Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 5

WEQ Subcommittee Updates

Business Practices Subcommittee
Inadvertent Interchange Payback
Electronic Scheduling and Information Technology
Glossary
Seams

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Business Practices Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04013**
Request Title: **Version 0 Business Practices Standards**

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: Adopt Business Practice Standards that support NERC's Reliability Standards and functional model terminology reflective of today's implementation. The NAESB Version 0 Business Practice Standards implement existing business practices as they reside in NERC's current reliability operating policies and planning standards. There are five Business Practices Standards: Time Error Correction, Inadvertent Interchange, Area Control Error Equation Special Cases, Coordinate Interchange, and Transmission Loading Relief.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

See Attachments.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Business Practices Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04013**
Request Title: **Version 0 Business Practices Standards**

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Sections of NERC's existing operating policies and planning standards that contained business practices were identifed as suitable for incorporation as NAESB Version 0 Business Practice Standards. These complementary business practice standards are integral to the operation and enforceability of NERC's reliability standards. The collaborative effort with NERC to prepare a Version 0 foundation of business practices will serve as a cornerstone for future NAESB business practice standards development.

b. Description of Recommendation:

Adopt standards as recommended.

c. Business Purpose:

Adopt Version 0 Business Practice Standards that support NERC's Reliability Standards and functional model terminology reflective of today's implementation.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

Discussion on this recommendation can be found in the following minutes:

WEQ BPS	May 11, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps051104fm.doc
WEQ BPS	June 2-3, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps060204fm.doc
WEQ BPS	June 17-18, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps061704fm.doc
WEQ BPS	June 29, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps062904fm.doc
WEQ BPS	July 7-8, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps070704fm.doc
WEQ BPS	August 10-11, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps081004fm.doc
WEQ BPS	August 31, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps083104fm.doc
WEQ BPS	September 2, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps090204fm.doc
WEQ BPS	October 12-13, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_bps101204fm.do

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Business Practices Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04013**
Request Title:	**Version 0 Business Practices Standards**

c

WEQ BPS October 22, 2004

North American Energy Standards Board
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via email and posting

TO:	NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM:	Rae McQuade, Executive Director
RE:	Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request For Comments
DATE:	October 25, 2004

Dear NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants,

An industry comment period begins October 25, 2004 and ends on November 25 for the WEQ Version 0 recommendation related to request R04013 (http://www.naesb.org/pdf/r04013.pdf). The WEQ Executive Committee will meet in New York, NY on November 30 to review this recommendation and consider it for vote as a NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standard, and in that consideration will review all submitted comments.

The recommendation reflects standards that support NERC's Reliability Standards and functional model terminology reflective of today's implementation. Over a five month period, the WEQ Business Practice Subcommittee (WEQ BPS) drafted Version 0 Business Practice Standards to implement existing business practices as they reside in NERC's current reliability operating policies and planning standards. The WEQ BPS worked in collaboration with NERC to identify sections of the existing operating policies and planning standards that were suitable for NAESB to incorporate into NAESB Version 0 Business Practice Standards. The results of the work of the WEQ BPS, in collaboration with the NERC Version 0 Standards Drafting Team, are five Business Practices Standards; Time Error Correction, Inadvertent Interchange, Area Control Error Equation Special Cases, Coordinate Interchange, and Transmission Loading Relief.

All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on November 25 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty downloading the recommendation, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Rae McQuade

North American Energy Standards Board
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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 25, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
ACES Power Marketing LLC	m	Roy J. True
Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc.	d	Kenneth J. Skroback
American Electric Power Service Corp.	d	Thomas Ringenbach
American Electric Power Service Corp.	m	Barbara Radous Joseph Hartsoe
American Electric Power Service Corp.	t	John Stough Michael Desselle
American Municipal Power - Ohio, Inc.	d	Pat Frazier Chris Norton
American Transmission Company LLC	t	Julie Voeck
Arizona Public Service Company	t	Mark W. Hackney
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	g	Ricky Bittle
Avista Corp.	t	Scott A. Waples
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	g	Jason Doerr
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	m	David Raatz
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	t	Dan Klempel
Boeing Company, The	e	Steve LaFond
Bonneville Power Administration	d	Sydney D. Berwager
Bonneville Power Administration	g	Francis Halpin
Bonneville Power Administration	m	Brenda Anderson
Bonneville Power Administration	t	Barbara Rehman
BP America Inc.	e	Jeanne Zaiontz
Buckeye Power, Inc.	d	Peter H. Buros
Calpine Corporation	g	William Taylor Jim Stanton
Cap Gemini Ernst and Young	m	Stephen A. Behrens
Central Electric Power Cooperative	d	Arthur Fusco
ChevronTexaco Energy Research and Technology	e	Carol Guthrie
Cinergy	e	Ron Jackups
Cinergy	g	Walt Yeager Ron Jackups
Cinergy	m	Walt Yeager Ron Jackups
Cleco Power, LLC	t	Keith Comeaux
Columbus Southern Power Company	g	Phil Cox
Comprehensive Energy Services	e	Jim Templeton
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	g	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	m	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Power Delivery	t	Ken Gates
Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.	d	Sara O'Neill

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Consumers Energy Company	d	Andrew C. Dotterweich Frank Johnson
Consumers Energy Company	g	Steven L. Gaarde Andrew C. Dotterweich John J. Dellas
Dairyland Power Cooperative	t	Chuck Callies
Department of the Interior, US Bureau of Reclamation	g	Deborah M. Linke
Dominion Energy Marketing, Inc.	g	Louis Oberski
Duke Energy Corp.	d	Ollie Frazier
Duke Energy North America	g	Bill D. Blevins
Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc.	g	Barry Huddleston
Edison Electric Institute	n	David Owens Dave Dworzak
Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT)	n	Sam R. Jones Ray Giuliani
ElectriCities of North Carolina (North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency)	g	Gregory Locke
Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON)	e	John Anderson John Hughes
Empire District Electric Company, The	t	Bary K. Warren
Energy East Management Corporation	t	Marjorie Perlman
Entergy Services, Inc.	m	James M. (Jimmy) Smith
Entergy Services, Inc.	t	Edward J. Davis John H. Zemanek
Exelon Corporation - PECO Energy	d	John F. Leonard, Jr.
Exelon Generation - Power Team	m	Jack Crowley
ExxonMobil Gas Marketing	e	Steve Sayuk Mark Scheel Mark Ulrich
FirstEnergy Solutions Corp.	m	Edward C. Stein
Florida Municipal Power Agency	d	Steven H. McElhaney
Florida Municipal Power Agency	g	Rick Casey
Florida Power & Light Company	m	Joe Stepenovitch
Florida Power & Light Company	t	Marty Mennes
Georgia Transmission Corporation	t	Nina McNeive
Hydro - Quebec Transenergie	t	Victor Bissonnette
Hydro One Networks	t	Dave Barrie
Indiana Muncipal Power Agency	g	Dick Foltz
International Transmission Company	t	Jim D. Cyrulewski
Michigan Electric Transmission Company LLC	t	Charles V. Waits
Michigan Public Power Agency	d	James R. Nickel Daniel E. Cooper
Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator	n	William (Bill) Phillips
Mirant Corp.	m	Alde Warnock Alan Johnson

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Missouri River Energy Services	d	Brian Zavesky
Modesto Irrigation District	t	Roger Van Hoy
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	e	Lou Ann Westerfield
National Grid USA	t	Masheed Rosenqvist Peter Flynn Mary Ellen Paravalos
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc.	d	Barry Lawson
New York State Dept. of Public Service	e	William Heinrich
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation	d	David Beam
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	d	Andrew Fusco
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	m	Clay A. Norris
Northeast Utilities Service Company	t	David Boguslawski Bill P. McKinnon
Oglethorpe Power Corporation	g	Billy Ussery
Ohio Consumers Council	e	Randy Corbin
Old Dominion Electric Cooperative	g	James N. Kimball
Ontario Power Generation	g	Barry Green
Ontario Power Generation	m	Ron Robinson
Open Access Technology International, Inc.	e	Kevin Burns
PacifiCorp	g	Greg Maxfield
PacifiCorp	m	Edison G. Elizeh
PacifiCorp	t	Jim Hicks Darrell Gerrard
Platte River Power Authority	t	Terry L. Baker
Portland General Electric	m	Terri Peschka
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	t	Ray Mammarella
PPM Energy, Inc.	g	Don Winslow
PPM Energy, Inc.	m	Don Winslow
Progress Energy	m	Micheal Settlage
Progress Energy	t	Verne Ingersoll Phillip W. Lewis
PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC	m	James D. Hebson
PSEG Power LLC	g	Thomas M. Piascik
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	d	Colin J. Loxley
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	t	Jeffrey C. Mueller
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	t	George Marshall Bob Harshbarger
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	d	Robert D. Schwermann
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	g	Thomas Ingwers
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	d	Wendy Weathers Mark B. Bonsall
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	t	Steve Cobb
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.	g	Lane Mahaffey
Southeastern Power Administration	g	Bob Goss

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Southern California Edison	t	Ronald D. Nunnally
Southern Company Services, Inc.	d	Gary Rozier Jim Miller Greg Butrus
Southern Company Services, Inc.	g	Tony A. Reed
Southern Company Services, Inc.	m	Joel Dison
Southern Company Services, Inc.	t	R.D. (Dean) Ulch John Lucas
Southwest Power Pool	n	Carl Monroe
Southwest Transmission Cooperative, Inc.	t	Larry D. Huff
Southwestern Power Administration	g	Forrest E. Reeves
Southwestern Power Administration	t	Stanley L. Mason
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	t	L. Earl Watkins Carroll Waggoner
Tenaska, Inc.	g	Scott Helyer
Tennessee Valley Authority	d	Ron L. Owens
Tennessee Valley Authority	g	William F. Irish
Tennessee Valley Authority	m	Jim A. Ingraham
Tennessee Valley Authority	t	Mitchell Needham W. Terry Boston
TRANS-ELECT, INC.	t	Paul D. McCoy
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.	t	Bruce Sembrick
TXU Business Services	m	Elizabeth Howland
TXU Electric Delivery	t	Ellis Rankin Debbie McKeever
UBS Energy LLC	m	Suzanne Calcagno
Vermont Public Power Supply Authority	g	William J. Gallagher
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	d	Linda Horn
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	g	James R. Keller
Western Area Power Administration	m	Jeffrey Ackerman
Western Area Power Administration	t	Mark Fidrych
Wisconsin Public Power Inc.	d	Mike Stuart
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	g	William Bourbonnais Charles W. Severance
Xcel Energy Inc.	m	Steven J. Beuning

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Via email and posting

TO: Wholesale Gas Quadrant Business Practices Subcommittee, Wholesale Electric Quadrant Business Practices Subcommittee, and Interested Parties

FROM: Rae McQuade, Executive Director

RE: WGQ BPS and WGQ BPS Energy Day Meeting Draft Agenda, hosted by KeySpan Energy, Brooklyn, NY, December 1-2, 2004

DATE: November 5, 2004

Dear Interested Industry Participants,

The WGQ BPS and the WEQ BPS are meeting jointly on December 1st and 2nd, 2004 to discuss Request Number R04016 (http://www.naesb.org/pdf/r04016.pdf). This request seeks the development of a standard energy day that would apply to both the natural gas and the electric industries. The request states the chief benefit of a standard energy day would be that it would foster the coordination of scheduling between electric and natural gas and allow both industries to be able to more closely match fuel deliveries to generation requirements. Additionally, the request states the motivation behind the request for establishment of a standard energy day came as a result of the work of the NAESB Gas/Electric Coordination Task Force (GECTF).

The meeting will be hosted by KeySpan Energy, and will take place at KeySpan Energy's offices at One MetroTech Center, Conference Room 2-06, Brooklyn, New York, 11201. The meeting will take place on December 1st from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, and on December 2nd from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

This meeting as with all NAESB meetings is open. For meeting arrangements, please see the information posted at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_wgq_bps120104ma.doc. Conference calling will be made available for those who are unable to attend the meeting in person. If you have any questions, please call the NAESB office at 713-356-0060, or e-mail vthomason@naesb.org.

Best Regards,

Rae McQuade, Executive Director

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WGQ BPS and WGQ BPS Energy Day Meeting
Brooklyn, NY hosted by KeySpan Energy
December 1-2, 2004
Draft Agenda

1) Administrative Items
   - Welcome and Introductions
   - Antitrust
   - Adoption of Agenda

2) Requesters Presentation(s)

3) Scope Clarification from the WGQ and WEQ Executive Committees

4) Education Presentation(s)
   - Wholesale Electric Quadrant
   - Wholesale Gas Quadrant

5) Issues
   - Identification
   - Categorization
   - Prioritization

6) Next Steps

7) Other Business

8) Future Meetings

9) Adjourn

via email and posting

TO: NAESB WEQ Business Practices Subcommittee Participants

FROM: Phil Cox, Co-Chairman Business Practices Subcommittee

Joel Dison, Co-Chairman Business Practices Subcommittee

RE: Request for Inadvertent Interchange Settlement "Version 1" Business Practices

DATE: November 4, 2004

Dear WEQ BPS Interested Parties,

The WEQ BPS requests comments on Inadvertent Interchange Settlement (IIS) "Version 1" Business Practices. The Eastern Interconnection has three versions of the IIS for your review. The Western Interconnection has one version of the IIS for your review. The ERCOT Interconnection does not have an IIS to review since ERCOT is an asynchronous BA and does not have Inadvertent Interchange.

Eastern Interconnection IIS: The WEQ BPS requests comments on the following three versions of the Inadvertent Interchange Settlement "Version 1" Business Practices for the Eastern Interconnection:

- Inadvertent Interchange Payback, Proposed Version 0, Business Practices
- Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 1, Business Practices
- Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 2, Business Practices

Western Interconnection IIS: The Western Interconnection, Western Electric Coordination Council (WECC) currently uses the "WECC Automatic Time Error Correction" (WATEC) IIS Procedure. The WATEC Procedure is being proposed as the Option 2 for the Eastern Interconnection, above. WECC has petitioned the NAESB WEQ Inadvertent Interchange Payback Task Force (IIPTF) to continue using this methodology in the future as their Version 1, Business Practices.

- Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 2, Business Practices

The IIPTF has devoted a significant amount of time developing Option 1, and Option 2 IIS BPs. The third option, the current proposed Version 0, IIS BP is the default business practice. Significant highlights of the three options are:

Inadvertent Interchange Payback, Proposed Version 0, Business Practices: This IIS BP was developed by the BPS and is basically the language that was removed from the NERC Policy 1.F., Inadvertent Interchange. Endorsement of this BP keeps the status quo. Inadvertent Interchange Settlement would continue as it has in the past. Inadvertent Interchange data would be required to be reconciled and reported on a monthly basis (as is currently submitted).

Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 1, Business Practices: Option 1 was developed by the IIPTF. The significant characteristic of this IIS BP is a "frequency dead-band." Inadvertent Interchange created and accumulated within the dead-band, 20 mHz above and below the scheduled frequency, is allowed to be settled either financially or with energy (payback in-kind). Inadvertent Interchange created and accumulated outside the dead-band shall be settled only financially. Option 1, Inadvertent Interchange data would be required to be reconciled and reported on an hourly basis.

Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 2, Business Practices: Option 2 was submitted by the WECC IIPTF participants and enhanced by the IIPTF. This methodology pays back both frequency (time error correction) and inadvertent interchange energy within a specified period of time after it is created. Option 2 is the current WECC Automatic Time Error Correction (WATEC) procedure. Inadvertent interchange frequency and energy would be paid back using a metric that has a "H" number of hours. For example, if H equals 3 hours, then the next hour would pay back 33% of the inadvertent interchange balance; if H equals 5

hours, then the next hour would pay back 20% of the inadvertent interchange balance. Option 2, Inadvertent Interchange data would be required to be reconciled and reported on an hourly basis.

North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) Resources Subcommittee (RS) is currently developing a complimentary Inadvertent Interchange Reliability Standard, Version 1. NERC Standards Development Process has determined that it cannot contribute resources to support this standard until the Version 0 Standards are balloted and implemented.

The most current version of the three proposed IIS BPS and the respective comment forms can be found at the following link(s):

Place link(s) here…

1. Inadvertent Interchange Payback, Proposed Version 0, Business Practices
2. Inadvertent Interchange Payback, Proposed Version 0, Business Practices, Comment Form
3. Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 1, Business Practices
4. Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 1, Business Practices, Comment Form
5. Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 2, Business Practices
6. Inadvertent Interchange Settlement, Proposed Version 1, Option 2, Business Practices, Comment Form

As you deliberate on these IIS Options, the BPS requests your consideration of several important factors regarding these business practices.

First and foremost, your comments are necessary to attain industry consensus. The BPS and IIPTF will develop one of the three IIS BP Options that receives industry consensus.

Second, the Inadvertent Interchange "Dispute Resolution" process needs to be coordinated between NAESB and NERC as the business practices and reliability standards are developed. Regardless of which IIS BP is chosen, the NAESB WEQ IIPTF and the NERC RS will coordinate an efficient and effective Inadvertent Interchange Dispute Resolution process.

Finally, if the industry consensus selects either IIS BP Option 1 or Option 2, NERC and NAESB have committed to work together in order to develop an Inadvertent Interchange data gathering process that will attain hourly BA Inadvertent Interchange energy data and hourly interconnection frequency data.

The Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Business Practices, Version 1, is an important second step in developing the WEQ Inadvertent Interchange Settlement methodology. The BPS appreciates your consideration of these IIS BP options and looks forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely

Phil Cox and Joel Dison
Co-Chairs BPS

Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Standard

Introduction:

Inadvertent Interchange is defined as the difference between a Balancing Authority's net actual interchange and its net scheduled interchange. The Inadvertent Interchange Payback Task Force (IIPTF) ascertains that Inadvertent Interchange is a natural result of interconnected system operations. The root causes of Inadvertent Interchange are errors in measurement (frequency and/or net actual interchange), errors in schedules (frequency and/or net scheduled interchange), inadequate control systems or telecommunications, and/or energy conversion units responsive to AGC function not available or not assigned. The standard appropriately holds accountable those Balancing Authorities exhibiting poor control practices and recognizes those exhibiting good control practices.

Business Practices:

1. Inadvertent Payback will incorporate a bandwidth defined by frequency where inadvertent accumulated within the bandwidth is paid back pursuant to Section 5, inadvertent outside the bandwidth would be settled on a financial basis (see Section 6) where there is a fixed price with discovery (see Section 8).

2. Hourly Inadvertent Interchange data and hourly integrated frequency data will be provided to the Settlement Entity by NERC[1].

    2.1.1. The Settlement Entity will notify the Balancing Authorities and NERC simultaneously the hours that a financial settlement trigger has occurred.

    2.1.2. Once an hourly accumulation is determined to be financial, those amounts will be removed from the NERC Inadvertent Interchange balances by all parties involved.

2.2. INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE Accounting. ADJACENT BALANCING AUTHORITIES shall operate to a common NET INTERCHANGE SCHEDULE and ACTUAL NET INTERCHANGE value and shall record these hourly quantities, with like values but opposite sign. Each BALANCING AUTHORITY shall compute its INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE based on the following:

    2.2.1. Daily accounting. Each BALANCING AUTHORITY, by the end of the next business day, shall agree with its adjacent CONTROL AREAS to:

    - The hourly values of NET INTERCHANGE SCHEDULE.
    - The hourly integrated MWh values of NET ACTUAL INTERCHANGE

2.3. NERC and the Settlement Entity will maintain hourly Inadvertent Interchange Balances for all Balancing Authorities.

    2.3.1. Upon payback, regardless of settlement method, the Balancing Authorities involved in the settlement must notify the Settlement Entity that payback has occurred.

    2.3.2. The Settlement Entity will verify with all parties that the described payback has occurred and once verified, will correspondingly adjust the individual Balancing Authorities' balances to reflect the settlement.

    2.3.3. The Settlement Entity will then notify NERC of the balance adjustment, as to facilitate the same adjustment to the balances maintained at NERC.

[1] NERC has agreed to provide inadvertent energy and frequency deviation measurements with hourly granularity. Although payback of inadvertent energy and contribution to frequency deviation shall be performed for each hour, reporting of such hourly information to be used for settlement purposes shall occur at such time intervals as deemed feasible by NERC. The IIPTF will accept the limitation of a monthly measurement reporting interval until such time that technology and NERC allow this data to be reported more frequently.

