduled” Energy injections and withdrawals shall encompass injections and withdrawals that are scheduled Day-Ahead, as well as injections and withdrawals that occur in connection with hour-ahead Bilateral Transactions.

**A. Settlement When Actual Energy Withdrawals Exceed Scheduled Energy Withdrawals**

When the Actual Energy Withdrawals by a Customer over an SCD interval exceed the Energy withdrawals scheduled over that SCD interval, the ISO shall charge the Real-Time LBMP for Energy equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP

calculated in that SCD interval for each applicable Load Zone; and (b) the difference between the Actual Energy Withdrawals and the scheduled Energy withdrawals at that Load Zone.

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**B. Settlement When Actual Energy Injections are Less Than Scheduled Energy Injections or Actual Demand Reductions are Less Than Scheduled Demand Reductions**

When the actual Energy injections ~~from~~by a ~~Generator~~Supplier over an SCD interval ~~is~~are less than the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over that SCD interval, the Supplier shall pay a charge for the Energy imbalance ~~in a charge~~ equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that SCD interval for the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy injections and the lesser of: (i) the actual Energy injections at that bus; or (ii) the ~~SCD~~ Base Point Signals sent to the Supplier in that SCD interval's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection plus any Compensable Overgeneration.

For any hour in which: (i) a Capacity Limited Resource is scheduled to supply Energy, Operating Reserve Service or regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) the sum of its schedules to provide these services exceeds its bid-in upper operating limit; (iii) the Capacity Limited Resource requests a reduction for Capacity limitation reasons; and (iv) the ISO reduces the Capacity Limited Resource's upper operating limit to a level equal to, or greater than, its bid-in upper operating limit; the imbalance charge for Energy, Operating Reserve Service or Regulation Service imposed on that Capacity Limited Resource for that hour for its Day-Ahead Market obligations above its Capacity

limited upper operating limit shall be equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead price for Energy, Operating reserve Service and Regulation Service; and (b) the Capacity Limited Resource's Day-Ahead schedule for each of these services minus the amount of these services that it has an obligation to supply pursuant to its Capacity limited schedule. When a Capacity Limited Resource's Day-Ahead obligation above its Capacity limited upper operating limit is balanced as described above, any real-time variation from its obligation pursuant to its Capacity limited schedules shall be settled pursuant to the methodology set forth in the first paragraph of this subsection B.

For any day in which: (i) an Energy Limited Resource is scheduled to supply Energy, Operating Reserve Service or Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) the sum of its schedules to provide these services exceeds its bid-in upper operating limit; (iii) the Energy Limited Resource requests a reduction for Energy limitation reasons; and (iv) the ISO modifies the Energy Limited Resource's Day-Ahead upper operating limit; the imbalance charge imposed upon the Energy Limited Resource shall be equal to the sum of its Energy, Operating Reserve Service and Regulation Service imbalances across all twenty four hours of the Energy day, multiplied by the Real-Time price for each service in each hour at its location. However, if the total margin received by the Energy

Limited Resource for the twenty four hour day is less than its Day-Ahead margin than it shall receive a supplemental payment pursuant to ISO Procedures. An Energy Limited Resource's total margin is equal to the sum of: (a) the Day-Ahead revenue it receives for supplying Energy, Operating Reserve Service and Regulation Service, minus its Day-Ahead Bid to supply these services in each hour of the twenty four hour day; plus (b) the real-time revenue it receives for supplying Energy, Operating Reserve Service and Regulation Service, minus its real-time Bid to supply these services for each hour of the twenty four hour day. An Energy Limited Resource's Day-Ahead margin is equal to the revenue it would have received for providing Energy, Operating Reserve Service and Regulation Service pursuant to its Day-Ahead schedule, minus its Bid to provide these services for the same twenty four hour day.

When actual Demand Reduction from a Demand Reduction Provider that is supplied from Local Generators over an hour is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled over that hour, the Demand Reduction Provider shall pay a Demand Reduction imbalance charge equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour.

When actual Demand Reduction from a Demand Reduction Provider, other than Demand Reduction supplied by Local Generators, over an hour is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled over that hour, the Demand Reduction Provider shall pay a Demand



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Reduction imbalance charge equal to the product of: (a) the higher of the Day-Ahead LBMP or the Real-Time LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Demand Reduction bus; (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour; and (c) 1.10.

**C. Settlement When Actual Energy Withdrawals are Less Than Scheduled Energy Withdrawals**

When a Customer's Actual Energy Withdrawals over an SCD interval are less than its Energy withdrawals scheduled Day-Ahead over that SCD interval, the Customer shall be paid the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that SCD interval for each applicable Load Zone; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Energy withdrawals and the Actual Energy Withdrawals at that Load Zone.

**D. Settlement When Actual Energy Injections Exceed Scheduled Energy Injections**

When actual Energy injections from a Generator over an SCD interval exceeds the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over the SCD interval the Supplier shall be paid the product of: (1) the

- (i) Determining Locational Installed Capacity requirements for LSEs to ensure the reliable operation of the NYCA;
- (j) Administering of an Installed Capacity Market;
- (k) Training the operating personnel of the ISO and Transmission Owner control rooms; and
- (l) Administering the mandatory NERC reliability compliance process.

