

Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load (CESIL) Examples

The purpose of this posting is to provide guidance for Market Participants offering Demand Reductions by Demand Side Resources into the NYISO markets. **Please note that tariff rules for Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load (CESIL) will go into effect November 1, 2022.**

A Demand Side Resource may not curtail Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load (as that term is defined in Section 2.3 of the Market Services Tariff) in response to a NYISO-initiated demand response event or test. Demand Side Resources participating in an ISO-administered Demand Response program, including the SCR program, however, may operate a Local Generator to shift the Demand Side Resource's Load off the Grid. See Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff Sections 2.3 and 2.4 for further information.

Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load is defined as Load that is critical to maintaining the reliable operation of electric system infrastructure, including, without limitation, Load that is (i) necessary to maintain the delivery of natural gas, fuel oil, and other fuels used by Generators (including Local Generators) to generate electricity, (ii) likely to impact the supply of natural gas, fuel oil, and other fuel to Generators, or (iii) otherwise likely to impact Generator operation. Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load does not include on-site Load that is consumed for ancillary purposes unless such Load is necessary for compliance with parts (i) – (iii) of this definition.

Examples of Critical Electric System Infrastructure Load include, but are not limited to:

- Natural gas compressors
- Natural gas storage facilities
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG) liquefaction/ vaporization/ storage facilities
- Fuel suppliers/ distributors
- Refineries
- Electric system control centers
- Natural gas system control centers
- Natural gas terminals/ gate stations/ rectifiers
- Natural gas metering and regulation stations