2.3.4. All Balancing Authorities shall be responsible for keeping records that will provide a clear history of all of its Inadvertent Interchange transactions.

2.4. Monthly accounting. Each BALANCING AUTHORITY shall use the agreed-to Daily and Monthly accounting data to compile its monthly accumulated INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE for the On-Peak and Off-Peak hours of the month.

2.5. After-the-Fact Corrections. After-the-fact corrections to the agreed-to Daily and Monthly accounting data shall only be made to reflect actual operating conditions (e.g. a meter being used for control was sending bad data). Changes or corrections based on non-reliability considerations shall not be reflected in the BALANCING AUTHORITY'S INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE. After-the-fact corrections to scheduled or actual values will not be accepted without agreement of the ADJACENT BALANCING AUTHORITY (S).

On Peak/Off Peak definition

3. The hourly inadvertent energy created by a BALANCING AUTHORITY is classified as either On-Peak or Off-Peak inadvertent. The peak designation assigned is a function of hour of day, day of week, time zone, prevailing time (standard or daylight savings), and special holiday status.

3.1. Daylight saving time. The On-Peak to Off-Peak and Off-Peak to On-Peak boundary hours are unaffected by transitions to or from daylight savings time. If a BALANCING AUTHORITY remains on either standard or daylight savings time throughout the year, their inadvertent accounting practices shall use prevailing time.

3.1.1. On-peak hours. Each INTERCONNECTION has a reference time zone and standardized On-Peak and Off-Peak periods. On-Peak periods are summarized in the table below for each INTERCONNECTION. Sundays and special holidays are designated to be Off-Peak periods for the entire day. Hours for Monday through Saturday that are not shown in the table below are also designated as Off-Peak hours.

On-Peak Hours For Monday Through Saturday In Hour-Ending Format

• *Interconnection*	• *Reference Time Zone*	• *Hour Ending*	
		• *From*	• *To*
• Eastern	• Central	• 0700	• 2200
• ERCOT	• Central	• 0800	• 2200
• Western	• Pacific	• 0700	• 2200

Additional Off-Peak Holidays for the Eastern and Western Interconnections

There are six identified U.S. holidays each year:

- New Year's Day
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day

3.1.2. If any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, the following Monday will be considered an Off-Peak day. Otherwise, the Off-Peak day will be the holiday itself.

4. Frequency bandwidth is plus or minus 20 mHz around HOURLY INTEGRATED scheduled frequency.

Settlement inside the frequency bandwidth

INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE accumulations shall be paid back by any of the following methods:

5. Each BALANCING AUTHORITY shall be diligent in reducing accumulated inadvertent balances.

5.1. **Energy "in-kind" payback.** Inadvertent Interchange accumulated during "on-peak" hours shall only be paid back during "on-peak" hours. INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE accumulated during "off-peak" hours shall only be paid back during "off-peak" hours.

5.2. **Bilateral Payback**. Inadvertent Interchange accumulations may be paid back via an Interchange Schedule with another Balancing Authority.

5.2.1. Opposite balances. The Source Balancing Authority and Sink Balancing Authority must have inadvertent accumulations in the opposite direction.

5.2.2. Agreement on schedule. The terms of the inadvertent payback Interchange schedule shall be agreed upon by all involved Balancing Authorities and Transmission Providers.

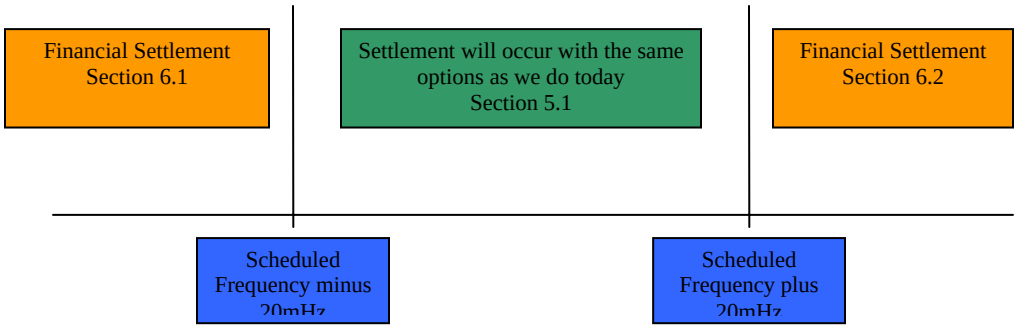
5.3. **Unilateral payback.** Inadvertent Interchange accumulations may be paid back unilaterally controlling to a target of non-zero ACE. Controlling to a non-zero ACE ensures that the unilateral payback is accounted for in the CPS calculations. The unilateral payback control offset is limited to the Balancing Authority 's L10 limit and shall not burden the Interconnection. In the event L10 no longer exists, a replacement will be developed.

5.4. **Financial Settlement**. Inadvertent Interchange accumulations may be paid back via a financial transaction with another Balancing Authority.

5.4.1. Opposite balances. The Balancing Authorities must have inadvertent accumulations in the opposite direction.

5.4.2. Agreement on schedule. The terms of the inadvertent payback shall be agreed upon by the involved Balancing Authorities and approved by the Settlement Entity

6. Settlement outside the frequency bandwidth will be settled financially.



At hourly integrated frequencies greater than 20 mHz over scheduled frequency:

6.1. The over generating balancing authority will be paid less than or equal to $0 per MWh from the under generating balancing authority.

6.1.1. Costs incurred by the under generating BALANCING AUTHORITY (S) to accept the inadvertent energy will be passed on to the over generating entity.

6.1.2. The under generating BALANCING AUTHORITY'S cost is discoverable as defined in Section 8.0.

6.1.3. Upon settlement the inadvertent interchange balances will be adjusted

At hourly integrated frequencies less than or equal to 20 mHz below scheduled frequency:

6.2. The over generating balancing authority will be paid the greater of $100 per MWh.or a discoverable price from the under generating balancing authority.

6.2.1. The over-generating balancing authority's price is discoverable as defined in Section 8.0.

6.2.2. Upon settlement the inadvertent interchange balances will be adjusted

Settlement Entity

7. The settlement entity will receive information from NERC and compute any settlements that may be required for the given month on a per hour basis.

7.1. The settlement entity will match up counter parties.

8. A balanced collection will be utilized to assure that no balances remain at the end of the settlement period.

8.1. The settlement entity will collect a fee to be paid by the Balancing Authority(s) not responding appropriately.

Price Discovery

9. Any party subject to the settlement has the right to ask for proof of price/cost.

9.1.1. All Payment/Compensation Calculations will be made using the higher of the Long Party's top incremental cost (i.e., highest purchase price for power or highest generating unit cost) or its highest sales price during the applicable hour.

10. Absent dispute, there will be no price discovery.

11. Price verification/documentation will remain confidential among Short and Long Parties., Sample Payment/Compensation Calculations for one hour under the Inadvertent Settlement Procedure are provided in Attachment C.

12. Prior to full implementation there will be a one year test period.

12.1. The test period will follow all of the normal criteria as stated in the Standard. This will allow for Real Time, Real Data comparisons and the opportunity to make adjustments prior to full implementation. We will include this in a posting letter.

13. Mandatory review process

Region:		ECAR												
ID	DATE	CONTROL CENTER	HOUR	ACTUAL INTER	SCHED INTER	SCHED INADV	UNILAT INADV	ACE1	ACE2	ACE3	ACE4	ACE5	ACE6	Freq. Error
32	7/29/1999	AEP	HE 1600CDT	-336	-87	0	0	-58	-146	-231	-95	-22	-6	-0.047648
31	7/29/1999	APS	HE 1600CDT	-169	-210	0	0	-10	-49	-21	-11	-22	-49	-0.047648
33	7/29/1999	BREC	HE 1600CDT	301	292	0	0	5	0	2	-5	3	8	-0.047648
34	7/29/1999	CIN	HE 1600CDT	-704	99	0	0	-1025	-1176	-1029	-787	-801	-791	-0.047648
37	7/29/1999	DLCO	HE 1600CDT	142	214	0	0	-3	6	-2	-15	2	16	-0.047648
36	7/29/1999	DPL	HE 1600CDT	-410	-390	0	0	0	1	-14	-12	-22	-40	-0.047648
38	7/29/1999	EKPC	HE 1600CDT	-79	-51	0	0	-32	0	8	7	-30	-35	-0.047648
50	7/29/1999	FE	HE 1600CDT	-1739	-1811	0	0	42	66	90	84	30	36	-0.047648
39	7/29/1999	HEC	HE 1600CDT	632	659	0	0	2	0	-37	-40	-39	-42	-0.047648
40	7/29/1999	IPL	HE 1600CDT	-193	-199	0	0	-20	-20	-25	0	-10	5	-0.047648
42	7/29/1999	LGEE	HE 1600CDT	-406	-450	0	0	5	-8	-16	-20	0	-2	-0.047648
43	7/29/1999	MECS	HE 1600CDT	-1529	-1639	0	0	3	15	93	-32	-56	-24	-0.047648
44	7/29/1999	NIPS	HE 1600CDT	-639	-616	0	0	18	40	56	39	68	44	-0.047648
46	7/29/1999	OVEC	HE 1600CDT	1563	1560	0	0	-10	-8	-15	-1	0	0	-0.047648
48	7/29/1999	SIGE	HE 1600CDT	47	49	0	0	-21	-26	-27	-28	-22	-13	-0.047648

Inadvertent Payment Proposal Payment/Compensation Calculations Example

Control Area	Actual Inadvertent	Negative Inadvertent	Positive Inadvertent	Per Cent Negative Inadvertent	Price for Positive Inadvertent	10 % Adder	Energy Payback Credit	Price for Positive Inadvertnet plus 10% Adder minus Energy Payback Credit	Total Compensation	Total Payment	L_{10}
#1	-300	-300		21.28						$480,979	100
#2	50		50		$7,000	$700	-$15	$7,685	$384,250		60
#3	-30	-30		2.13						$48,098	20
#4	-1000	-1000		70.92						$1,603,262	100
#5	10		10		$5,000	$500	-$15	$5,485	$54,850		50
#6	-1	0									10
#7	30		30		$6,000	$600	-$15	$6,585	$197,550		50
#8	-50	0									100
#9	20		20		$4,000	$400	-$15	$4,385	$87,700		50
#10	-80	-80		5.67						$128,261	50
#11	120		120		$7,000	$700	-$15	$7,685	$922,200		80
#12	100		100		$4,000	$400	-$15	$4,385	$438,500		100
#13	20		20		$5,000	$500	-$15	$5,485	$109,700		40
#14	10		10		$6,000	$600	-$15	$6,585	$65,850		40
#15	-20	0									40
Sum	-1121	-1410	360	100.00					$2,260,600	$2,260,600	

Note - Inadvertent numbers are provided by the ECAR Control Areas after the monthly Inadvertent is balanced by the NERC Performance Subcommittee using standard NERC Inadvertent balancing procedures.

NAESB STANDARD FOR INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE SETTLEMENT (IIS)
OPTION #2

Introduction:
The following IIS is based upon the current Western Electric Coordinating Counsel (WECC) "WECC Auto Time Error Correction" (WATEC) methodology. Inadvertent Interchange is defined as the difference between a Balancing Authority's net actual interchange and its net scheduled interchange. Inadvertent Interchange is a natural result of interconnected system operations, created unintentionally, and, therefore unscheduled. The root causes of Inadvertent Interchange are errors in measurement (frequency and/or net actual interchange), errors in schedules (frequency and/or net scheduled interchange), inadequate control systems or telecommunications, and/or energy conversion units responsive to AGC function not available or not assigned. The repayment of accumulated energy from Inadvertent Interchange (Inadvertent Interchange Energy) owed to the interconnection shall be performed in a timely, coordinated fashion by all entities.

The IIS is the primary method to settle Inadvertent Interchange accounts between the Balancing Authorities and the respective Interconnection.

The requirements for IIS are as follows:

1. All Balancing Authorities shall participate in the IIS process at all times.
2. All Balancing Authorities shall use the ACE equation that includes the IIS term shown as $\left\{ 10B_i\left(F_A - F_S'\right) - \left(T_{0b} - \frac{II_i}{H}\right)\right\}$, and the ACE equation shall be calculated by the following ACE_i:

$$ACE_i = \left(NI_A - NI_S\right) - 10B_i\left(F_A - F_S'\right) - \left(T_{0b} - \frac{II_i}{H}\right) + I_{ME}$$ (See Appendix A)

Where: $\mathbf{F_S' = F_S - \left(\frac{\varepsilon_S}{60 \times H}\right)}$ = New Scheduled Frequency (Hz)

$\mathbf{NI_A}$ = Net Interchange Actual (MW)

$\mathbf{NI_S}$ = Net Interchange Scheduled (MW)

$\mathbf{F_A}$ = Frequency Actual (Hz)

$\mathbf{F_S}$ = Frequency Scheduled (Normally 60 Hz).

$\mathbf{II_i}$ = Inadvertent Interchange for Balancing Authority's Area i (MW)

$\mathbf{B_i}$ = Frequency Bias for the Balancing Authority's Area (MW / 0.1 Hz)

$\mathbf{H}$ = Number of Hours used to payback Inadvertent Interchange Energy.

$\mathbf{T_{0b}}$ = Bilateral Payback for Inadvertent Interchange created prior to implementation of automatic payback. (MW)

$\mathbf{I_{ME}}$ = Meter Error Correction (MW)

ε_S = Interconnection's Time Error for the hour (Seconds)

3. All Balancing Authorities within an Interconnection must use the same number of hours,(H) used to payback Inadvertent Interchange energy.
4. The Balancing Authority's Inadvertent Interchange, in megawatts, shall be its current* accumulation of Inadvertent Interchange (II_i).
5. * Current accumulation of Inadvertent Interchange means that the "On-Peak Inadvertent Interchange for Balancing Authority's Area i" accumulation is used in the IIS term during the On-Peak periods and the "Off-Peak Inadvertent Interchange for Balancing Authority's Area i" accumulations is used during Off-Peak periods.

~~6.The upper limit to the amount of time error contribution shall be bounded between 20% of the Balancing Authority's frequency bias setting and the Balancing Authority's allowable ACE limit for CPS2, defined by its L_{10}.~~

~~7.~~6.Balancing Authorities shall continue to comply with the IIS during periods of manual time error correction.

~~8.~~7.A Balancing Authority may switch to Tie Line Bias control for 15 minutes when that Balancing Authority experiences a DCS event. The Balancing Authority shall return time error control immediately after the event.(revisit)

~~9.~~8.At least once each day, every Balancing Authority shall synchronize its time error to the nearest 0.001 seconds with the system time error as determined by the Interconnection's Time Monitor.

a. Daily, the Interconnection's Time Monitor shall read the value of system time error at 14:00 hours Interconnection's Prevailing Time Zone and broadcast it to all Balancing Authorities by 14:15 hours Interconnection's Prevailing Time Zone through the Interconnection's Net Communication System.
b. Each Balancing Authority shall synchronize its time error to the nearest 0.001 seconds of the system time error by comparing its reading at 14:00:00 hours to the reading broadcast by the Interconnection's Time Monitor; any difference is to be applied as an adjustment to its current time error.

~~10.~~9. When a manual correction for time error is announced, the Interconnection's Time Monitor shall:

a. Specify the start time,
b. Specify the frequency offset,
c. Specify the scheduled frequency.

~~11.~~10. Any Balancing Authority that removes the IIS feature from service shall notify all other Balancing Authorities of the removal of the IIS and when it will be returned to service through the Interconnection's Net Communication System.

~~12.~~11. On Peak/Off Peak definition

a. On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours (Monday Through Sunday)
    i. On- and Off-Peak designation. The hourly inadvertent energy created by a Balancing Authority is classified as either On-Peak or Off-Peak inadvertent. The peak designation assigned is a function of hour of day, day of week, time zone, prevailing time (standard or daylight savings), and special holiday status.
    ii. Daylight saving time. The On-Peak to Off-Peak and Off-Peak to On-Peak boundary hours are unaffected by transitions to or from daylight savings time. If a Balancing Authority remains on either standard or daylight savings time throughout the year, their inadvertent accounting practices shall use prevailing time.
    iii. On-peak hours. On-Peak periods are summarized in the table below. Sundays and special holidays are designated to be Off-Peak periods for the

entire day. Hours for Monday through Saturday that are not shown in the table below are also designated as Off-Peak hours.

iv. On-Peak Hours For Monday Through Saturday In Hour-Ending Format

Interconnection	Reference Time Zone	Hour Ending	
		From	To
Eastern	Central	0700	2200
ERCOT	Central	0800	2200
Western	Pacific	0700	2200

b. Additional Off-Peak Holidays

There are six identified U.S. holidays each year:

New Year's Day
Memorial Day
Independence Day
Labor Day
Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day

If any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, the following Monday will be considered an Off-Peak day. Otherwise, the Off-Peak day will be the holiday itself.

Dispute Resolution. For purposes of dispute resolution, the adjacent Balancing Authorities that cannot mutually agree upon their respective Net Actual Interchange or Net Scheduled Interchange quantities by the seventh calendar day following the disputed hour shall submit a report to the NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent within 14 days of the disputed hour. The report shall describe the nature and the cause of the dispute as well as a process for correcting the discrepancy.

1. The NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent shall accept the two Balancing Authority's reports describing the disputed values. The Balancing Authority's reports shall identify:

    a. The names of the disputing Balancing Authorities.

    b. The reported monthly Net Interchange Schedule (On-Peak and Off-Peak) between the disputing Balancing Authorities.

    c. The mutually agreed to monthly Net Interchange Schedule (On-Peak and Off-Peak) between the disputing Balancing Authorities.

    d. The reported monthly Net Actual Interchange (On-Peak and Off-Peak) between the disputing Balancing Authorities.

    e. The mutually agreed to monthly Net Actual Interchange (On-Peak and Off-Peak) between the disputing Balancing Authorities.

2. The NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent shall receive the disputing Balancing Authorities reports and, using the mutually agreed to data, compile a balanced Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Dispute Report (IIS Dispute Report). This report will also include a

tabulated list of the Balancing Authorities that have disputed data, as well as the magnitude of the data in dispute.

3. The NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent shall determine a set of values to resolve the Balancing Authority's specified dispute.

    a. All disputes between Balancing Authorities shall be resolved on an informal basis within 30 days of the issuance of the IIS Dispute Report.

    b. In the event that the NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent's informal procedures do not resolve the dispute within 30 days, the dispute shall be submitted to binding arbitration as described below.

4. Binding Arbitration. A professional arbitration service will provide each of the parties in the dispute an opportunity to be heard. Within 30 days of those presentations, the arbitrator shall issue a decision. The decision and the rationale for the decision shall be provided in writing to the disputing parties.

BILATERAL INADVERTENT INTERCHANGE PAYBACK

The bilateral method for Inadvertent Interchange Payback shall be used under the following conditions:

1. Bilateral arrangements for IIP shall be made for Inadvertent Interchange Energy that was accumulated prior to introducing the IIS, or;
2. Bilateral arrangements for IIP shall be made when a Balancing Authority has an accumulation of Inadvertent Interchange Energy exceeding 20 times the Balancing Authority's Frequency Bias Setting.

The bilateral methodology for IIP is as follows:

1. Inadvertent Interchange Energy shall be paid back monetarily or with energy.
2. Inadvertent Interchange Energy shall be paid back in the same period in which the Inadvertent Interchange Energy was created, either "on-peak or off-peak."
3. A Balancing Authority with an Inadvertent Interchange Energy accumulation shall initiate communication with another Balancing Authority having an Inadvertent Interchange Energy accumulation of opposite sign and establish an IIP transaction.
4. IIP between adjacent Balancing Authorities must be implemented over an energized transmission path utilizing available transmission capability, but a transmission reservation is not required for this transaction. The IIP must be discontinued in the event that it creates contributing flow on a path for which the Unscheduled Flow Reduction Procedure has been implemented. It is the responsibility of the two participating Balancing Authorities to ensure it does not create system reliability problems, to monitor the transmission availability, and to modify the IIP as necessary.
5. IIP between non-adjacent Balancing Authorities not having transmission rights between them shall not exceed hourly amounts greater than 25 MW. This limit is imposed to minimize the amount of unscheduled flow. Notification of the IIP between non-adjacent Balancing Authorities shall be communicated to all involved systems via the Interconnection's Net Communication System.

