

2.15 Definitions - O

Obligation Procurement Period: The period of time for which LSEs shall be required to satisfy their Unforced Capacity requirements. Starting with the 2001-2002 Winter Capability Period, Obligation Procurement Periods shall be one calendar month in duration and shall begin on the first day of each calendar month.

Off-Peak: The hours between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, and all day Saturday and Sunday, and NERC-defined holidays, or as otherwise decided by the ISO.

Offeror: An entity that offers to sell Unforced Capacity in an auction.

On-Peak: The hours between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. inclusive, prevailing Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except for NERC-defined holidays, or as otherwise decided by the ISO.

Open Access Same-Time Information System ("OASIS"): The information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 of the Commission's regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS.

Operating Agreement: An agreement between the ISO and a non-incumbent owner of transmission facilities in the New York Control Area concerning the operation of the transmission facilities in the form of the agreement set forth in Appendix H (Section 31.11) of Attachment Y of the OATT.

Operating Capacity: Capacity that is readily converted to Energy and is measured in MW.

Operating Committee: A standing committee of the ISO created pursuant to the ISO Agreement, which coordinates operations, develops procedures, evaluates proposed system expansions and acts as a liaison to the NYSRC.

Operating Data: Pursuant to Section 5.12.5 of this Tariff, Operating Data shall mean GADS Data, data equivalent to GADS Data, CARL Data, metered Load data, or actual system failure occurrences data, all as described in the ISO Procedures.

Operating Requirement: The amount calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Operating Reserves : Capacity that is available to supply Energy or reduce demand and that meets the requirements of the ISO. The ISO will administer Operating Reserves markets, in the manner described in this Article 4 and Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff, to satisfy the various Operating Reserves requirements, including locational requirements, established by the Reliability Rules and other applicable reliability standards. The basic Operating Reserves products that will be procured by the ISO on behalf of the market are classified as follows:

- (1) Spinning Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators and Demand Side Resources that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO

Services Tariff, are already synchronized to the NYS Power System, and can respond to instructions to change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within ten (10) minutes. Generators utilizing inverter-based energy storage technology and that otherwise meet the eligibility criteria set forth in this ISO Services Tariff may provide Spinning Reserves. Spinning Reserves may not be provided a Demand Side Resource that facilitates demand reduction using a Local Generator, unless that Local Generator utilizes inverter-based energy storage technology, or by Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit that are dispatched as a single aggregate unit;

(2) 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators, Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit that are dispatched as a single aggregate unit, or Demand Side Resources, including Demand Side Resources using Local Generators, that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff and that can be started, synchronized and can change their output level within ten (10) minutes; and

(3) 30-Minute Reserve: Synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators, except Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit and dispatched as a single aggregate unit, and Demand Side Resources that do not facilitate demand reduction using Local Generators, or that facilitate demand reduction using a Local Generator utilizing inverter-based energy storage technology; or non-synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators, Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit and dispatched as a single aggregate unit, or Demand Side Resources that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff and that can respond to instructions to change their output level within thirty (30) minutes, including starting and synchronizing to the NYS Power System.

Operating Reserve Demand Curve: A series of quantity/price points that defines the maximum Shadow Price for Operating Reserves meeting a particular Operating Reserve requirement corresponding to each possible quantity of Resources that the ISO's software may schedule to meet that requirement. ~~A single Operating Reserve Demand Curve will apply to both the Day-Ahead Market and the Real Time Market for each of the ISO's twelve Operating Reserve requirements.~~

Operating Study Power Flow: A Power Flow analysis that is performed at least once before each Capability Period that is used to determine each Interface Transfer Capability for the Capability Period (See Attachment M to the ISO OATT).

Operational Control: Directing the operation of the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control to maintain these facilities in a reliable state, as defined by the Reliability Rules. The ISO shall approve operational decisions concerning these facilities, made by each Transmission Owner before the Transmission Owner implements those decisions. In accordance with ISO Procedures, the ISO shall direct each Transmission Owner to take certain actions to restore the system to the Normal State. Operational Control includes security monitoring, adjustment of generation and transmission resources, coordination and approval of changes in transmission status for maintenance, determination of changes in transmission status for

reliability, coordination with other Control Areas, voltage reductions and Load Shedding, except that each Transmission Owner continues to physically operate and maintain its facilities, including those facilities that it has agreed to operate and maintain in accordance with an operation and maintenance agreement.

Optimal Power Flow (“OPF”): As defined in the ISO OATT.

Order Nos. 888 et seq.: The Final Rule entitled Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities, issued by the Commission on April 24, 1996, in Docket Nos. RM95-8-000 and RM94-7-001, as modified on rehearing, or upon appeal. (See FERC Stats. & Regs. [Regs. Preambles January 1991 - June 1996] ¶ 31,036 (1996) (“Order No. 888”), on reh’g, III FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,048 (1997) (“Order No. 888-A”), on reh’g, 81 FERC ¶ 61,248 (1997) (“Order No. 888-B”), order on reh’g, 82 FERC ¶ 61,046 (1998) (“Order No. 888-C”).

Order Nos. 889 et seq.: The Final Rule entitled Open Access Same-Time Information System (formerly Real- Time Information Networks) and Standards of Conduct, issued by the Commission on April 24, 1996, in Docket No. RM95-9-000, as modified on rehearing, or upon appeal. (See FERC Stats. & Regs. [Regs. Preambles 1991-1996] ¶ 31,035 (1996) (“Order No. 889”), on reh’g, III FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,049 (1997) (“Order No. 889-A”), on reh’g, 81 FERC ¶ 61,253 (1997) (“Order No. 889-B”).

Original Residual TCC: As defined in the ISO OATT.

Out-of-Merit: The designation of Resources committed and/or dispatched by the ISO at specified output limits for specified time periods to meet Load and/or reliability requirements that differ from or supplement the ISO’s security constrained economic commitment and/or dispatch.