

# Glossary of Terms in Posted Reports

## Metrics Reports

All metric quantities are congested minus uncongested values, representing the congestion impact metrics according to the established definitions.

**Zone** – This is the zone designation as defined by the NYISO. Zone designations were added for the external connected regions New England, Hydro Quebec, Ontario, and PJM.

**BPC mitig** – In the reports, it denotes both a metric and a quantity.

- As the first metric, it is the change in bid production cost, based on mitigated bids.
- As a quantity, it is the total cost of electricity supply based on the bid amounts at the clearing commitment and dispatch. It is the optimized quantity in the unit commitment and dispatch process. Other quantities, such as the LMP's, are the result of the commitment and dispatch determined from minimizing bid production cost.

**Unhedged Cong** – The second metric is the change in unhedged congestion payments. This is the Congestion Payments (congestion component times the load affected) minus the TCC hedge.

**Gener Pay** – The third metric is the change in generation payments. This includes the energy, congestion, losses, bid production cost guarantee, and ancillary services payments made to electricity suppliers. It is the sum of these payments to generators, virtual generators, and imports.

**Unhedged Load Pay** – The fourth metric is the change in unhedged load payments. This includes the energy, congestion and losses payments paid by electricity demand (fixed load, virtual load, price capped load, exports, and wheeling). Unhedged load payments are load payments minus the TCC hedge. At the NYCA level, unhedged load payments match generation payments after applying an adjustment factor that represents the cumulative Schedule 1 and TCC shortfall imbalances. Since allocation of such imbalances to zones is not defined in the OATT, similar adjusting factors are not available on a zonal basis. Therefore, generation and unhedged load payments differ at the zonal level.

## Calculation Components

The definition of the posted calculation components as listed in the header row are:

**BPC (Bid Production Cost)** — Total cost of electricity supply based on the bid amounts at the clearing commitment and dispatch. It is the optimized quantity in the unit commitment and dispatch process. Other quantities such as the LMP are the result of the commitment and dispatch determined from minimizing bid production cost.

**BPCG (Bid Production Cost Guarantee)** — In the course of the production cost minimization, the lowest overall cost may occur by committing and dispatching a unit even if the bid at an hour is greater than the LMP for that hour. This could occur if the startup time, ramp rates, or other unit characteristics reduce the overall daily production cost. The difference between the LMP paid for the particular hour and the bid price is paid as BPCG.

**Dem\_Energy\$ (Demand Energy Payments)** — Energy component payments paid by fixed load, virtual load, price capped load, exports, and wheeling.

**Dem\_Congest\$ (Demand Congestion Payments)** — Congestion component payments paid by fixed load, virtual load, price capped load, exports, and wheeling.

**Dem\_Losses\$ (Demand Loss Payments)** — Loss component payments paid by fixed load, virtual load, price capped load, exports, and wheeling.

**Sup\_Energy\$ (Supply Energy Payments)** — Energy component payments paid to generation, virtual generation, and imports.

**Sup\_Congest\$ (Supply Congestion Payments)** — Congestion component payments paid to generation, virtual generation, and imports.

**Sup\_Losses\$ (Supply Loss Payments)** — Loss component payments paid to generation, virtual generation, and imports.

**AS\_revShPr (Ancillary Service Revenue)** — Payments to generators for regulating, total, 10 minute, and spinning reserves.

**TCC (Transmission Congestion Contracts)** — Congestion hedging derived from multiplying the TCC MW owned times the LMP difference between the TCC contract point-of-withdrawal (POW) minus point-of-injection (POI). There is no adjustment in this calculation for different owner types (i.e., all TCC revenue is attributed to load), nor for the variety of grandfathered TCC contracts. For zonal TCC attributions, the TCC is credited to a zone based on its POI.

**Sched 1 Fund (Schedule 1 Adjustments)** — Imbalances between the demand energy and losses payments and the supply energy and losses receipts are considered to be a charge to the demand, as defined in the NYISO OATT Schedule 1. Because the simple allocation of this charge to the individual zones is not defined by the OATT (it is defined through transmission owners, not zones), this charge to demand is not allocated to the zones in the congestion impact reporting.

**TCC Fund** — The fund accounts for the difference between the demand congestion payments and the supply congestion receipts.

**Shortfall** — Imbalances between the demand congestion payments, the supply congestion receipts, and TCC payments are considered to be a charge to the demand, as defined in the NYISO OATT. Because the simple allocation of this charge to the individual zones is not defined by the OATT (it is defined through transmission owners, not zones), this charge to demand is not allocated to the zones in the congestion impact reporting.

### Congestion Payments by Constraints Reports

These reports present the relative allocation of congestion payments (accounting cost) to individual constraints and are listed as percentages of the total payments for the period.

**Monitored Facility** — This is the NYISO name of the electric facility that was limiting during a particular hour. The 'to' and 'from' name does not indicate the direction of congestion; rather it is only the standard naming convention of the facility.

**Contingency** — The contingency under which the monitored facility was limiting during a particular hour. If the monitored facility was limiting under a no contingency condition (all lines in), this is listed as "base case".