6. Non-adjacent Balancing Authorities with continuous transmission ownership or rights between them and Adjacent Balancing Authorities may implement mutually agreeable IIP transactions above 25 MW to reduce their Inadvertent Interchange Energy accumulation over a shorter period of time.
7. All IIP transactions between non-adjacent Balancing Authorities, regardless of having transmission ownership or rights, shall be communicated over the Interconnection's Net Communication System. The Balancing Authorities initiating the IIP transaction shall supply the following information:
    a. Balancing Authorities involved with the IIP arrangement.
    b. Date and time of the IIP arrangement.
    c. Magnitude (MW value) of the IIP arrangement
8. Balancing Authorities with Inadvertent Interchange Energy accumulations of opposite signs may elect to enter into a financial agreement to reduce both obligations. Balancing Authorities using this type of IIP must:
    a. Account and report the IIP in a coordinated and timely manner to NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent, Reliability Region and NERC.
    b. Must ensure the required NAESB Inadvertent Interchange Settlement Agent, NERC, and Reliability Region submittals are updated correct.
9. All IIP transactions between Balancing Authorities must result in a proper reduction in each Balancing Authority's Inadvertent Interchange Energy accumulated balance. This is required whether the IIP is a payback in kind (energy) or a financial arrangement (monetary compensation).

APPENDIX A
The logic behind the methodology for the ACE Equation used for Inadvertent Interchange Settlement (IIS):

The ACE Equation used for control using the IIS is Equation 8 below. The derivation of the ACE Equation used for control begins by modifying the NERC ACE Equation as shown in Equation 1.

$$\mathbf{ACE_i = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B_i(F_A - F_S) + \frac{II_{Primary}}{(1-Y)*H} - T_{0b} + I_{ME}} \quad \textbf{(1)}$$

Where: $\mathbf{NI_A}$ = Net Interchange Actual.

$\mathbf{NI_S}$ = Net Interchange Scheduled.

$\mathbf{F_A}$ = Frequency Actual.

$\mathbf{F_S}$ = Frequency Scheduled.

$$\mathbf{II_{Primary} = \left(\frac{B_S - B_i}{B_S}\right) \times \left(II_i - \frac{B_i \times \varepsilon_S}{6}\right)} \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

$\mathbf{II_i}$ = Inadvertent Interchange for Balancing Authority's Area **i**.

$$\mathbf{Y_i = \frac{B_i}{B_S}} \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

$\mathbf{B_i}$ = Frequency Bias for the Balancing Authority's Area.

$\mathbf{B_S}$ = Frequency Bias for the Interconnection.

$\mathbf{H}$ = Number of Hours used to payback Inadvertent Interchange Energy.

$\mathbf{T_{0b}}$ = Bilateral Payback for Inadvertent Interchange created prior to implementation of automatic payback.

$\mathbf{I_{ME}}$ = Meter Error Correction.

ε_S = Interconnection's Time Error for the hour.

Equation 2 presents a term that has the dimension of MWs. The first term on the right side of Equation 2 is dimensionless because both the numerator and the denominator have the same dimension, MW / 0.1 Hz. The second term of the right side of Equation 2 has two parts. The first part is the Inadvertent Interchange and has the dimension of MWs. The second part is made up of three variables and a constant. In this case the **H** has been included. The first variable in the numerator has the dimension of MW / 0.1 Hz. The second variable in the numerator is time error correction in Seconds. The constant in the denominator is the result of two conversion factors. If the equation is written in a slightly different form the dimensionality becomes more obvious.

$$\mathbf{II_{Primary} = \left(\frac{B_S - B_i}{B_S}\right) \times \left(\frac{II_i}{H} - \frac{10B_i \times 60\varepsilon_S}{3600 \times H}\right)} \quad \textbf{(2a)}$$

When written in this form the dimensionality is easier to see. The first variable in the numerator of second part of the second term is now presented as ten times MW / 0.1 Hz, or MW / Hz. The numerator includes the constant 60 which is the conversion to Cycles from Seconds, and has the dimension of Cycles / Second. The variable is in Seconds so the numerator becomes MW-Cycles / Hz. The denominator is now the constant 3600 which is the conversion between Hours and Seconds, and has the dimension of Seconds / Hour plus the variable H which is in Hours. Therefore, the total equation is MW-Cycles / Hz-Second. Since Cycles / Second reduces to Hz, the final dimensionality is in MW.

$$II_{Primary} = \left(\frac{II_i(MWHr)}{H(Hour)} - \frac{10\left(0.1Hz/Hz\right)B_i\left(MW/0.1Hz\right)\times 60\left(\overbrace{Cycles/Second}^{Hz}\right)\varepsilon_S(Second)}{60\left(Second/Minute\right)60\left(Minute/Hour\right)\times H(Hour)} \right) \quad \textbf{(2b)}$$

$$II_{Primary} = \left(\frac{II_i}{H}(MW) - \frac{10B_i\left(MW/Hz\right)\times(Hz)\varepsilon_S}{60\times H} \right) \quad \textbf{(2c)}$$

$$II_{Primary} = \left(\frac{II_i}{H}(MW) - \frac{10B_i\times\varepsilon_S}{60\times H}(MW) \right) \quad \textbf{(2d)}$$

Equation 1 is a simplification of the WATEC Method because it fails to indicate that the Inadvertent Interchange, $\mathbf{II_i}$, and the Time Error, $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_S}$, terms are not single hour terms, but are instead moving average terms averaged over the number of hours used to spread the payback, **H**. This simplification does not affect the validity of the following equation modifications.

Substituting Equations 2 and 3 into Equation 1, multiplying the top and bottom of the time error part by 10, and simplifying the result, present the ACE Equation in known values. This is shown below as Equation 4.

$$ACE_i = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B_i(F_A - F_S) + \left(\frac{II_i}{H} - \frac{10B_i\times\varepsilon_S}{60\times H} \right) - T_{0b} + I_{ME} \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

The first, second, fourth and fifth terms of the equation are included in the standard NERC ACE Equation. The third term of Equation 4 is the additional IIS term. It can be split into two parts. The first part is an interconnection wide bilateral Inadvertent Interchange payback. The second part is the interconnection wide adjustment to frequency to correct the time error. These two parts have a common divisor of **H**. **H must be the same in both parts for the methodology to remain consistent with the original ACE Equation 1.**

Equation 4 can be modified to move the previous hours Inadvertent Interchange into the fourth term of Equation 4, the Bilateral Payback term. In addition, the time error correction term can be moved into the second term, the Frequency Bias term. This eliminates the third term of Equation 4 and restores the equation to the same form as the NERC ACE Equation with slightly different terms shown as Equation 5.

$$ACE_i = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B_i\left[F_A - \left(F_S - \left(\frac{\varepsilon_S}{60\times H} \right) \right) \right] - \left(T_{0b} - \frac{II_i}{H} \right) + I_{ME} \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

The first term of Equation 5 is the Tie-line Error term, the second term is the Frequency Bias term, the third term is the balanced Inadvertent Interchange Payback term and the fourth term is the Meter Error Correction term.

Equation 5 includes an extra part in the Frequency Bias term that represents an interconnection wide adjustment to scheduled frequency. ACE Equation 5 is modified by considering the scheduled frequency to be the value shown in Equation 6, $\mathbf{F_S'}$, instead of $\mathbf{F_S}$, (60 Hz). This new scheduled frequency is the correct scheduled frequency to be used in the **ACE** Equation for **CPS1** performance measurement.

$$F_S' = F_S - \left(\frac{\varepsilon_S}{60\times H} \right) \quad \textbf{(6)}$$

The final ACE Equation has the same form as the NERC ACE Equation. If it is used for control, it is equivalent to the previous Equation 1 as long as the time error part and the Bilateral Inadvertent Interchange part are divided by the same value, **H**, to spread them over the same number of hours.

$$\mathbf{ACE_i = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B_i \left(F_A - \overbrace{\left[F_S - \left(\frac{\varepsilon_S}{60 \times H} \right) \right]}^{F'_S} \right) - \left(T_{0b} - \frac{II_i}{H} \right) + I_{ME}} \qquad \textbf{(7)}$$

Equation 8 shows Equation 7 with the new scheduled frequency term substituted.

$$\mathbf{ACE_i = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B_i (F_A - F'_S) - \left(T_{0b} - \frac{II_i}{H} \right) + I_{ME}} \qquad \textbf{(8)}$$

This ACE Equation is compatible with CPS1 and can be used for the CPS1 calculation because it meets all of the requirements for CPS1. First, all of the Balancing Authority's Areas are controlling to the same frequency, $\mathbf{F_S'}$, thus eliminating the problem of frequency being indeterminate. Second, since the sum of the Inadvertent Interchange over the interconnection is zero, the scheduled payback of the Inadvertent Interchange is balanced. **Therefore, this ACE Equation can be used for the calculation of CPS1**. This effectively includes the enforcement of the automatic time error correction and Inadvertent Interchange payback methodology within the CPS1 criteria.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04006
Request Title: OASIS 1A Enhancements - Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

__X__ Accept as requested
___Accept as modified below
___Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

__X__Change to Existing Practice
___Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:

__X__Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
___Definition
__X__Business Practice Standard
___Document
___Data Element
___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation

Per Recommendation:

__X__Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
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RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04006
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3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

This recommendation establishes standard business practices related to secondary market sales of transmission service. These standards address certain provisions of Section 23 in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff titled "Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service."

The recommendation is presented in two major sections:

- Business Practice Standards for Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service, and
- Technical Standards for Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service

The Business Practices Standards are subdivided into three sections:

- Definitions[to be consistent with Redirects and others, definitions are lumped into a common section of the standards, correct?]
- Resales
- Transfers

The Technical Standards consist of red-lined changes to sections of the current OASIS Standards and Communications Protocols [should there be a NAESB Standard reference here?]necessary to support the recommended Business Practice Standards.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Business Practice Standards for Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service

Definitions– For the purposes of this standard the following definitions shall be applied:

1 Assignee – Any Eligible Customer that purchases point-to-point transmission service rights from aReseller .

Eligible Customer – as defined in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff.

.x Original Transmission Customer (Original TC) - Define or replace with Reseller

Financially Obligated Transmission Customer (FOTC)– The eligible customer who is financially obligated to the transmission provider for transmission service

procured either through direct purchase from the TP or through a transfer of transmission rights.

Resale – The conveyance of scheduling rights associated with a reservation for point-to-point transmission service from a Reseller to an Assignee.

Standard X.4 Reseller – Any Eligible Customer that holds point-to-point transmission service rights on a Transmission Provider's transmission system and offers those rights for sale on the secondary transmission market. This replaces the defintion contained in the multiple request standard.

Standard X.5 Transfer – The conveyance of all rights and obligations associated with a reservation for point-to-point transmission service from a Reseller to an Assignee..

Standard Y Resales – Any Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to offer for sale the scheduling rights (capacity) associated with their confirmed point-to-point transmission service reservation. Any Eligible Customer may request to purchase those scheduling rights.

Standard Y.1 The Resale of transmission rights shall convey the rights to schedule point-to-point transmission service held by the Reseller to the Assignee.

Standard Y.1.1 Secondary market transactions between Eligible Customers whereby the Reseller retains the responsibility to schedule energy transfers with the TP are not subject to these standards

Standard Y.2 Resales shall not affect the financial obligation or any other terms under the tariff obligations of the FOTC to the Transmission Provider.with the exception of scheduling transmission service.

Standard Y.3 Scheduling rights resold on the secondary market shall be limited to the same or lower service priority of the transmission service rights purchased by the Reseller and a valid TP defined product using standardized transmission service attributes. If the Reseller aggregates rights from multiple transmission reservations in a single Resale to the Assignee, the priority of those rights granted the Assignee shall be limited to the lowest priority of those aggregated rights sold.

Standard Y.4 There shall be no limitations with respect to the duration (start/stop) of the rights resold (i.e., monthly rights may be sold for a given hour, day, etc.) other than they must be in integral hours and within the start and stop times of the original point-to-point transmission service(s) reserved from the TP.

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Standard Y.5 All Resales shall be posted on OASIS. The Assignee shall contact the Transmission Provider (TP) directly to schedule energy transfers using those rights purchased from the Reseller.

Standard Y.5.1 Offers to resell capacity and requests to purchase those rights may be conducted on the TP's OASIS. In accordance with the OASIS Standards for Secondary Sales – On OASIS. (reference s and cp NAESB)

Standard Y.5.2 If the Resale is conducted off OASIS, the Reseller must notify the TP via the OASIS of the Resale, insuring that the information on the Resale is posted to OASIS in accordance with the OASIS Standards for Secondary Sales – Off OASIS. . This posting should be made as soon as practicable but in any case no later than the schedule submission period for the resold transmission service scheduling rights

Standard Y.5.3
For all Resales the TP shall verify that the Reseller is the legitimate owner of the rights that are to be conveyed

Standard Y.5.4
The Reseller shall lose those conveyed scheduling rights for the time frame and the amount of the capacity resold.

Standard Y.6 The Assignee shall have the right to redirect firm point-to-point transmission service rights acquired through a Resale. Any such request must be submitted directly to the TP and will be treated the same as any other Redirect.

Standard Y.6.1 The Assignee shall be obligated directly to the TP for any additional charges or credits resulting from the redirect on a firm basis of transmission service.

Standard Y.6.2 The TP shall have the right to require that the Assignee execute a Transmission Service Agreement prior to accepting a Redirect on a firm basis request from the Assignee.

Standard Y.7
The Assignee shall have the right to resell scheduling rights acquired through a Resale in accordance with these standards.

Standard Y.8

The Reseller may retain the right to recall capacity from the Assignee under certain circumstances. The Reseller must clearly identify any such provisions to the Assignee. [through the OASIS? Up until what time frame? TP needs to be notified. What about resell and aggriation through several entities - can the first in ther chain reach down and through and pull-back rights?]

Standard Y.9 There shall be no limitation with respect to the quantity (MW) of the rights resold other than they must be equal to or less than the capacity of the parent reservation(s), less any capacity used in a confirmed redirect, previous resale, curtailment, etc.

Standard Y.10
Renewal rights, if any, do not transfer with a Resale.

Standard Z Transfers – A Reseller shall have the right to transfer their existing, confirmed point-to-point transmission service rights to another Transmission Customer (Assignee) with consent of the TP. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

Standard Z.1 The Transfer of transmission rights shall convey ALL rights and obligations under the Transmission Provider's tariff, including the financial obligation to the TP, from the Reseller to the Assignee.

Standard Z.1.1 Prior to any transfer of transmission rights, the prospective Assignee shall have executed the necessary Service Agreements and completed any credit requirements as required under the TP's tariff.

Standard Z.1.2 The Transfer of rights must be agreed to by the TP's Original TC, the Assignee, and the TP.[there should not be this restriction - once fully transferred to the new TC, it just like anyother reservation - fully transferable again. Once a TC has transferred away their rights they are out of the picture.]

Standard Z.1.2.1 To acquire rights through a Transfer of service, the Assignee must determine the TP's Original TC and submit a request for Transfer of those rights to that Original TC and the TP.

Standard Z.2
The transmission rights transferred shall retain the service priority and be identified by the same transmission service attributes as the original transmission service rights purchased from the TP.

Standard Z.3

There shall be no limitations with respect to the start date/time of the transfer, but the stop date/time must coincide with the end of the original TC's reservation or coincide with the end of the TPs defined period for the service being transferred (e.g., monthly service could be transferred mid-month, but the transfer must terminate on the last day of a month).[is this to say aggregation of rights is not allowed in Transfers?]

Standard Z.3.1
If the transfer is for long-term firm point-to-point service and the end of the transfer period does not coincide with the end of the original TC's long-term reservation, renewal rights, if any exist, remain with the original TC on the path and in the amount originally reserved.

Standard Z.3.2
If the transfer is for long-term firm point-to-point service and the end of the transfer period coincides with the end of the original TC's long-term reservation, renewal rights, if any exist, shall be granted to the Assignee on the path and in the amount transferred.

Standard Z.4 All Transfers shall be conducted on the OASIS.

Standard Z.4.1 The Assignee may request the Transfer of transmission rights from the Original TC on OASIS. Such requests shall be submitted to the Original TC (as seller) and the TP for approval.

Standard Z.4.2 The Original TC shall approve the Transfer request through the standard OASIS Transaction Process.

Standard Z.4.3 If the Transfer is agreed to off OASIS between the Assignee and Original TC, the Assignee must notify the TP via the OASIS of the Transfer, and, if agreed to by the TP, the TP must insure that the information on the Transfer is posted to OASIS. This posting should be made as soon as practicable but in any case no later than the start of the schedule submission period for the transmission service transferred..

Standard Z.4.4
The Original TC shall identify to the TP those existing transmission service rights that are to be conveyed to the Assignee subject to the review and approval by the TP that the Original TC is the legitimate rights holder.

Standard Z.4.5 Upon final agreement of a Transfer by both Original TC and the TP, the TP shall release the Original TC from their tariff obligations over the time frame and in the amount of the capacity

specified in the Transfer request, and convey those obligations to the Assignee.

Standard Z.5 On completion of the Transfer, the Assignee shall have the same rights to resell, transfer, redirect, etc., their acquired transmission service rights, as did the Original TC.

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Technical Standards for Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service

The following excerpts contain the recommended changes to specific subsections in the OASIS Standards and Communications Protocols document required to support the above Business Practice standards. Each section or subsection is contained in its entirety with the recommended changes redlined.

4.2.13 Modifications to Transactions

Transactions processed by OASIS as outlined in Section 4.2.10 may be subject to modification by subsequent transactions or events as permitted under the Transmission Provider's Tariff. The following subsections describe the actions to be taken on OASIS to implement specific provisions of the Open Access Pro Forma Tariff related to transmission service. Depending on the exact form of the Provider's Tariff, some of these provisions may not be applicable, and implementation of other provisions may be Provider specific. In general, modification to any OASIS transaction initiated by the Customer shall involve the submission of a new transaction. The new transaction shall identify the specific type of modification being requested using the REQUEST_TYPE Data Element, and reference the transaction to be modified using the RELATED_REF Data Element. In the specific case of secondary market transactions, related transactions are identified with the use of the REASSIGNED_REF Data Element. The following are the specific restricted values for the REQUEST_TYPE Data Element and a brief description of their use:

- ORIGINAL – typical reservation requests submitted to the Primary Provider
- RESALE – secondary market requests submitted to a Transmission Customer as Secondary Transmission Provider
- RENEWAL – request to renew an expiring transmission reservation
- MATCHING – request to meet or exceed a competing request to retain transmission service (right of first refusal)
- DEFERRAL – request to defer or apply for extension on start of transmission service
- REDIRECT – request to redirect all or portion of a transmission reservation to an alternate POR/POD and/or make other changes to the terms of service as permitted
- TRANSFER – request to transfer all rights and obligations, including financial liability to the TP, from one Transmission Customer to another.
- {registered} – Primary Transmission Provider's may register values for REQUEST_TYPE to implement specific provisions of their Tariffs.

The Primary Transmission Provider may also modify a Customer's transmission reservation to the extent that the original reservation's MW capacity available for scheduling may be reduced over all or a portion of the term of the original reservation subject to the terms of the Provider's Tariff. Any time a subsequent transaction initiated by the Customer modifies all or a portion of a prior transaction, or a reduction in reserved MWs is initiated by the Primary Provider, the IMPACTED counter will be incremented in the prior transaction shall be set. OASIS User's may view the list of all

subsequent transactions or events impacting a given transaction using the ***reduction*** Template. The following subsections describe the application of REQUEST_TYPE to actions taken on OASIS, and how various modifications to existing reservations are to be affected.

…

4.2.13.11 Transfers (new)

Transmission Customers (Original TC) may transfer their rights and obligations, including financial liability, under the TP's Tariff to another Transmission Customer (Assignee). These requests must be initiated by the Assignee through submission of a transmission request with REQUEST_TYPE of TRANSFER and designation of the Original TC as SELLER. The transmission service attributes in the TRANSFER request must exactly match those in the transmission reservation(s) held by the Original TC. TRANSFER requests are handled by the Original TC (SELLER) and the Assignee (CUSTOMER) using the standard Transaction Process. OASIS may block submission of a TRANSFER request if the Assignee does not have an executed service agreement with the TP.