## 5.2 Independent System Operator Authority

The ISO will act as the Control Area operator, as defined by NERC, for the NYCA. The ISO will provide all Control Area Services in the NYCA. Control Area Services provided by the ISO will be in accordance with the terms of the ISO Services Tariff, the Reliability Rules, the ISO Related Agreements and Good Utility Practice. The ISO will interact with other Control Area operators as required to effect External Transactions pursuant to this Tariff and to ensure the effective and reliable coordination with the interconnected Control Areas. In acting as the Control Area operator, the ISO will be responsible for maintaining the safety and the short-term reliability of the NYCA and for the implementation of reliability standards promulgated by NERC and NPCC and for the Reliability Rules promulgated by the NYSRC. To be included within NYCA, a Market Participant must meet the requirements of Section 5.6. Each Market Participant that (1) engages in the purchase or sale of Energy in the ISO administered Energy market; (+2) withdraws Energy to supply Load within the NYCA; or (23) provides installed Capacity to an LSE serving Load within the NYCA, benefits from the Control Area Services provided by the ISO and from the reliability achieved as a result of ISO Control Area Services

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and must take service as a Customer under the Tariff. A Market Participant that is not included within the NYCA may take service as a Customer under the Tariff, provided that it meets the requirements of Section 5.7.

### **5.3 Control Center Operation**

The ISO will maintain and operate a control center in order to monitor the power flows on and across the NYCA, coordinate the flow of electricity within the NYCA, respond to Emergency situations, monitor power flows between the NYCA and neighboring Control Areas and maintain reliability.

#### **5.3.1 Back-up Operation**

The ISO shall develop Back-up Operation procedures that will carry out the intent and purposes of the ISO Services Tariff, to the extent practical, in circumstances under which the normal communications and computer systems of the ISO are not fully functional. Such procedures shall include testing requirements and training of the ISO staff, Transmission Owner staff, and Market Participants. If a communication or computer system malfunction results in the ISO's inability to operate the NYCA in accordance with the ISO Procedures or under approved testing procedures, the ISO will direct the Transmission Owners to assume the responsibility to operate their respective systems in accordance with Good Utility Practice to facilitate the operation of the NYCA in a safe and reliable manner ("Back-up Operation"). The Transmission Owners will

## 5.6 Requirements For Inclusion Within The New York Control Area

To be included within the NYCA ~~an entity~~ a Supplier or a Load must meet the following requirements:

- (a) Its facilities must be included within the NYCA.
- (b) It must accept and comply with NYCA standards with respect to system design, equipment ratings, operating practices and maintenance practices as set forth in the ISO Procedures so that sufficient electrical equipment control capability, information and communication are available to the ISO for planning and operation of the NYCA.
- (c) Its facilities must be able to respond to command and control instructions from the ISO.
- (d) It must have compatible operational communication mechanisms, maintained at its expense, to interact with the ISO and for Internal requirements.
- (e) It must ensure the continued compatibility of its local Energy management system, system monitoring and telecommunications systems to satisfy the technical requirements of interacting with the ISO as the ISO directs the operation of the NYCA.

## 5.7 Requirements For Entities Not Located Within The New York Control Area

In order for ~~an entity~~ Supplier or a Load -that is not included within the NYCA to take services under the Tariff, it must be contained, in whole or in part, within a separate Control Area that meets all of the requirements for a Control Area defined by NERC, NPCC and any succeeding organizations.—An entity that is contained in a Control Area other than the NYCA may take services under the ISO Services Tariff for the purpose of engaging in Control Area to Control Area Capacity and Energy Transactions with the ISO. In order for ~~an entity~~ supplier or a Load not contained in the NYCA to take

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and a single Point of Withdrawal; or (b) making purchases from the ISO Administered Markets at a single bus of an amount greater than or equal to one (1) MW in each hour.

## ARTICLE 9

### APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

#### 9.1 Application

Each Customer requesting to schedule, take or provide any services under the ISO Services Tariff must apply to the ISO in writing at least sixty (60) days in advance of the month in which service is to commence. Customers, including existing Customers, requesting service under the ISO Services Tariff to engage in financial purchases or sales of Energy in the ISO administered LBMP market shall apply in writing to the ISO at least sixty (60) days in advance of the month in which service is to commence. The ISO will consider requests for such services on shorter notice when feasible. Service commencement will depend on the ISO's ability to accommodate the request. To apply, the Customer shall complete and deliver a Service Agreement (in the form of Attachment A) and an Application to the ISO.

#### 9.2 Completed Application

A Completed Application shall provide all of the information reasonably required by the ISO to permit the ISO to perform its responsibilities under the ISO Services Tariff. A Customer taking or providing service under the Tariff shall provide the ISO, upon application for service, with a list identifying its parent company as well as any Affiliate. The Customer shall notify the ISO within 30 days of the effective date of any change to the original list. Any Customer shall notify the ISO within 30 days of the effective date of any change to the original list. Any



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