When approved by the Original TC, the Original TC must supply information as to the transmission service rights to be conveyed to the Assignee via the REASSIGNED_REF, REASSIGNED_CAPACITY, REASSIGNED_START_TIME and REASSIGNED_STOP_TIME Data Elements. The transmission service rights being transferred must have been purchased from the TP (REQUEST_TYPE of ORIGINAL with TP as SELLER) or transferred from another TC (REQUEST_TYPE of TRANSFER with that TC as SELLER). The aggregation of all REASSIGNED_xxx Data Elements must match the capacity and time frame of the TRANSFER request as specified in the CAPACITY_GRANTED (and/or CAPACITY_REQUESTED), START_TIME and STOP_TIME Data Elements of that transaction. If for any reason the TP disapproves of the TRANSFER, the TP must set the request's status to ANNULLED, and all rights will revert back to the Original TC.

The Transmission Provider may post a TRANSFER request directly on OASIS on behalf of the Original TC and Assignee after confirming the transaction with both parties. The information required to be posted shall be identical to that posted for TRANSFERs conducted on OASIS. The IMPACTED attributed will be incremented for each of the Original TC's reservations referenced by the REASSIGNED_REF Data Elements and be viewable with the ***reduction*** template.

…

4.3.6.1 Customer Capacity Purchase Request (transrequest)

The **Customer Capacity Purchase Request** (Input) (***transrequest***) is used by the Customer to request the purchase of transmission services or request changes to previously submitted reservations for transmission services. The response simply acknowledges that the Customer's request was received by the OASIS Node. It does not imply that the Seller has received the request. Inputting values into the reference Data Elements is optional.

CUSTOMER_CODE and CUSTOMER_DUNS shall be determined from the registered connection used to input the request.
Supporting "profiles" of service, which request different capacities (and optionally price) for different time periods within a single request, is at the discretion of the Primary Provider. Continuation records may be used to indicate requests for these service profiles; use of continuation records is only supported when using the CSV Format upload of Template data. Each segment of a profile is represented by the Data Elements CAPACITY_REQUESTED, START_TIME, and STOP_TIME, which define the intervals in time overwhich a non-zero MW demand is being requested. The initial segment of a profile is defined by the CAPACITY_REQUESTED, START_TIME and STOP_TIME Data Elements specified in the first/only record submitted; subsequent segments are specified in continuation records each containing the appropriate CAPACITY_REQUESTED, START_TIME and STOP_TIME values defining the segment. Provider's may optionally support price negotiation on segments of a profiled reservation request. In this case, the BID_PRICE Data Element is also included in each continuation record. If the BID_PRICE Data Element is not specified in the continuation records, the BID_PRICE specified in the first/only record submitted will be applied to the entire reservation request.
For requesting transmission services which include multiple paths, the following fields may be specified using continuation records: PATH_NAME, POINT_OF_RECEIPT, and POINT_OF_DELIVERY. Supporting multiple paths or multiple POINT_OF_RECEIPT and POINT_OF DELIVERY is at the discretion of the Provider.
The START_TIME and STOP_TIME indicate the requested period of service.
When the request is received at the OASIS Node, the TSIP assigns a unique ASSIGNMENT_REF value and queues the request with a time stamp. The STATUS for the request is QUEUED. The IMPACTED counter is initially set to 0. If the new request is not modifying an existing reservation (as indicated by a null value for the RELATED_REF Data Element) and the SELLER is the Primary Provider, REQUEST_TYPE must either be specified as "ORIGINAL" or be left null and OASIS will substitute the default value of "ORIGINAL". If the new request is not modifying an existing reservation and the SELLER is not the Primary Provider, REQUEST_TYPE must either be specified as "RESALE" or "TRANSFER". ~~or be~~ If left null, ~~and~~ OASIS will substitute the default value of "RESALE".
If the new request is modifying an existing transmission reservation, the Data Elements REQUEST_TYPE and RELATED_REF must be entered. RELATED_REF contains the ASSIGNMENT_REF for the transmission reservation being modified, and REQUEST_TYPE must be one of MATCHING, REDIRECT, DEFERRAL, RENEWAL, TRANSFER, or a Primary Provider registered value.
Specification of a value YES in the PRECONFIRMED field authorizes the TSIP to automatically change the STATUS field in the ***transstatus*** Template to CONFIRMED when that request is ACCEPTED by the Seller.
…

4.3.6.2 Status of Customer Purchase Request (transstatus)

The **Status of Customer Purchase Request** (***transstatus***) is provided upon the request of any Customer or Provider to indicate the current status of one or more

reservation records. Users may also view any transaction's status. However, the SOURCE and SINK may be masked for User requests until Transmission Providers must make source and sink information available at the time the request status posting is updated to show that a transmission request is confirmed.
Continuation records may be returned in association with a transmission reservation to convey information regarding: 1) sale or assignment of transmission rights on the secondary market (reassignments), 2) profiled requests, or 3) service over multiple paths Each continuation record associated with a transmission reservation shall be identified by the CONTINUATION_FLAG Data Element set to 'Y' and include the ASSIGNMENT_REF Data Element.
When a transmission reservation request acquires its rights to transmission service as the result of a sale or assignment of transmission rights on the secondary market, the identity of the original reservation, capacity, and time interval over which rights are assigned to the new reservation are defined by the Data Elements REASSIGNED_REF, REASSIGNED_CAPACITY, REASSIGNED_START_TIME, and REASSIGNED_STOP_TIME. These Data Elements will be returned in continuation records when more than one set of reassignment information is associated with a reservation.
If the transmission reservation has an associated profile, either as a result of the submission of CAPACITY_REQUESTED varying over time (support for Customer reservation profiles is at the discretion of the Provider) or due to the Provider offering partial service specifying a CAPACITY_GRANTED varying over time, then CAPACITY_GRANTED, CAPACITY_REQUESTED, START_TIME and STOP_TIME for the segments of the profile will be returned in continuation records. If the Provider supports negotiation of price on each segment of a Customer profiled request, BID_PRICE and OFFER_PRICE will also be returned with CAPACITY_REQUESTED, CAPACITY_GRANTED, START_TIME and STOP_TIME.
If the Provider supports reservations submitted on multiple paths, continuation records specifying PATH_NAME, POINT_OF_RECEIPT, and POINT_OF_DELIVERY associated with the reservation would be returned in continuation records.
The AFFILIATE_FLAG will be set by the TSIP to indicate whether or not the Customer is an affiliate of the Primary Provider. The NEGOTIATED_PRICE_FLAG will be set by the TSIP to indicate whether the OFFER_PRICE is higher, lower, or the same as the BID_PRICE. Any time that a confirmed transmission reservation's rights to schedule up to the amount of CAPACITY_GRANTED is reduced, either due to secondary market sales, partial displacements, Provider initiated "recalls" of capacity, etc., the IMPACTED Data Element shall be incremented. Specific information regarding the MW level and reason for reduction in reserved capacity is viewable using the *reduction* Template.

Template: **transstatus**

1. **Query**

   SELLER_CODE*
   SELLER_DUNS*
   CUSTOMER_CODE*
   CUSTOMER_DUNS*
   PATH_NAME*

POINT_OF_RECEIPT*
POINT_OF_DELIVERY*
SERVICE_INCREMENT*
TS_CLASS*
TS_TYPE*
TS_PERIOD*
TS_WINDOW*
TS_SUBCLASS*
STATUS*
START_TIME (Beginning time of service)
STOP_TIME
START_TIME_QUEUED (Beginning time queue)
STOP_TIME_QUEUED
NEGOTIATED_PRICE_FLAG
ASSIGNMENT_REF
REASSIGNED_REF
RELATED_REF
SALE_REF
REQUEST_REF
DEAL_REF
COMPETING_REQUEST_FLAG
TIME_OF_LAST_UPDATE

2. **Response**

CONTINUATION_FLAG
ASSIGNMENT_REF
SELLER_CODE
SELLER_DUNS
CUSTOMER_CODE
CUSTOMER_DUNS
AFFILIATE_FLAG (Set by TSIP)
PATH_NAME
POINT_OF_RECEIPT
POINT_OF_DELIVERY
SOURCE
SINK
CAPACITY_REQUESTED
CAPACITY_GRANTED
SERVICE_INCREMENT
TS_CLASS
TS_TYPE
TS_PERIOD
TS_WINDOW
TS_SUBCLASS
NERC_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY
OTHER_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY

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START_TIME
STOP_TIME
CEILING_PRICE
OFFER_PRICE
BID_PRICE
PRICE_UNITS
PRECONFIRMED
ANC_SVC_LINK
ANC_SVC_REQ
POSTING_REF
SALE_REF
REQUEST_REF
DEAL_REF
IMPACTED (Greater than 0, if another reservation impacts this reservation)
COMPETING_REQUEST_FLAG
REQUEST_TYPE
~~**ORIGINAL, RESALE, REDIRECT, MATCHING,DEFERRAL, RENEWAL, {registered}**~~
RELATED_REF
NEGOTIATED_PRICE_FLAG ("L" if Seller accepted Price is lower than OFFER_PRICE in *transoffering* Template; "H" if higher; otherwise blank)
STATUS =
RECEIVED, QUEUED, INVALID, STUDY, REBID, COUNTEROFFER, ACCEPTED, DECLINED, SUPERSEDED, REFUSED, CONFIRMED, WITHDRAWN, DISPLACED, ANNULLED, RETRACTED
STATUS_NOTIFICATION
STATUS_COMMENTS
TIME_QUEUED
RESPONSE_TIME_LIMIT
TIME_OF_LAST_UPDATE
PRIMARY_PROVIDER_COMMENTS
SELLER_REF
SELLER_COMMENTS
CUSTOMER_COMMENTS
SELLER_NAME
SELLER_PHONE
SELLER_FAX
SELLER_EMAIL
CUSTOMER_NAME
CUSTOMER_PHONE
CUSTOMER_FAX
CUSTOMER_EMAIL
REASSIGNED_REF
REASSIGNED_CAPACITY (Capacity from each previous transaction)
REASSIGNED_START_TIME
REASSIGNED_STOP_TIME

…

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Appendix A – Data Dictionary:
[ed. Definition of REQUEST_TYPE must be updated to include TRANSFER.]

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Using OASIS to process and record redirects of transmission service is a difficult task. There are many issues related to the redirect and resale functionality, but most are caused by provider business rules or vendor design choices. The primary issue concerns redirects of transmission service. The current OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold (reassigned) transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as REDIRECTS, that use this resold or reassigned transmission service. This is only an issue when the 2nd customer wants to redirect transmission usage to a constrained path. Currently, unless the provider intervenes on the backend, that provider only has the option to deny this type of transaction when it is tagged.

b. Description of Recommendation:

In considering the request to clarify/standardize treatment of REDIRECT requests for transmission service acquired on the secondary market, the OASIS 1A Task Force determined that a more fundamental set of business practices should be specified dealing with the secondary transmission market. This issue has been discussed in the past in both the NERC Market Interface Committee (MIC) and the Electronic Scheduling Collaborative. The recommended standards presented here are in line with the discussions in those groups in that there are basically two major classes of secondary market transactions that must be recognized: 1) transfer of scheduling rights with no change in financial responsibility, and 2) transfer of all rights, including financial responsibility. Implementation of the second class of secondary market transaction (i.e., TRANSFER in the recommended standard), will require modifications to the OASIS S&CP and corresponding changes in OASIS software.

Standards Y.6 and Z.6 specifically address the issue of Redirects for secondary market transactions.

Standards Y.5.2 and Z.5.3 identify who is ultimately responsible for notification of the TP of the Resale or Transfer respectively. Note that in the case of Resales, the (re)seller documents off-OASIS sales since there is no incentive for that TC to give away rights to another TC without compensation and don't want to give the Assignee rights to "steal" rights from a TC by fraudulent use of the OASIS transassign template. In the case of Transfers, the Original TC could attempt to "dump" financial obligation on another entity without their approval if they could use the OASIS transassign template. Therefore, a TRANSFER request should be initiated by the Assignee

taking on the financial burden and won't be allowed to use transassign template, unless we make explicit restrictions in transassign that the Original TC's submission with request type of TRANSFER is to have an implied status of ACCEPTED (as opposed to CONFIRMED for resales).

In support of the Recommendation Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service to the NAESB Executive Committee for a proposed business pracitce standard, please see the following sets of NAESB subcommittee minutes:

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304dm.pdf
WEQ ESS/ ITS	April 6, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
WEQ ESS	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc
WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	July 14, 2004	

c. Business Purpose:

The Business Practices will provide market participants with procedures for providing any necessary data for the secondary market sales of transmission service. These standards address certain provisions of Section 23 in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff related to the "Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service."

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

ESS and ITS Meeting Agenda Item

Washington, D.C.
November 17-18, 2004

NERC and NAESB Subcommittee Coordination

Action: The subcommittees should discuss how NERC and NAESB subcommittees, specifically NAESB's Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee (ESS), Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS), Joint OASIS II Information Task Force (JOITF), and NERC's Interchange Subcommittee (IT) and Transaction Information Task Force (TISWG), and both groups' Registry Task Forces, would coordinate work on the following:

- OASIS 1A and II
- TSIN Registry (Possibly including Registry related databases e.g., Book of Flowgates)
- E-Tagging
- Coordinate Interchange (Including Version 0 and Version 1 business practices and reliability standards)
- Development of a Functional Model Operator Manual, providing a procedure that incorporates business practices and reliability standards.
- Systems security, PKI and eMARC (May not be for these groups to address)
- Industry tools and systems (Should a NERC / NAESB group keep tabs on what is being developed and what needs to be developed)?
- Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) Some aspects of the IDC become the responsibility of the above subcommittees?

Action: The group should also discuss refining the definition, and defining the implementation, for the following Functional Model functions:

- Interchange Authority Function
- Transmission Service Provider
- Purchasing-Selling Entity (for Interchange)
- Market Operator (for Interchange)
- Other FM functions that involve scheduling, Interchange, and communication of data between the market and reliability entities

Action: In the past, coordination has taken place on a somewhat informal and ad hoc basis. The subcommittees should develop a subcommittee coordination process and identify a plan for addressing the above items.

Background

NERC and NAESB subcommittees have coordinated work on issues and standards that have overlapping reliability and business practices implications. For example, the coordinate interchange groups (NAESB's CI Business Practice Task Force and NERC's

Interchange Subcommittee and CI SAR and Standard Drafting Teams) have coordinated their work to develop Version 0 standards and continue to work on Version 1 standards. Recently, NERC and NAESB have formed a joint group to address TLR.

Subcommittee coordination was discussed at the September 28, 2004 meeting of the JOITF. Jagjit Singh, chairman of the JOITF, noted that there was a need to work with NERC on changes to the Registry for OASIS. The JOITF requested that NERC provide liaisons to the JOITF from eleven NERC groups. The JOIFT letter points to the need for a more defined plan for subcommittee communication and coordination.

The NERC Board of Trustees and Market Committee, NAESB's Executive Committee and Business Practices Subcommittee, and the Joint Information Committee (JIC), which is a joint group of NERC and NAESB, provide high-level guidance to both groups in the form of JOUs and assignments. This subcommittee discussion is to address how the referenced subcommittees will address those issues defined above. The action plan will be in support of the guidance and instructions from the respective overseeing groups.

The NERC Operating Committee approved the following motions at its November 10, 2004 meeting.

John Anderson moved that the Operating Committee accept the Market Committee's recommendation to disband and ask the joint Executive Committees, before the February BOT meeting, to recommend to the Board how to continue coordination between NERC and NAESB.

Friendly amendment – Ed Riley moved that the NERC OC subcommittees continue their coordination with NAESB.

Both motions were Approved.

Gordon Scott

Catgory	Issue/Requirements	Comments	Vision Item
General	Transmission and generation outage schedule.	I am assuming this was how to post these outages and how to link the outages to the curtailments	Ensure Reliable System Operations/Accommodate Data Publishing to Industry
Portfollio Management	Tagging does not take into consideration when an entity has transmission rights over several paths and there is a curtailment. It is cumbersome to cancel the tags and reschedule over different paths.	This would require OASIS to keep into account the options for rescheduling of transmission to serve the high priority loads first.	Facilitate Electronic Scheduling of Interchange Transactions
Portfollio Management	Under the current method there is no way of defining primary and alternate paths in a pathed environment.	Same as the previous one but in a contract path scenario	
Business Practices/Tariff	Under the current method control areas and operators do not operate consistently and provide quick feedback.		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Business Practices/Tariff and order 638	Coordination of the tag chains in a timely fashion, including the timing of transmission approval		Facilitate Electronic Scheduling of Interchange Transactions
Software	Difficulties with ATC calculations doubling the quantity of TSRs and tags on the transmission side.	This sounds like a problem with specific implementation.	Function Consistently and Reliably
Business Practice/UI	A totally automated centralized scheduling process that is not keyed to a single transmission provider's process	This may be due to business practice differences and could be data presentation or information exchange differences.	Function Consistently and Reliably
Portfollio Management	Under the current method rescheduling within the hour when a transmission path fails or generator goes out is very difficult.	There were several which deal with rescheduling as the congestion or curtailment happen.	Facilitate Electronic Scheduling of Interchange Transactions
UI	Customized portals.	May be style sheets with XML is desired.	Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Interface with back end/ Dynamic notification.	Real time information.	More timely information update for both Reliability and market sides!	Accommodate Data Publishing to Industry
S&CP. IT standards	Process improvements including standard APIs.	This is the core of S&CP	Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
S&CP. IT standards	Automated generation of tags or reservations for ramp.	No dual entry or processing	Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication

Settlements	Automated after the fact and control area checkouts.	Only energy and not financial.	Accommodate Data Publishing to Industry
Certification	Formal OASIS II certification so that counterparties are assured experienced personnel are available to modifications.		Function Consistently and Reliably
S&CP. IT standards	Standard technology interfaces incorporating electronic scheduling and uniform practices.		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Performance	Address the flooding of cue issue from OASIS 1A.	Make sure enough software and business practice controls are in place for ensuring good system performance	Function Consistently and Reliably
UI/Implementation	Limiting tag field length to an appropriate range that would reduce input errors.	User Interface should be intutive and help with proper data entry.	Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
S&CP. IT standards	Uniform state descriptions	?	Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
S&CP. IT standards	An OASIS interface that is flexible to accommodate business rule changes.		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Communications	A status indicator related to market evaluation issues for transactions.		Accommodate Data Publishing to Industry
Communications	Adequate training and testing.		Function Consistently and Reliably
Performance	Robust and secure.		Function Consistently and Reliably
Implementation	More accurate estimate of system implementation cost.		Implement in a Cost-Effective Manner
Business Practices	OASIS II is a different paradigm with different responsibilities for the parties regarding input of data. That message must be conveyed to the industry.		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Business Practices and IT	Provide functions to automate deal creation, for example drafts or partial plans.		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication
Business Practices	Develop a system that incents participation from non-jurisdictional entities.		Function Consistently and Reliably
IT software issues	Rules of version upward/downward compatibility.		Function Consistently and Reliably
Seams?	Solutions for business system interfaces and possibly internal business process solutions		Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication

S&CP. IT standards/ Functional model	**Identification of or agreement with the messages exchanged between the IA and BA. The BA will get information about business transactions via NAESB standards through the IA.**		**Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication**
S&CP. IT standards	**Method for communicating causes of BA redispatch of system schedules back to market participants.**		**Ensure Reliable System Operations**
?	**It was noted that many schedules may no go through the IA as currently defined.**		**Ensure Reliable System Operations**
Certification	**Potential levels of compliance with OASIS 2.**		**Function Consistently and Reliably**
Documentation	**Proposed organization through numerous S&CP documents or a multiple sectioned single S&CP document, with each relating to a specific function.**		**Provide Standards for Electronic Data Communication**

Web Services Architecture Proposal

This proposal recommends that all communications between an OASIS node and any other entity will be via web services provided through the internet. These services architecture depend on the information exchange processes that must be modeled. Reviewing the use cases and the current oasis and etag functionality, following are the basic information exchange processes that are to be carried out by OASIS II:

1. Post information for user community. (fire and forget to multiple users)
2. Carry out a transaction between two parties. (Request and Response)
3. Carry out transaction between multiple parties.
    a. Bidding and settlement process (Negotiations)
    b. Auction process (Transmission Auction)
    c. Coordination of transactions (etag authority)
4. Event notifications. (Publish and Subscribe) One could put in conditions on this notification such as when the ATC on a path falls below or above a certain level.
5. cryptographically sign and verify
6. Audit Trail of Messages

Some of these process where there is a request/response type of communications, some will be synchronous and some will be asynchronous. The asynchronous process will require a uniuqe identifier to be carried with the message (example etag) and it's response(s). If there are multiple responses, then there will need to be an idnetifier for each response in addition to the message indentifier.

It may be possible to achieve all the communications using request/response and publish suscribe type of web services. This should be disscussed among the team members and finalized soon.

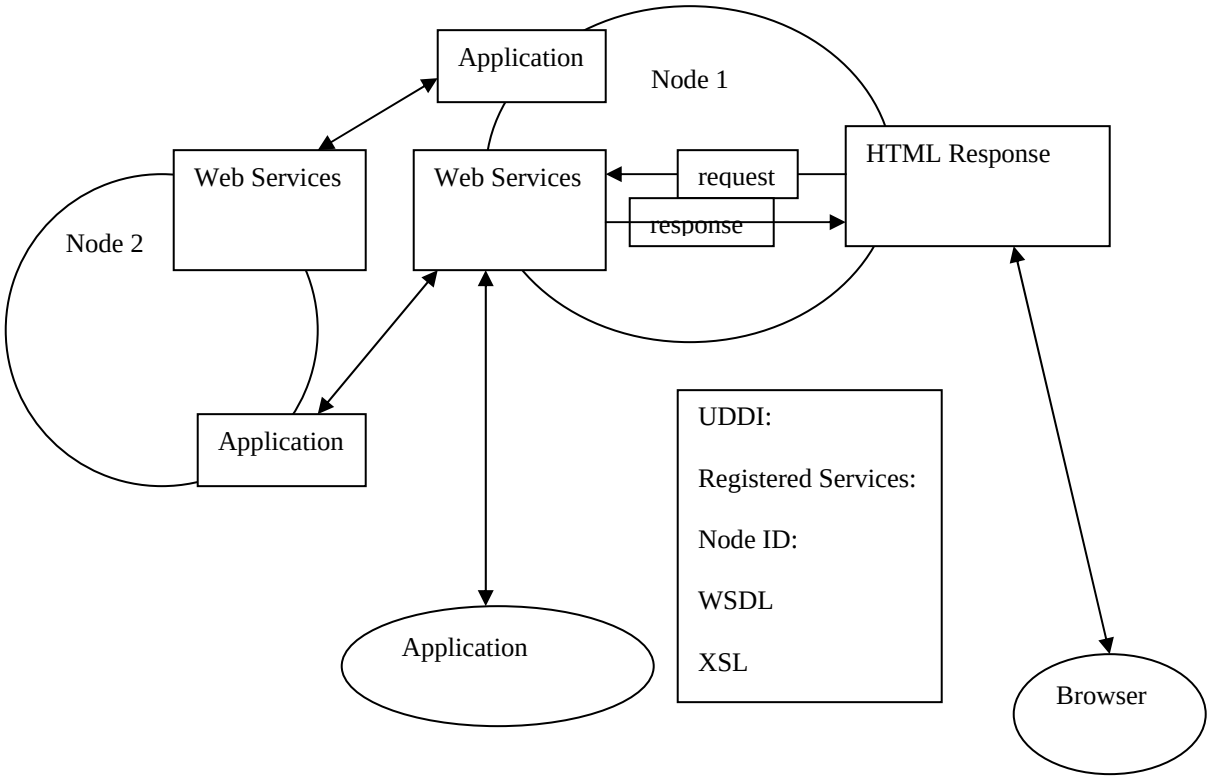
The framework that would be used for the OASIS II implementation would be of "Web Services". These services are nothing but a set of applications provided by a node that use:

- SOAP over HTTP or HTTPS as the communications protocol.
- XML for payload.
- Use WSDL as the service description language
- Have a UDDI where Services are registered.

The assumption for the OASIS II node is to provide all the data using web services. In some cases where the users may want to have a direct HTML connection to the node for information gathering and transactions, then the node must provide an interface that uses the web services as a middle layer for the data exchange. This requires creation of a XSL (Style Sheet) for each of the response to the service. The XSL for each response will provide the format for HTML presentations.

This proposal is to create distributed web services architecture for OASIS II. This is a flexible architecture and will allow existing services to be encapsulated in soap and be provided with minimal changes to the software. ETAG service as it is today will fit into this architecture without any change.

The following figure gives an overview of how the web services architecture will work. The advantage of having web services provide all the interfaces is that it will up to the receiving applications to program the request and processing of information. If all nodes provide the same or a subset of the global services, then the receiving application will need to code only one standard for getting the same data from each node.



The implementation taskforce will need to define every type of communications and the payload structure for the services needed to implement the use cases.

Attached is an example of the asynchronous request/response service SRP has implemented to exchange scheduling data.

Request/Response Webservice Interface

Prepared by: Thuan N. Nguyen
Jagjit Singh
Rick Lowther
11/11/2004

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Introduction

This document describes the interface design between an Interchange Scheduling (IS) system and a Trader Scheduling (TSCH) system. The IS/TSCH interface is based on basic web services model. In this model, each system has published web services that are invoked by the requester via a web request. This model requires each system to have one web service requester module or function and a corresponding web service response module.

Each system responds to requests from the service requester. The service requester has parameters in the soap action to identify the service being requested and has data in the request payload.

The messaging system has three layers:

- Application Message and Queue Management Layer
- SOAP Messaging Layer
- HTTP Communications Layer

The application layer provides the application-to-application communication for exchange of transaction data. The application-to-application interface is asynchronous. To reduce the problem of waiting for a response, the system is designed as an asynchronous request/response at the application level. In order to correlate an asynchronous response message with its request message, a message ID included in the request message payload is returned in the response message payload.

The SOAP messaging layer provides a synchronous response for each request. At this layer, the requester gets a response message indication if the receiver has received the message. If for some reason the requested service is not available, the requester SOAP layer will generate an error and an error message for this failure.

The HTTP communications layer is used to provide asynchronous web communications between web servers.

The basics of the protocol are shown in figure 1.

There are three basic services (messages) provided by the web services system. These services are:

1. receiverequest
2. receivedata
3. receiveack

receiverequest: This service is provided to collect and respond to requests for transaction data. It performs following functions:

- Respond to the requester with an acknowledgement that the request has been received. Since this is done at the HTTP level, it cannot indicate the validity of the transaction data request.
- Parse the payload and store the transaction data request in the application's outbound queue.
- A timer-initiated program collects the transaction data and invokes the receivedata service of the sender, passing a response payload containing the transaction data. If transaction data request is invalid, then the receivedata service is invoked with an error message in the response payload.

receivedata: This service receives transaction data contained in the request payload. It performs following functions:

- Respond to the requester with an acknowledgement that the request has been received. Since this is done at the HTTP level, it cannot indicate the validity of the transaction data.
- Parse the payload and store the transaction data in the inbound queue for user approval or automatic transaction update.
- A timer-initiated program processes user approved, rejected and timed-out transaction data. When an acknowledgement of receipt is requested by the sender, it invokes the receiveack service of the sender, passing a response payload that indicates whether the transaction data was invalid, accepted, rejected or queued for user approval. When the transaction data is received in response to an earlier request, the program sets the response-received timestamp.

receiveack: This service receives acknowledgements for previously sent transaction data where an acknowledgement of receipt was requested. It performs the following functions:

- Respond to the requester with an acknowledgement that the request has been received. Since this is done at the HTTP level, it cannot indicate the validity of the acknowledgement data.
- Parse the payload and execute the program that receives acknowledgements. The program sets the data sent successfully timestamp.

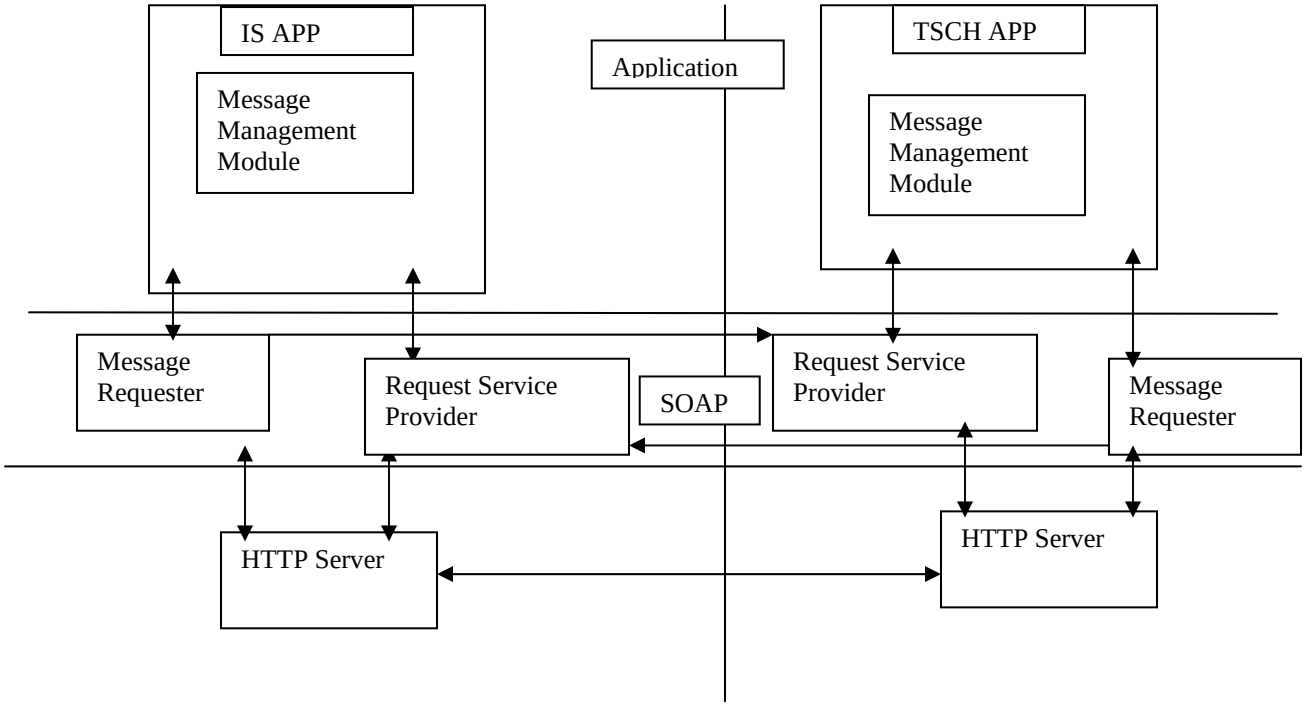

IS APP
Message Management Module
Application
TSCH APP
Message Management Module
Message Requester
Request Service Provider
SOAP
Request Service Provider
Message Requester
HTTP Server
HTTP Server

Figure 1

Definitions

SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is a lightweight protocol intended for exchanging structured information in a decentralized distributed environment. It uses XML technologies to define an extensible messaging framework providing a message construct that can be exchanged over a variety of underlying protocols.
Apache SOAP	It is an implementation of SOAP. It supersedes the W3C SOAP specification. It is an XML based protocol that consists of three parts: and envelope that defines a framework for describing what is in a message and how to process it, a set of encoding rules for expressing instances or application-defined datatypes, and a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses.
XML Schema	Provides a means for defining the structure, content, and semantics of XML documents.
Web Service	A generic term for basically any "service" that can be called over a TCP/IP network using SOAP or other safe message-encapsulating protocol. Web services are effectively available function calls that receive some data and return some data.
WSDL	Web Services Description Language (WSDL) is used to define Web services and describes how to access them. WSDL allows tools to interpret Web services and code-generate client-side wrappers. WSDL describes everything an application developer would need to know in order to invode a Web service. - URL - Service Name - Arguments

API Specifications

Method	Description
receiverequest	Used for requesting data from IS.
receivedata	Used for sending data to IS.
receiveack	Used for send acknowledgement to IS.

XML Schema definitions

There are 3 different XML schemas involved.

Name	Description
requestTransaction.xsd	Used to validate receiverequest dataset.
dataTransaction.xsd	Used to validate receivedata dataset
dataAck.xsd	Used to validate receiveack dataset.

These files will be hosted on http://POB1001F/xml.

SOAP Request

Below is an example of a simple SOAP request. This request calls the method **receiverequest**. As you can see, the SOAP protocol for this example has two basic parts--the envelope and the body (SOAP also defines an optional header which we will not discuss here). The envelope portion must be present in all

SOAP messages. The envelope is the top-level element used for parsing the XML SOAP message and includes a link to the schema and encoding specification used by the message--in this case from the SOAP v1.1 specification on the W3C site. The body portion which starts with the <soap:Body> tag determines what the SOAP message was meant to do. In this case, it specifies the **receiverequest** tag which we assume (and it does) points to a **receiverequest** function on the recipient server.

```
POST /WEBSERVICES/SOAP HTTP/1.1
Host: POB4122
Connection: Keep-Alive
User-Agent: EasySoap++/0.6
Content-Type: text/xml; charset="UTF-8"
SOAPAction: "srpwebservices/n_ISexchange.receiverequest return,java.lang.String,return
in,java.lang.String,as_xml"
Content-Length: 1103

<E:Envelope
       xmlns:E="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
       xmlns:A="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
       xmlns:s="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:y="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
       E:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
<E:Body>
<receiverequest>
<as_xml
       s:type="y:string">&lt;?xml version=&quot;1.0&quot; encoding=&quot;UTF-8&quot;
standalone=&quot;no&quot;?&gt;&#xd;

&lt;REQUEST xmlns=&quot;http://POB4122:80/xml&quot;
xmlns:xsi=&quot;http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance&quot;
xsi:schemaLocation=&quot;http://POB4122:80/xml
http://POB4122:80/xml/requestTransaction.xsd&quot;&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;XREF&gt;AZPS_GOS010000079_CISO&lt;/XREF&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;XREF_TYPE&gt;E&lt;/XREF_TYPE&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;START&gt;08/30/2004 13:10:51&lt;/START&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;STOP&gt;08/30/2004 14:10:51&lt;/STOP&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;TZ&gt;MS&lt;/TZ&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;ID&gt;1&lt;/ID&gt;&#xd;
       &lt;SOAP_ACTION&gt;http://POB4122:80/soap?ACTION=RECEIVEDATA&amp;amp;SYSTEM=IS&lt;/SO
AP_ACTION&gt;&#xd;
&lt;/REQUEST&gt;&#xd;
</as_xml>
</receiverequest>
</E:Body>
</E:Envelope>
```

SOAP Response

Next, let's show a simple SOAP response. It's similar to the SOAP request, but in this case the body has the response data. The body contains the return values for the function called in the request. In this case, it returns the text.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Jaguar Server Version 4.2
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 709

 <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:SOAP-
ENC="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"  SOAP-
ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" >
<SOAP-ENV:Body>
<m:receiverequestResponse xmlns:m="srpwebservices/n_ISexchange" >
<return xsi:type="xsd:string">&lt;?xml version=&quot;1.0&quot; encoding=&quot;UTF-8&quot;
standalone=&quot;yes&quot;?&gt;
&lt;RESPONSE&gt;
       &lt;REQUEST_STATUS&gt;200&lt;/REQUEST_STATUS&gt;
       &lt;ERROR_MESSAGE/&gt;
&lt;/RESPONSE&gt;
</return>
</m:receiverequestResponse>
</SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

Invoking a Web Service from a PowerBuilder Client

```
SOAPCONNECTION lsc_SoapConn
STRING         ls_soapResponse,ls_payload
LONG           ll_return
DATASTORE      lds_xml

//*************************************************************
// WEBSERVICE proxy
//*************************************************************
srpwebservices_n_ISexchangeserviceport l_proxy

//*************************************************************
// Create the SOAP Connection
//*************************************************************
lsc_SoapConn = CREATE SoapConnection

//*************************************************************
// DEBUG – generate a logfile of the SOAP request
//*************************************************************
//lsc_SoapConn.SetOptions("SoapLog=~"C:\\soaplogDataSet.txt~"")


//*************************************************************
// Generate Payload to be sent
// Use PowerBuilder Built-In Function to Generate XML
//*************************************************************
// ls_payload = lds_xml.Object.DataWindow.Data.XML


//*************************************************************
// Instantiate
//*************************************************************
ll_return = lsc_SoapConn.CreateInstance(l_proxy,"srpwebservices_n_ISexchangeserviceport")
```

```
IF( ll_return = 0 ) THEN
	TRY
		//*****************************************************************
		// Make WEBSERVICE call
		//*****************************************************************
		ls_soapResponse = l_proxy.receivedata(ls_payload)
	CATCH( SoapException e )
		//*****************************************************************
		// Process any errors
		//*****************************************************************
	END TRY
END IF
DESTROY l_proxy
```

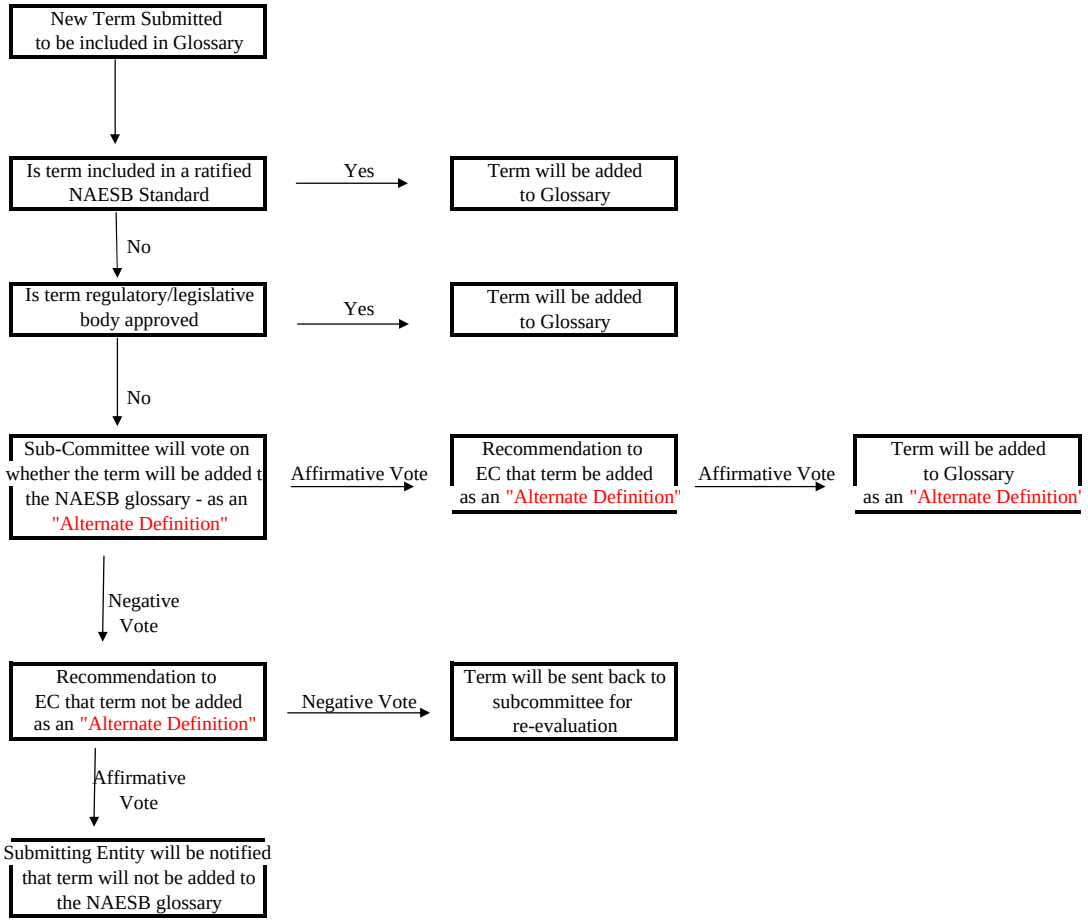
References

For more information on using Webservices and XML datawindow, see

- User's Guide – Chapter 27
- Web Service Toolkit User's Guide
- Application Techniques – Chapter 13
- Power Builder Extension Reference
- SOAP Installation

These documents are located on \\srpnas01\pobshare\srp\pob\ca\TGO\IS.

Procedure for submitting new term for inclusion in the NAESB Glossary



General Comments

The Sub-Committee will evaluate each term submitted to be added as an "Alternate Definition" based on:

1) Relevance of the term to the industry
2) Standing of organization where term is utilized

Voting by Sub-Committee will be based on a by balanced vote

NAESB WEQ GLOSSARY SUBMISSIONS
Guidelines for acceptance

As outlined in the NAESB WEQ Glossary Subcommittee mission statement, the WEQ glossary is not a standard that provides a single accepted definition for each term entered. It is a compendium of industry terms, and will strive to include multiple definitions of each term as appropriate. If a term has various meanings for various elements of the wholesale electric industry, each of those meanings should be included in the glossary.

The following guidelines are reasons a definition might not be selected for inclusion in the glossary.

1) The definition is too narrowly restricted in meaning, or is used by only one entity.
2) The definition submitted for inclusion is proprietary (such as used specifically for a single tariff.)
3) The definition stems from an unknown source or a source outside the electric industry.
4) The term itself is beyond the scope of issues dealt with by the NAESB WEQ.
5) The definition as submitted contains erroneous information. (These must be errors of fact, not differences of interpretation.)

While these guidelines may not mean automatic dismissal of the submitted term, they will stand as the benchmark for inclusion. The committee may use these guidelines as a means for rejecting or for simply requesting revisions to a submission.

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via email and posting

TO:	NAESB WEQ Seams Subcommittee Participants and Posting for Interested Parties
FROM:	DeDe Kirby, Meeting/Project Manager
RE:	Draft WEQ Seams Subcommittee Minutes – September 27, 2004
DATE:	October 1, 2004

NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant
Seams Subcommittee Meeting
September 27, 2004 – 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Central
Draft Minutes

1. Welcome

Mr. Cobb opened the meeting and the participants introduced themselves. Mr. Cargas gave the antitrust advice. The agenda was reviewed and adopted by consensus. The minutes from the August 12, 2004 meeting were reviewed and adopted by consensus.

2. Update on NERC Long-Term AFC/ATC Task Force

Mr. Green gave the update for the NERC Long-Term AFC/ATC Task Force. The Alliant West TLR Task Force was created by the NERC Markets Committee in response to a request from Reliant Energy in the Iowa area. The AWTTF was set-up to address concerns over increasing numbers of TLRs implemented in that region, as well as how the TLRs would impact the ability to supply firm load. The AWTTF filed a report in March of this year that contained several short term recommendations. Mr. Green explained that only one TLR five had been recently filed in that region. He added that this is attributed to cooler weather and increased imports from Manitoba Hydro.

Mr. Green explained that the Long-Term AFC/ATC Task Force was created to address long term recommendations that were included in the AWTTF report. The LTATF will give a final report on their findings in March 2005. He added that the task force will be reviewing and addressing issues across North America, but will be focused on the Eastern Interconnection and areas where AFC and ATC need to be coordinated. Mr. Green stated that several standards requests are likely to come from the task force's findings. He explained that requests stemming from the findings would follow standard process and be divided between NERC and NAESB appropriately. Mr. Bissonette added that the task force was reviewing definitions and requirements for AFC/ATC coordination, as well as reviewing the PJM/MISO agreement. For more information on the LTATF, please see the LTATF Home Page at http://www.nerc.com/~mc/ltatf.html.

3. Brief discussion and recap of JIC meeting on September 21-22, and review of modifications to request R04020 for standards on interchange scheduling standardized protocols

Ms. McQuade explained that R04016 "Energy Day" was discussed by the JIC and assigned to NAESB WGQ and WEQ. She stated that the JIC decided to delay action on R04020 "Electric Transaction Scheduling and Timelines" until more information was available pertaining to the scope of the request. She stated that R04021 "Operational Communications between Pipelines and Power Plants" was assigned to NAESB. NERC indicated that they would monitor the

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progress on the development of R04021. Ms. McQuade explained that a request for standards development pertaining to vegetation management and reliability was assigned to NERC.

4. Review of draft request and comments for standards on transmission market product definitions and priorities

Mr. Cobb explained that the following three requests for comments were posted on August 23: 1) "Request for Comments on Draft Request for Standards on Transmission Market Definitions and Priorities", located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_1Areq_com.doc; 2) "Request for Comments on Draft Request for Standards on the Replacement of Contract Paths for Flow-Based Transmission Service", located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_1Breq_com.doc; and 3) "Request for Comments on Draft Request for Standards on Energy Market Product Definitions", located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_3req_com.doc.

Mr. Cobb summarized the process of the Seams Subcommittee to date, including the creation of the Seams catalog, standard assignments made by JIC, and the prioritization of NAESB issues from submitted industry comments. He added that members of the subcommittee were now in the process of drafting requests for those issues identified as high priority. Mr. Cobb explained that the above requests for comments on draft requests for standards were identified as high priority. He added that a fourth request for standards development on scheduling issues with energy, drafted by TVA, had already been processed by the Triage Committee and assigned. He explained that the above three requests for comments on draft requests were posted to the industry in order to obtain more information prior to submitting the requests to NAESB for standards development.

Mr. Cobb stated that an individual or company could not be detained from submitting a request for standards development to NAESB. However, he added that the group should keep in mind industry comments that the Seams Subcommittee should spend time developing draft requests for standards that the industry desires.

Mr. Cobb stated that WEQ Seams Subcommittee was a scoping subcommittee. He reminded the group that the Triage Committee would decide if a request for standards development was within the scope of NAESB. He added that NAESB standards are voluntary, and that the purpose behind the draft request for standards on transmission market definitions and priorities was to help eliminate confusion within the industry and mitigate potential problems.

Mr. Davis commented that although NAESB standards are voluntary, they are filed with the FERC. Mr. Bissonette stated that the drafters of the requests consider submitting them to NAESB Triage, regardless of support obtained from these comments. Mr. Cobb said that general input from the group suggested that every issue submitted to the group did not need to be processed as a request for standards development.

Mr. Smith explained that after the last meeting of the Seams Subcommittee, he split the draft request for standards on transmission market product definitions and priorities apart from the draft request for standards on relating to the replacement of contract path with flow-based transmission service. He added a general comment that although it might be necessary to define some of the terms regionally in the request for standards on transmission market product definitions and priorities, national standards for several of the terms would be contained in the request.

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Mr. Bissonnette reviewed comments submitted by HydroQuebec, found on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_hqte3.doc. Mr. Smith explained that the draft request would cover definitions for both firm and financial markets, because both were presently in existence and being used. Mr. Bissonnette commented that firm has a different meaning when applied to physical and financial, and Mr. Smith agreed that both should be defined.

Mr. Cobb summarized those comments submitted by WAPA (Western Area Power Administration) located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_wapa.doc, and comments submitted by Exelon located at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_exelon1.doc. Mr. Cobb commented that the JIC will be aware of terms defined in a NAESB standard that impact NERC reliability issues. He added that involvement with NERC would continue in relation to the development of standards stemming from the catalog of Seams issues.

Ms. Kedrowski summarized the We Energies comments located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_weenergies.doc. She commented that the possibility of regional definitions in a standard had addressed her comments on the definitions. She added a general comment that one set of definitions overall would be beneficial be reducing confusion among industry participants.

Mr. Cobb summarized comments submitted by NRECA (National Rural Electric Cooperative Association) located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_nreca.doc. Mr. Cobb commented that the Triage Committee resolved issues concerning NAESB creating policy instead of standards.

Mr. Carter summarized comments submitted by Southern Company located on the web at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_southern_bulk_power.doc. Mr. Smith stated that the request could be changed to incorporate regional requirements for the flow based definition.

Mr. Smith reviewed the comments submitted by Southwest Power Pool located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_swpp.doc. Mr. Cobb stated that the amount of detail included in a standard will be determined by the standards development subcommittees.

Mr. Carter commented that standards requests submitted to NAESB should provide general direction for goals the requester would like to accomplish, along with enough detail for the JIC to make an informed decision. Mr. Green added that the amount of detail included in those standards requests submitted to the JIC was discussed at the September 21-22 JIC meeting, and that the issue would be raised at other NAESB meetings.

Mr. Cobb reviewed the comments submitted by ISO/RTO Standards Review Subcommittee, located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_irc3.doc. Mr. Smith stated that their concerns about including regional differences in definitions would be addressed.

Mr. Cobb summarized AEP's (American Electric Power) comments, found on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_aep.doc. AEP's comments were supportive of the effort and added that the standard request was duplicative of a NAESB annual plan item.

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Ms. Ell then commented that a more standardized set of definitions was needed for the industry, and that it would be beneficial for NERC and NAESB to cross-reference definitions. Mr. Carter agreed and informed her that the WEQ Glossary was currently in the process of reviewing industry definitions and would appreciate any comments.

Ms. Ell then volunteered to assist Mr. Smith with the rewrite of the draft standards request. Due to general support from the group for submittal of the standards request, Mr. Smith stated that he would be submitting the request for standards development to NAESB after revisions had been made.

5. Review of draft request and comments for standards on relating to the replacement of contract path with flow-based transmission service

Mr. Smith commented that he was neutral as to whether or not the draft request for standards on relating to the replacement of contract path with flow-based transmission service was submitted to NAESB. He added that many policy issues would need to be addressed, as well as the issue of cost-shifting. The draft request for standards would address future contracts. Mr. Smith stated that if the standard was developed, NERC would need to be included in the process, as well as FERC and the ISOs/RTOs.

Mr. Bissonette summarized HydroQuebec's comments located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_hqte1.doc. He commented that flow based solutions largely rely on what type of financial market structure a region has. He then questioned whether this standard was needed. Mr. Green reminded the group that although some regions might have the financial market structure to utilize flow-based, other regions did not, and for these reasons several Seams issues would need to be resolved. He added that a regional approach might be more useful.

Mr. Davis reviewed comments submitted by Entergy, located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_entergy.doc. Mr. Davis stated that flow-based transmission service was a policy issue for FERC, and not NAESB. He added that the industry had access to this type of flow-based methodology in the GAP experiment, and did not pick up on it due to issues of cost-shifting and overall cost. Mr. Davis stated that Entergy preferred that this request for standards development not be pursued by NAESB until after FERC had made a policy decision.

Mr. Cobb then stated that Exelon's comments (located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_exelon1.doc) stated that NERC should be included in the development of such a standard. WAPA's comments (located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_wapa.doc) stated that they would not be supportive of a flow-based industry wide standard at this time.

Mr. Smith recapped the We Energies comments, located on the web at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_weenergies.doc. Mr. Smith agreed that it would be a difficult transition if made.

Mr. Cobb summarized NRECA's comments (located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_nreca.doc) and SMUD's comments (located on the web at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_smud.doc) as being opposed to the request because it is more of a policy issues to be decided by FERC. Mr. Smith added that California Department of Water Resources State Wide Project (located on the web at

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http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_cawater.doc) supported those comments submitted by NRECA.

Mr. Smith summarized comments submitted by Alleghany (located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_allegheny.doc) as opposed to NAESB developing such a standard. However, if the request is submitted and NAESB does proceed with development, the RTO's, NERC, and the IRC should be included. Mr. Smith agreed and referred to his above comments that if a standard was developed, these entities would need to be included in the process.

Mr. Smith added the he had not reviewed Duke's comments prior to the meeting, and that they would be reviewed at a later time.

Mr. Cobb summarized the comments submitted by Salt River Project (located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_srp2.doc) as a request for clarification and statement that this type of flow-based industry wide standard would not be implemented in the near future.

Mr. Smith then reviewed comments submitted by the IRC, located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_irc1.doc. The IS0/RTO Standards Review Subcommittee stated that the JIC should be involved in the development of the standard. Mr. Smith agreed that several entities would need to be included.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the comments submitted by Mirant, located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_mirant2.pdf. He stated that the description section should be modified to clarify that the standard, if developed, would not be a mandate but rather a voluntary standard on how to implement flow-based if your company so chose.

Mr. Cobb summarized comments submitted by Cleco located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_cleco.doc. Mr. Smith agreed that a move to flow-based on individual transmission systems would be complex.

Mr. Carter reviewed those comments submitted by Southern Company, located on the web at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_southernco.doc. Mr. Carter explained that Southern did not support the replacement of contract path with flow-based transmission service. He added that the industry should wait to react until after FERC had made a policy decision.

Mr. Cobb summarized comments submitted by AEP, cited above, as stating that NAESB should work in conjunction with NERC on the development of such a standard.

Mr. Smith then commented that due to the lack of support from the comments, he was in favor of not submitting the request. Mr. Cobb stated that before making this decision, the Seams Subcommittee should try and contact those industry participants that submitted this issue to inform them of the lack of support. He added that more work and input were needed before Seams classified the request as having no industry support at this time, or stated that no business practices were needed in this area. However, Mr. Cobb commented that if Mr. Smith did not go forward with the request, other members of the industry interested in submitting similar requests should review these comments for guidance. Mr. Johnson added that at the present time, flow-based was not a high priority for the industry.

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6. Review of draft request and comments for standards on energy market product definitions

Ms. Anderson stated that after reviewing the comments, it might be best to apply the standard to the WECC only. She stated that the standard would be used to clarify who had the responsibility of supporting reserve. She explained that number nine of the request for standards, "If This Proposed Standard or Enhancement Is In Use, Who are the Trading Partners", would be revised to read "attributes of products" instead of "products."

Ms. Anderson commented that she would be presenting this request for standards development to the WECC at a meeting scheduled for October 7th.

Ms. York commented that TVA had submitted the "Into" definition, located on the web at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams092704w1.doc, to simplify the EEI definition which was over 2 pages in length. Ms. Russo commented that a summarized definition could cause potential legal problems, and Ms. York agreed to withdraw the definition.

Ms. Anderson stated that she would be presenting the request to the WECC on October 7th and an additional meeting would be held on October 13th in Chicago to address operational concerns of industry participants in the west. She asked that industry participants contact her if they wished to attend, and she would provide them with further information.

Ms. McQuade stated that NAESB could approve a regional practice, if Ms. Anderson submitted the request as applicable to the west only. Mr. Cobb asked the group if anyone was in favor of having the request apply to the east as well. General comments suggested that industry participants would not be in favor of having the standard apply to the east.

Mr. Cobb stated that comments submitted from R.J. Rudden and Associates, located on the NAESB website at http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_seams091004_rjrudden.doc, seemed to comprise another request for standards development. Mr. Cobb suggested an action item to contact Mr. Rudden for clarification, and Ms. McQuade volunteered to do so.

7. Discuss methodology for determining industry support

Mr. Cobb reviewed the action items from the meeting: 1) Mr. Smith will revise the draft request for standards on transmission market product definitions and priorities with the assistance of Ms. Ell; 2) the Seams Subcommittee would attempt to gauge industry support for the draft request for standards on relating to the replacement of contract path with flow-based transmission service and contact the industry participants that originally submitted the issue to Seams to clarify if they wished to move forward with the request; 3) Ms. Anderson is in the process of revising the draft request for standards on energy market product definitions and would present the request at additional meetings for interested industry participants; 4) and R.J. Rudden and Associates would be contacted by the NAESB office to clarify if they wished to submit a separate request for standards development. A tentative Seams Subcommittee conference call was scheduled for October 26th, to review the revised requests from Mr. Smith and Ms. Ell, and Ms. Anderson.

Mr. Yeager asked that examples of situations in which firm and non-firm definitions are not clear to the industry be included at the next meeting.

8. Adjourn

The meeting adjourned by consent at 3:45 p.m. Central.

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9. Attendance

Name:		Organization:	NAESB Member:
Anderson	Brenda	Bonneville Power Admin.	Yes
Bissonnette	Victor	Hydro-Quebec	Yes
Caletka	Patti	Energy East	Yes
Cargas	James	NAESB	N/A
Carter	Roman	Southern Company	Yes
Cobb	Steven	Salt River Project	Yes
Davis	Ed	Entergy	Yes
Ell	Lynnda	Entergy	Yes
Frazier-Keller	Cynthia	AEP	Yes
Green	Barry	OPG	Yes
Johnson	Alan	Mirant	Yes
Kedrowski	Barbara	We Energies	Yes
Kirby	DeDe	NAESB	N/A
Lauderdale	Melissa	Edison Electric Institute	Yes
McDonald	Roger	City of Tallahassee	No
McNeill	David	Entergy	Yes
McQuade	Rae	NAESB	N/A
Mellencamp	Lisa	Duke Energy	Yes
Russo	Dede	Reliant	No
Sager	Elizabeth	UBS	Yes
Salway	Jeff	AEP	Yes
Smith	Jerry	Arizona Public Service	Yes
Snyder	Abby	SDG&E	No
Wilbur	Bill	IMO	No
Yeager	Walt	Cinergy	Yes
York	Kathy	TVA	Yes

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 6

2004 WEQ Annual Plan

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NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY STANDARDS BOARD
2004 WEQ Annual Plan
Approved by the Board of Directors December 4, 2003
Modified by the WEQ Executive Committee – August 18, 2004

	Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
1	**Develop business practices standards as needed to complement reliability standards**		
	(a) Develop business practice standards to support and complement NERC reliability standards, NERC policies and NERC standards authorization requests (SARs). Current NAESB activities underway to develop business practice standards that are supportive of this annual plan item are:		Standards Review Subcommittee (SRS)[2]
	i. Develop Inadvertent Interchange Payback Business Practices		BPS (IIPTF)
	Status: Underway		
	ii. R03013 – Coordinate Interchange		ESS
	Status: Complete		
	iii. R03014 – Coordinate Operations		SRS
	Status: Complete		
	iv. R03017 -- Operate Within Limits		BPS
	Status: Underway		
	v. Balance Resources and Demand		SRS
	vi. Facility Ratings		SRS
	(b) Develop business practice standards applicable to the transition period from NERC policies to NERC reliability standards.		BPS/Various
	Status: Underway		
2	**Develop and Maintain Business Practice and Communication Standards for OASIS and Electronic Scheduling**		
	(a) Develop and/or maintain *business practice standards* as needed for OASIS and electronic scheduling including determining which, if any, ESC/OSC and other related industry groups' business practices and standards should be adopted as NAESB standards. Specific items to address include:		Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee (ESS)
	i. OASIS Phase IA (a) Adoption of business practices per FERC Order 638, 605,		ESS

[1] Dates in the completion column are by end of the quarter for completion by the assigned committee. The dates do not necessarily mean that the standards are fully staffed so as to be implementable by the industry, and/or ratified by membership. If one item is completed earlier than planned, another item can begin earlier and possibly complete earlier than planned. There are no begin dates on the plan.

[2] The Standards Review Subcommittee scopes, identifies and defines the standards development work to be done to support and complement NERC policies, SARs and NERC reliability standards. Once completed, the request, initial review document, scoping document and other work papers are transferred to the appropriate standards development subcommittee.

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	Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
	889 Status: Complete (b) Modify OASIS 1A as needed. Status: Underway		ESS/ITS
	ii. OASIS Phase II per FERC ANOPR (Docket no. RM00-10-000) and subsequent orders 1. Adoption/maintenance of ESC use cases 2. Adoption/maintenance of Functional Requirements Document 3. Develop and Maintain business practices to support and implement the ESC use cases Status: Underway		 ESS/ITS ITS ESS
(b)	Develop and/or maintain *standard communication protocols* and cybersecurity requirements as needed, including related industry standard communication protocols and cybersecurity requirements		Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS)
	(i) OASIS Phase IA (a) Adoption of S&CP version 1.4 Status: Complete (b) Modify OASIS 1A as needed. Status: Underway		 ESS/ITS
	(ii) OASIS Phase II per FERC ANOPR (Docket no. RM00-10-000) and subsequent orders Development of S&CP document Status: Underway		
	(iii) NERC PKI initiative Status: Underway		
3	**Develop business practices standards to Improve the Current Operation of the Wholesale Electric Market**		
	(a) Develop business practice standards needed to complement or assist specific seams mitigation efforts initiated by or coordinated with the NERC, the IRC, RTOs or ISOs, or other regional entities.		Seams/Various[3]

[3] The Seams Subcommittee scopes, identifies and defines the standards development work to be done related to the seams catalog. After seams catalog items are assigned to NAESB by the Joint Interface Committee, and the Seams Subcommittee completes its review and analysis, the request, initial review document, scoping document and other work papers are transferred to the appropriate standards development subcommittee.

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	Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
	Status: Underway		
4	**Determine the need for and develop, if necessary, standard(s) requests for electric or gas standards required to provide additional flexibility in generation scheduling (including gas nominations).**		Gas Electric Coordination Task Force[4]
	Status: Underway		

PROVISIONAL ITEMS

1 Develop standards and model business practices in accordance with FERC orders and rules issued in the SMD docket (RM01-12-000), or pursuant to Order Nos. 888 or 2000, or otherwise directed by the FERC.

2 Respond to FERC inquiries pertaining to business practice standard development and keep FERC informed on the nature and effectiveness of coordination activities with other standards setting organizations.

3 Develop business practice standards related to FERC's forthcoming generation interconnection orders (large and small generators), in Docket Nos. RM02-01-000 and RM02-12-000.

4 FERC Reporting of Electricity Prices

5 Develop business practice standards as requested by the regional and state advisory groups.

6 Develop electric purchase and sales contract.

[4] The Gas Electric Coordination Subcommittee is an ad hoc subcommittee comprised of participation by all four quadrants of NAESB to address the issues outlined in request number R03031, submitted by TVA and amended on November 20, 2003.

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Appendix
Comments Accompanying the Action Items and Provisional Items
For the 2004 Annual Plan Adopted by the Executive Committee – October 7, 2003

ACTION ITEMS:

1a The original 1(a) from the 2003 plan is implied and 1(b) and 1(c) have been rewritten as a part of this plan: 1(a) Apply NERC/NAESB MOU provisions in reviewing proposed reliability standards for their business practice implications, 1(b) Review existing NERC reliability policies and standards for their business practice implications, 1(c) Review each of the SARs in light of the NERC/NAESB MOU.

1b This is a new item that reflects the recent NERC decision to create Transition team. NAESB has been asked to join the Transition Team which is led by Gerry Cauley. NAESB members on the team are Charles Yeung, Rae McQuade and Michael Desselle.

2a The Information Technology Subcommittee has been formed and is currently reviewing existing lists of enhancements for OASIS 1A and OASIS 2. A NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee was created but is inactive awaiting input from the existing ESC industry group

2b The PKI request R03007 has been assigned to the NAESB WEQ to be addressed which is a portion of this annual plan item.

This item also corresponds to the 2003 WEQ Annual Plan item 4(h) Review activities of NERC CIPAG in light of NERC-NAESB MOU regarding cyber security requirements for their business practice and system communication standards implications.

3a A seams catalog is under development now and will identify many of the items to be included under this action item. This item was originally numbered item 4 in the 2003 WEQ Annual Plan. Several items were deleted, and will be added back to the plan if they are requested through the comments or meetings on the plan and the requesters indicate a willingness to participate in the standards development effort or in the drafting effort. The items removed from the 2003 plan are: 4(a) Establish a standardized electric trading day; 4(b). Identify and develop business practices on the public dissemination of market information.

Other items from the 2003 WEQ Annual Plan were reordered and renamed such as: 4(d) Develop business standards as necessary to resolve seams issues between ISOs and RTOs; 4(c) Establish standard business practices relating to: i) Definition and treatment of firm/nonfirm power; ii) Definition and treatment of firm/nonfirm transmission; iii) Provision of reserves for transactions across multiple control areas, 4(e) Develop standards for data requirements, data exchange and scheduling of day-ahead and real-time bilateral markets; and 4(h) Review activities of NERC CIPAG in light of NERC-NAESB MOU regarding cyber security requirements for their business practice and system communication standards implications.

Some items on the 2003 WEQ Annual Plan were considered assumed in each of the action items, so they were not specifically highlighted as a separate action item, such as : 4(f) Examine business practices and definitions currently in use to determine applicability on a North American basis and 4(g) Catalogue, assess and prioritize existing “standards” that have significant business practice implications.

4 This is a new item, not in the 2003 plan. It was added at the August 5 Executive Committee meeting.

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Appendix
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For the 2004 Annual Plan Adopted by the Executive Committee – October 7, 2003

PROVISIONAL ITEMS:

1 These items (originally items 3 and 7 of the 2003 Annual Plan) were reclassified as provisional and will be acted upon as such FERC actions are taken.

4 This is a new item, not in the 2003 plan. It was added at the August 5 Executive Committee meeting.

5 This is a new item, not in the 2003 plan. It was added at the August 5 Executive Committee meeting.

6 There is industry interest, but there is neither consensus to move forward at this time nor may resources be available.

On August 5, several of the WEQ EC members discussed possibly preparing a request that would add an item to the 2004 annual plan to develop a master service agreement. The request was prepared but subsequently withdrawn by the submitter due to an expected lack of resources.

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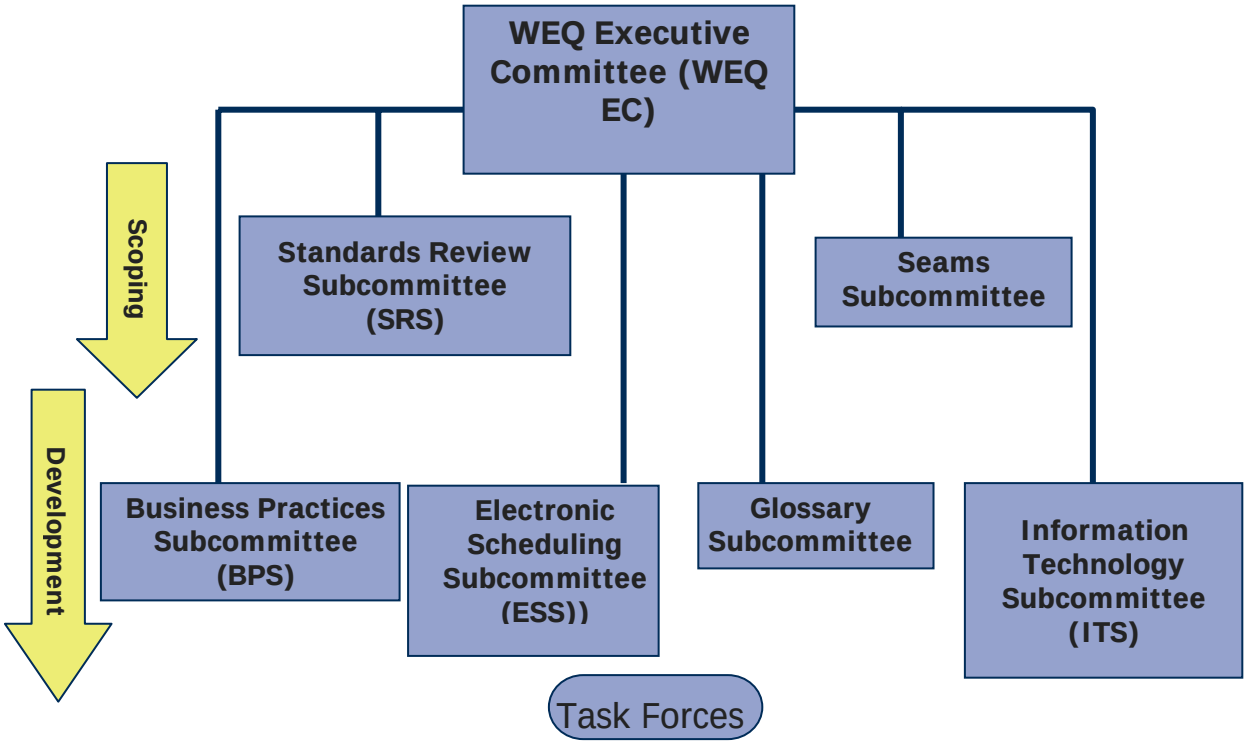
NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Committee Structure



Subcommittee Leadership is:

Executive Committee: Lou Oberski (WEQ EC Chair) and Steve Cobb (WEQ EC Vice Chair)

Standards Review Subcommittee: Raj Rana
Seams Subcommittee: Steve Cobb and Joe Rossignoli
Business Practices Subcommittee: Bob Goss, Joel Dison, Phil Cox
Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee: Joel Dison, Andy Rodriguez
Glossary Subcommittee: Tony Reed and Sherri Monteith
Information Technology Subcommittee: Monroe Landrum

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 7

Introduction to the Proposed Standards

Proposed Standards – R04005A : Oasis Baseline Cleanup

To: NAESB WEQ Executive Committee (EC)

From: Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee (ESS) and Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS)

Dear WEQ Executive Committee Members

The ESS and ITS have spent a tremendous amount of time over the last few months developing improvements to the "Business Practice Standards for Open Access Same Time Information Systems" that were ratified in April of this year. The result of that effort is six (6) recommendations for your consideration:

- R04005-A: Primarily format revisions to the ratified OASIS Business Practices
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04005a.doc
- R04006: Standards of Conduct reflecting FERC Order 2004 and 2004-A
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04006_SC.doc
- R04006-A: Revised Standards of Conduct reflecting FERC Order 2004-B
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04006a_SC_revised.doc
- R04011: Modifications to the OASIS S&CP based on requirements of FERC Order 2003
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04011.doc
- R04006-B: Modifications to the OASIS Business Practice Standard for handling multiple requests on OASIS
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04006B_MR.doc
- R04006-C: Modifications to the OASIS Business Practice Standard for handling Redirect requests on OASIS
  http://naesb.org/pdf/2004_weq_r04006C_R.doc

Realizing that there may be some confusion regarding these recommendations and the comments surrounding these recommendations, the ESS and ITS would like to provide the following summary and guidance to the EC.

This past spring, the WEQ EC passed, and the NAESB membership ratified, a recommendation from the ESS and ITS that included three separate "documents" that together represent the OASIS standards. For your reference, the three documents are

1) Business Practice Standards for Open Access Same Time Information Systems (OASIS) [referred to herein as the OASIS BPS]
2) Standards and Communications Protocols for OASIS [referred to herein as the OASIS S&CP], and
3) Data Element Dictionary for OASIS

Upon review of the ratified standards, the ESS determined that there was some "disorder" to the standards. In particular, there were several concerns regarding the OASIS BPS. First, there were numerous external references that needed to be clarified. In addition,

some of the "numbered requirements" were actually introductory statements and not requirements at all. One of the numbered requirements even referenced an implementation deadline that had already expired and was therefore not appropriate as an OASIS BPS requirement. Finally, the ESS and ITS felt that a reorganization of the requirements would be beneficial. Upon consultation with the NAESB office, it was determined that the ESS and ITS could use existing request R04005 to make these recommended improvements.

During the course of working on the clarifications above, it was brought to the attention of the subcommittees that the Standards of Conduct – which were embedded within the OASIS BPS – were no longer consistent with the recently passed FERC Order 2004 (FERC's order on Standards of Conduct). The ESS and ITS decided that because of the changes to the Standards of Conduct in FERC Order 2004, the Standards of Conduct within the OASIS BPS were no longer applicable as part the OASIS BPS, but needed to become a stand alone standard. Therefore, the ESS and ITS removed the existing Standards of Conduct from the OASIS BPS and developed a stand alone Standard of Conduct. In retrospect, this should probably have been a separate request to the NAESB office; however, it was decided that the new SOC could be sent to the EC as a recommendation under request R04006.

Three of the six recommendations before you facilitate the above changes.

The first, listed as request R04005-A, makes the "aesthetic" improvements mentioned above, including the removal of the Standards of Conduct from the OASIS BPS. The comments on this request were fairly benign. There were some recommendations to change some of the definitions, remove references to the "Commission," etc. The ESS/ITS feel that those comments deserve some consideration, but that such "nomenclature" considerations should best be handled as a separate request. As such, the subcommittees are prepared to develop a request to consider those issues.

The second recommendation, listed as recommendation R04006, recommends the new stand-alone standard of conduct. As it turns out, recommendation R04006 had some error of omissions in it. However, since the ESS/ITS were able to catch these omissions and correct them in sufficient time, the ESS/ITS are sending you R04006-A as a replacement. Therefore, the ESS and ITS recommend that the EC disregard R04006 (i.e. the second recommendation) and consider R04006-A (i.e. the third recommendation) in its place. There were also "nomenclature" comments to R04006 similar to those submitted for R04005-A that the ESS/ITS feel deserve consideration. As with R04005-A, the ESS/ITS are prepared to develop a request to consider the changes suggested in the comments.

The fourth recommendation is listed as R04011. This recommendation was developed in conjunction with a request to make changes to the OASIS S&CP to accommodate posting requirements in FERC Order 2003. This recommendation is fairly simple and self explanatory, but does change the OASIS S&CP.

The final two recommendations represent additions to the OASIS business practices. These recommendations deal with two of the five concerns carried over to NAESB from the disbanded industry precursor to the ESS, the OASIS HOW Working Group.

The fifth recommendation, listed as R04006-B, does two things. First, as an administrative improvement, it modifies the OASIS BPS to move all the definitions (previously located in requirement 1.3) into a separate "Definitions" section at the beginning of the standard. In addition to the definitions previously in requirement 1.3, several new definitions are added to support the new business practices. Second, it adds a new section – requirement 8 – to the OASIS BPS that standardizes the treatment of "multiple identical OASIS requests". As presented to the EC, this recommendation presumes the passage of recommendation R04005-A. Failure to pass R04005-A would require a renumbering of these requirements.

The sixth and final recommendation, listed as R04006-C, modifies the OASIS BPS one last time to add new sections to standardize the treatment of OASIS redirects as provided for in sections 22.2 and 22.3 of the pro forma tariff. As presented to the EC, this recommendation presumes the passage of recommendations R04005-A and R04006-B. Failure to pass either of those recommendations would require a renumbering of these requirements.

In total, these recommendations represent a considerable amount of effort on the part of the ESS and ITS subcommittees. As such, those subcommittees appreciate your consideration of these recommendations.

Sincerely

Joel Dison
Co-Chair ESS

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via email and posting

TO: NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM: Denise Rager, Membership and Meeting Administrator
RE: Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request for Comments
DATE: August 20, 2004

An industry comment period begins today, August 20 and ends on September 20, 2004 for the recommendations: R04005A (OASIS Baseline), R04006A (Standards of Conduct), and R04011 (OASIS Requirements for FERC Order 2003 Generation Interconnection) attached. The Executive Committee will meet on November 16 to review the recommendations and consider them for vote as NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standards.

The recommendations can be accessed from the NAESB Web site, but is also attached to this request for comment. All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on September 20 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty retrieving this document, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Denise Rager

cc: Rae McQuade, Executive Director

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

__X__Accept as requested
___Accept as modified below
___Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

__X__Change to Existing Practice
___Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
___Initiation	___Initiation
__X__Modification	__X__Modification
___Interpretation	___Interpretation
___Withdrawal	___Withdrawal
___Principle	___Principle
___Definition	___Definition
__X__Business Practice Standard	__X__Business Practice Standard
___Document	___Document
___Data Element	___Data Element
___Code Value	___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide	___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation	___Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

This recommendation makes modifications to the NAESB OASIS 1A Business Practices (ratified Spring 2004) as follows:

1. Addition of Standard 1

2. Standards 8-21, with exceptions for Standards 15-16, consolidated as subsections 1.1-1.8 of Standard 1

3. Standards 15 and 16 deleted as a standard but retained as introductory sections to Standard 1.

4.Standard 22 deleted as not applicable

5. Many external references were changed, where appropriate, to be internal references (e.g., references to “Section 37” changed to “Standard 1”)

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

6. Minor, non material reformatting

7. Some material changes to Standards 1.1-1.7 reflecting the most recent Federal regs – original requirements inadvertently contained older language (see commentary in Supporting Documentation section below).

8. Deletion of Standard 1.4, Standards of Conduct.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Standard 1: Provision of Open Access Transmission Service. All transmission providers shall provide open access transmission service in accordance with the following requirements.

Applicability

Standard 1 applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and to transactions performed under the pro forma tariff required under currently applicable regulations.

Purpose

(a) The purpose of Standard 1 is to ensure that potential customers of open access transmission service receive access to information that will enable them to obtain transmission service on a non-discriminatory basis from any Transmission Provider. These rules provide standards of conduct and require the Transmission Provider (or its agent) to create and operate an Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) that gives all users of the open access transmission system access to the same information.

(b) The OASIS will provide information by electronic means about available transmission capability for point-to-point service and will provide a process for requesting transmission service. OASIS will enable Transmission Providers and Transmission Customers to communicate promptly requests and responses to buy and sell available transmission capacity offered under the Transmission Provider's tariff.

Standard 1.1: RESERVED

Standard 1.2: RESERVED

Standard 1.3: Definitions.

(a) Transmission Provider means any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(b) Transmission Customer means any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service.

(c) Responsible party means the Transmission Provider or an agent to whom the Transmission Provider has delegated the responsibility of meeting any of the requirements of this part.

(d) Reseller means any Transmission Customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased.

(e) Wholesale merchant function means the sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(f) Affiliate means:

(1) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in section 214 of the Federal Power Act; and

(2) For any other entity, the term affiliate has the same meaning as given in 18 CFR 161.2(a).

(g) Commission shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Standard 1.4: Reserved.

Standard 1.5: Obligations of Transmission Providers and Responsible Parties.

(a) Each Transmission Provider is required to provide for the operation of an OASIS, either individually or jointly with other Transmission Providers, in accordance with the requirements of these Standards. The Transmission Provider may delegate this responsibility to a Responsible Party such as another Transmission Provider, an Independent System Operator, a Regional Transmission Group, or a Regional Reliability Council.

(b) A Responsible Party must:

(1) Provide access to an OASIS providing standardized information relevant to the availability of transmission capacity, prices, and other information (as described in these Standards) pertaining to the transmission system for which it is responsible;

(2) Operate the OASIS in compliance with the standardized procedures and protocols found in the NAESB Standards and Communication Protocols for Open Access Same Time Information Systems; and

(3) Operate the OASIS in compliance with the Business Practice Standards for Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) Transactions set forth herein.

(c) A Responsible Party may not deny or restrict access to an OASIS user merely because that user makes automated computer-to-computer file transfers or queries, or extensive requests for data.

(d) In the event that an OASIS user's grossly inefficient method of accessing an OASIS node or obtaining information from the node seriously degrades the performance of the node, a Responsible Party may limit a user's access to the OASIS node without prior Commission approval. The Responsible Party must immediately contact the OASIS user to resolve the problem. Notification of the restriction must be made to the Commission within two business days of the incident and include a description of the problem. A closure report describing how the problem was resolved must be filed with the Commission within one week of the incident.

(e) In the event that an OASIS user makes an error in a query, the Responsible Party can block the affected query and notify the user of the nature of the error. The OASIS user must correct the error before making any additional queries. If there is a dispute over whether an error has occurred, the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section apply.

(f) Transmission Providers must provide ``read only'' access to the OASIS to Commission staff and the staffs of State regulatory authorities, at no cost, after such staff members have complied with the requisite registration procedures.

Standard 1.6: Information to be posted on the OASIS.

(a) The information posted on the OASIS must be in such detail and the OASIS must have such capabilities as to allow Transmission Customers to:

(1) Make requests for transmission services offered by Transmission Providers, Resellers and other providers of ancillary services;

(2) View and download in standard formats, using standard protocols, information regarding the transmission system necessary to enable prudent business decision making;

(3) Post, view, upload and download information regarding available products and desired services;

(4) Clearly identify the degree to which transmission service requests or schedules were denied or interrupted;

(5) Obtain access, in electronic format, to information to support available transmission capability calculations and historical transmission service requests and schedules for various audit purposes; and

(6) Make file transfers and automated computer-to-computer file transfers and queries as defined by the Standards and Communications Protocols Document.

(b) Posting transmission capability. The transmission capability that is expected to be available on the Transmission Provider's system (ATC) and the total transmission capability (TTC) of that system shall be calculated and posted for each Posted Path as set out in this section.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this section the terms listed below have the following meanings:

(i) Posted path means any control area to control area interconnection; any path for which service is denied, curtailed or interrupted for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months; and any path for which a customer requests to have ATC or TTC posted. For this last category, the posting must continue for 180 days and thereafter until 180 days have elapsed from the most recent request for service over the requested path. For purposes of this definition, an hour includes any part of an hour during which service was denied, curtailed or interrupted.

(ii) Constrained posted path means any posted path having an ATC less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC at any time during the preceding 168 hours or for which ATC has been calculated to be less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC for any period during the current hour or the next 168 hours.

(iii) Unconstrained posted path means any posted path not determined to be a constrained posted path.

(iv) The word interconnection, as used in the definition of ``posted path'', means all facilities connecting two adjacent systems or control areas.

(2) Calculation methods, availability of information, and requests.

(i) Information used to calculate any posting of ATC and TTC must be dated and time-stamped and all calculations shall be performed according to consistently applied methodologies referenced in the Transmission Provider's transmission tariff and shall be based on current industry practices, standards and criteria.

(ii) On request, the Responsible Party must make all data used to calculate ATC and TTC for any constrained posted paths publicly available (including the limiting element(s) and the cause of the limit (e.g., thermal, voltage, stability)) in electronic form within one week of the posting. The information is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. This information is to be retained for six months after the applicable posting period.

(iii) System planning studies or specific network impact studies performed for customers to determine network impacts are to be made publicly available in electronic form on request and a list of such studies shall be posted on the OASIS. A study is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. These studies are to be retained for two years.

(3) Posting. The ATC and TTC for all Posted Paths must be posted in megawatts by specific direction and in the manner prescribed in this subsection.

(i) Constrained posted paths—

(A) For Firm ATC and TTC.

(1) The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period. For this period postings shall be: by the hour, for the current hour and the 168 hours next following; and thereafter, by the day. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted daily for each period.

(2) Postings shall also be made by the month, showing for the current month and the 12 months next following.

(3) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following to the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.

(B) For Non-Firm ATC and TTC. The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period by the hour and days prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(1) of this standard and, if so requested, by the month and year as prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) (2) and (3) of this standard.

(C) Updating Posted Information for Constrained Paths.

(1) The capability posted under paragraphs (b)(3)(i) (A) and (B) of this standard must be updated when transactions are reserved or service ends or whenever the TTC estimate for the Path changes by more than 10 percent.

(2) All updating of hourly information shall be made on the hour.

(ii) Unconstrained posted paths.

(A) Postings of firm and nonfirm ATC and TTC shall be posted separately by the day, showing for the current day and the next six days following and thereafter, by the month for the 12 months next following. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted separately for the current day and the next six days following for each period. These postings are to be updated whenever the ATC changes by more than 20 percent of the Path's TTC.

(B) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following until the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.

(c) Posting Transmission Service Products and Prices.

(1) Transmission Providers must post prices and a summary of the terms and conditions associated with all transmission products offered to Transmission Customers.

(2) Transmission Providers must provide a downloadable file of their complete tariffs in the same electronic format as the tariff that is filed with the Commission.

(3) Any offer of a discount for any transmission service made by the Transmission Provider must be announced to all potential customers solely by posting on the OASIS.

(4) For any transaction for transmission service agreed to by the Transmission Provider and a customer, the Transmission Provider (at the time when ATC must be adjusted in response to the transaction), must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including: price; quantity; points of receipt and delivery; length and type of service; identification of whether the transaction involves the Transmission Provider's wholesale merchant function or any affiliate; identification of what, if any, ancillary service transactions are associated with this transmission service transaction; and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in Standard 1.7.

(5) Customers choosing to use the OASIS to offer for resale transmission capacity they have purchased must post relevant information to the same OASIS as used by the one from whom the Reseller purchased the transmission capacity. This information must be posted on the same display page, using the same tables, as similar capability being sold by the Transmission Provider, and the information must be contained in the same downloadable files as the

Transmission Provider's own available capability. A customer reselling transmission capacity without the use of an OASIS must, nevertheless, inform the original Transmission Provider of the transaction within any time limits prescribed by the Transmission Provider's tariff or in a contract or service agreement between the Transmission Provider and a customer.

(d) Posting Ancillary Service Offerings and Prices.

(1) Any ancillary service required to be provided or offered under the pro forma tariff required under currently applicable regulations must be posted with the price of that service.

(2) Any offer of a discount for any ancillary service made by the Transmission Provider must be announced to all potential customers solely by posting on the OASIS.

(3) For any transaction for ancillary service agreed to by the Transmission Provider and a customer, the Transmission Provider (at the time when ATC must be adjusted in response to an associated transmission service transaction, if any), must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including: date and time when the agreement was entered into; price; quantity; length and type of service; identification of whether the transaction involves the Transmission Provider's wholesale merchant function or any affiliate; identification of what, if any, transmission service transactions are associated with this ancillary service transaction; and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in Standard 1.7.

(4) Any other interconnected operations service offered by the Transmission Provider may be posted, with the price for that service.

(5) Any entity offering an ancillary service shall have the right to post the offering of that service on the OASIS if the service is one required to be offered by the Transmission Provider under their pro forma tariff. Any entity may also post any other interconnected operations service voluntarily offered by the Transmission Provider. Postings by customers and third parties must be on the same page, and in the same format, as postings of the Transmission Provider.

(e) Posting specific transmission and ancillary service requests and responses—

(1) General rules.

(i) All requests for transmission and ancillary service offered by Transmission Providers under the pro forma tariff, including requests for discounts, must be made on the OASIS, and posted prior to the Transmission Provider responding to the request, except as discussed in paragraphs (e)(1) (ii) and (iii). The Transmission Provider must post all

requests for transmission service and for ancillary service comparably. Requests for transmission and ancillary service, and the responses to such requests, must be conducted in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, and all currently applicable laws and regulations.

(ii) The requirement in paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this standard, to post requests for transmission and ancillary service offered by Transmission Providers under the pro forma tariff, including requests for discounts, prior to the Transmission Provider responding to the request, does not apply to requests for next-hour service made during Phase I.

(iii) In the event that a discount is being requested for ancillary services that are not in support of basic transmission service provided by the Transmission Provider, such request need not be posted on the OASIS.

(iv) In processing a request for transmission or ancillary service, the Responsible Party shall post the same information as required in Standard 1.6(c)(4), Standard 1.6(d)(3), and the following information: the date and time when the request is made, its place in any queue, the status of that request, and the result (accepted, denied, withdrawn).

(2) Posting when a request for transmission service is denied.

(i) When a request for service is denied, the Responsible Party must provide the reason for that denial as part of any response to the request.

(ii) Information to support the reason for the denial, including the operating status of relevant facilities, must be maintained for 60 days and provided, upon request, to the potential Transmission Customer.

(iii) Any offer to adjust operation of the Transmission Provider's System to accommodate the denied request must be posted and made available to all Transmission Customers at the same time.

(3) Posting when a transaction is curtailed or interrupted.

(i) When any transaction is curtailed or interrupted, the Transmission Provider must post notice of the curtailment or interruption on the OASIS, and the Transmission Provider must state on the OASIS the reason why the transaction could not be continued or completed.

(ii) Information to support any such curtailment or interruption, including the operating status of the facilities involved in the constraint or interruption, must be maintained and made available upon request, to the curtailed or interrupted customer, the Commission's Staff, and any other person who requests it, for three years.

(iii) Any offer to adjust the operation of the Transmission Provider's system to restore a curtailed or interrupted transaction must be posted and made available to all curtailed and interrupted Transmission Customers at the same time.

(f) Posting Transmission Service Schedules Information. Information on transmission service schedules must be recorded by the entity scheduling the transmission service and must be available on the OASIS for download. Transmission service schedules must be posted no later than seven calendar days from the start of the transmission service.

(g) Posting Other Transmission-Related Communications.

(1) The posting of other communications related to transmission services must be provided for by the Responsible Party. These communications may include ``want ads'' and ``other communications'' (such as using the OASIS as a Transmission-related conference space or to provide transmission-related messaging services between OASIS users). Such postings carry no obligation to respond on the part of any market participant.

(2) The Responsible Party is responsible for posting other transmission-related communications in conformance with the instructions provided by the third party on whose behalf the communication is posted. It is the responsibility of the third party requesting such a posting to ensure the accuracy of the information to be posted.

(3) Notices of transfers of personnel shall be posted as described in Standard 1.4(b)(2). The posting requirements are the same as those provided in Standard 1.7 for audit data postings.

(4) Logs detailing the circumstances and manner in which a Transmission Provider or Responsible Party exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff shall be posted as described in Standard 1.4(b)(5)(iii). The posting requirements are the same as those provided in Standard 1.7 for audit data postings.

Standard 1.7: Auditing Transmission Service Information.

(a) All OASIS database transactions, except other transmission-related communications provided for under Standard 1.6(g)(2), must be stored, dated, and time stamped.

(b) Audit data must remain available for download on the OASIS for 90 days, except ATC/TTC postings that must remain available for download on the OASIS or 20 days. The audit data are to be retained and made available upon request for download for three years from the date when they are first posted in the same electronic form as used when they originally were posted on the OASIS.

Standard 1.8: Obligations of OASIS users.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

Each OASIS user must notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of initiating a significant amount of automated queries. The OASIS user must also notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of expected significant increases in the volume of automated queries.

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Standard 2.0 Standard Terminology for Transmission and Ancillary Services

Attribute Values Defining the Period of Service

The data templates of the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems have been developed with the use of standard service attributes in mind. What the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems does not offer are specific definitions for each attribute value. This section offers standards for these services attribute definitions to be used in conjunction with the Phase IA data templates.

Fixed services are associated with transmission services whose periods align with calendar periods such as a day, week, or month. Sliding services are fixed in duration, such as a week or month, but the start and stop time may slide. For example a Sliding week could start on Tuesday and end on the following Monday. Extended allows for services in which the start time may slide and also the duration may be longer than a standard length. For example an Extended week of service could be nine consecutive days. Various transmission service offerings using these terms are defined in Standards 2.1.1 through 2.1.14 below. Next_Increment indicates the next available full Service_Increment, such as the next hour, next day, or next week. Next_Increment is added at this time to address Next Hour Market Service, but may be used in the future to denote other products.

Table 2-1 identifies the standard terminology in OASIS Phase IA for the attributes SERVICE_INCREMENT (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly) and TS_WINDOW (Fixed, Sliding, Extended, and Next_Increment). Values shown in Table 2-1 as N/A (Not Applicable) are not sufficiently common in the market to require standards.

Next Hour Market Service, a new pro forma service, is denoted as having a Service Increment of Hourly and a TS_WINDOW of Next_Increment.

Table 2-1
Standard Service Period Attribute Values in Phase IA

	Fixed	**Sliding**	**Extended [1]**	**Next_Increment**
Hourly	X	N/A	N/A	X[2]
Daily	X	X	X	N/A
Weekly	X	X	X	N/A
Monthly	X	X	X	N/A
Yearly	X	X	X	N/A

[1]Included in the most current version of the Data Dictionary for the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems

[2]Next Hour Market Service is identified by Service Increment = Hourly and TS_WINDOW = Next_Increment

The existence of an attribute value in this table does not imply the services must be offered by a Transmission Provider. Requirements as to which services must be offered are defined by

regulation and tariffs. Likewise, absence of a service period value in Table 2-1 does not restrict a Transmission Provider from offering a service. The intent of the table is to establish common terminology associated with standard products.

Each service period value assumes a single time zone specified by the Transmission Provider. It is recognized that daylight time switches must be accommodated in practice, but they have been omitted here for the purpose of simplicity.

Standard 2.1: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below for the service period attributes, SERVICE_INCREMENT AND TS_WINDOW for all transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative service period values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use existing attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.1.1: FIXED HOURLY - The service starts at the beginning of a clock hour and stops at the end of a clock hour.

Standard 2.1.2: FIXED DAILY - The service starts at 00:00 and stops at 24:00 of the same calendar date (same as 00:00 of the next consecutive calendar date).

Standard 2.1.3: FIXED WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 on Monday and stops at 24:00 of the following Sunday (same as 00:00 of the following Monday).

Standard 2.1.4: FIXED MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar month and stops at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar month (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive month).

Standard 2.1.5: FIXED YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar year and ends at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar year (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive year).

Standard 2.1.6: SLIDING DAILY - The service starts at the beginning of any hour of the day and stops exactly 24 hours later at the same time on the next day.

Standard 2.1.7: SLIDING WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops exactly 168 hours later at 00:00 on the same day of the next week.

Standard 2.1.8: SLIDING MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the next month (28-31 days later). If there is no corresponding date in the following month, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the next month.

For example: SLIDING MONTHLY starting at 00:00 on January 30 would stop at 24:00 on February 28 (same as 00:00 March 1).

Standard 2.1.9: SLIDING YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the following year. If there is no corresponding date in the

following year, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the same month in the following year.

For example SLIDING YEARLY service starting on February 29 would stop on February 28 of the following year.

Standard 2.1.10: EXTENDED DAILY - The service starts at any hour of a day and stops more than 24 hours later and less than 168 hours later.

Standard 2.1.11: EXTENDED WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one week later, but less than four weeks later.

Standard 2.1.12: EXTENDED MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one month later, but less than twelve months later.

Standard 2.1.13: EXTENDED YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one year later, but must be requested in increments of full years.

Standard 2.1.14: NEXT_INCREMENT HOURLY – The service starts at the beginning of the next clock hour and stops at the end of that clock hour.

Attribute Values Defining Service Class

Standard 2.2: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below to describe the service class, TS_CLASS, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative TS_CLASS attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.2.1: FIRM - Transmission service that always has priority over NONFIRM transmission service and includes Native Load Customers, Network Customers, and any transmission service not classified as non-firm in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.2.2: NON-FIRM - Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption at a lesser priority compared to FIRM transmission service, including Native Load Customers and Network Customers, in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Attribute Values Defining Service Types

Standard 2.3: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below to describe the service type, TS_TYPE, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.3.1: POINT-TO-POINT (PTP) - Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified POINTS OF RECEIPT and DELIVERY pursuant to Part II of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.3.2: NETWORK - Network Integration Transmission Service that is provided to serve a Network Customer load pursuant to Part III of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Curtailment Priorities

Standard 2.4: A Transmission Provider that has adopted NERC TLR Procedures shall use the curtailment priority definitions contained in those procedures for all transmission services offered on OASIS. A Transmission Provider that has adopted alternative curtailment procedures shall post its alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Other Service Attribute Values
The Commission has defined six ancillary services in Order No. 888. Other services may be offered pursuant to filed tariffs.

Standard 2.5: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the AS_TYPEs offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

FERC Ancillary Services Definitions

Standard 2.5.1: SCHEDULING, SYSTEM CONTROL AND DISPATCH SERVICE (SC) -
is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area. This service can be provided only by the operator of the control area in which the transmission facilities used are located. This is because the service is to schedule the movement of power through, out of, within, or into the control area. This service also includes the dispatch of generating resources to maintain generation/load balance and maintain security during the transaction and in accordance with Standard 3.1 (and Schedule 1) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.2: REACTIVE SUPPLY AND VOLTAGE CONTROL FROM GENERATION SOURCES SERVICE (RV) - is the provision of reactive power and voltage control by generating facilities under the control of the control area operator. This service is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area and in accordance with Standard 3.2 (and Schedule 2) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.3: REGULATION AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE SERVICE (RF) - is provided for transmission within or into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the

area. Customers may be able to satisfy the regulation service obligation by providing generation with automatic generation control capabilities to the control area in which the load resides and in accordance with Standard 3.3 (and Schedule 3) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.4: ENERGY IMBALANCE SERVICE (I) - is the service for transmission within and into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Energy imbalance represents the deviation between the scheduled and actual delivery of energy to a load in the local control area over a single hour and in accordance with Standard 3.4 (and Schedule 4) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.5: OPERATING RESERVE - SPINNING RESERVE SERVICE (SP) - is provided by generating units that are on-line and loaded at less than maximum output. They are available to serve load immediately in an unexpected contingency, such as an unplanned outage of a generating unit and in accordance with Standard 3.5 (and Schedule 5) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.6: OPERATING RESERVE - SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE SERVICE (SU) - is generating capacity that can be used to respond to contingency situations. Supplemental reserve is not available instantaneously, but rather within a short period (usually ten minutes). It is provided by generating units that are on-line but unloaded, by quick-start generation, and by customer interrupted load and in accordance with Standard 3.6 (and Schedule 6) of the pro forma tariff.

Other Service Definitions
Other services may be offered to Transmission Customers through Commission-approved revisions to their individual open access tariffs. Examples of other services that may be offered include the Interconnected Operations Services described below in Standards 2.5.7, 2.5.8, and 2.5.9. Ancillary service definitions may be offered pursuant to an individual transmission provider's specific tariff filings.

Standard 2.5.7: DYNAMIC TRANSFER (DT) - is the provision of the real-time monitoring, telemetering, computer software, hardware, communications, engineering, and administration required to electronically move all or a portion of the real energy services associated with a generator or load out of its Host Control Area into a different Electronic Control Area.

Standard 2.5.8: REAL POWER TRANSMISSION LOSSES (TL) - is the provision of capacity and energy to replace energy losses associated with transmission service on the Transmission Provider's system.

Standard 2.5.9: SYSTEM BLACK START CAPABILITY (BS) - is the provision of generating equipment that, following a system blackout, is able to start without an outside electrical supply. Furthermore, BLACK START CAPABILITY is capable of being synchronized to the transmission system such that it can provide a startup supply source for other system capacity that can then be likewise synchronized to the transmission system to supply load as part of a process of re-energizing the transmission system.

Standard 2.6: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the scheduling period leading up to the start time of a transaction:

Standard 2.6.1: SAME-DAY is after 2 p.m. of the preceding day and

Standard 2.6.2: NEXT-HOUR is one hour or less prior to the service start time.

Standard 3.0 OASIS Registration Procedures

Entity Registration
Operation of OASIS requires unambiguous identification of parties.

Standard 3.1: All entities or persons using OASIS shall register the identity of their organization (including DUNS number) or person at the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com. Registration identification shall include the parent entity (if any) of the registrant. Registration shall be a prerequisite to OASIS usage and renewed annually and whenever changes in identification occur and thereafter. An entity or person not complying with this requirement may be denied access by a transmission provider to that transmission provider's OASIS node.

The registration requirement applies to any entity logging onto OASIS for the purpose of using or updating information, including Transmission Providers, Transmission Customers, Observers, Control Areas, Security Coordinators, and Independent System Operators.

Process to Register Non-Standard Service Attribute Values
Standard 2 of the NAESB OASIS Business Practice Standards addresses the use of standard terminology in defining services on OASIS. These standard definitions for service attribute values will be posted publicly on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com and may be used by all Transmission Providers to offer transmission and ancillary services on OASIS. If the Transmission Provider determines that the standard definitions are not applicable, the Transmission Provider may register new attribute values and definitions on the OASIS Home Page. Any Transmission Provider may use the attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider.

Standard 3.2: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall use only attribute values and definitions that have been registered on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com for all transmission and ancillary services offered on their OASIS.

Standard 3.3: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall endeavor to use on their OASIS nodes attribute values and definitions that have been posted by other Transmission Providers on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com whenever possible.

Registration of Points of Receipt and Delivery
In order to improve coordination of path naming and to enhance the identification of commercially available connection points between Transmission Providers and regions, the business practice for Phase IA OASIS requires that:

I. Transmission Providers register at the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, all service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery) for which transmission service is available over the OASIS.

II. Each Transmission Provider would then indicate on its OASIS node, for each Path posted on its OASIS node, the Points of Receipt and Delivery to which each Path is connected.

A Transmission Provider is not required to register specific generating stations as Points of Receipt, unless they were available as service points for the purposes of reserving transmission service on OASIS. The requirement also does not include registration of regional flowgates, unless they are service points for the purposes of reserving transmission on OASIS.

Standard 3.4: A Transmission Provider shall register and thereafter maintain on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com all Points of Receipt and Delivery to and from which a Transmission Customer may reserve and schedule transmission service.

Standard 3.5: For each reservable Path posted on their OASIS nodes, Transmission Providers shall indicate the available Point(s) of Receipt and Delivery for that Path. These Points of Receipt and Delivery shall be from the list registered on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com.

Standard 3.6: When two or more Transmission Providers share common Points of Receipt or Delivery, or when a Path connects Points of Receipt and Delivery in neighboring systems, the Transmission Providers owning and/or operating those facilities shall apply consistent names for those connecting paths or common paths on the OASIS.

Standard 4.0 On-line Negotiation and Confirmation Process

Standard 4.1: Consistent with FERC policy and regulations, all reservations and price negotiations shall be conducted on OASIS.

Phase IA Negotiation Process State Transition Diagram
The most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems provides a process state diagram to define the Customer and Transmission Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation.

Standard 4.2 RESERVED

Standard 4.3 RESERVED

Standard 4.4: The state diagram appearing in Exhibit 4-1 in Section 4.2.10.2 of the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems constitutes a recommended business practice in OASIS Phase IA.

Standard 4.5: The definitions in Section 4.2.10.2 of the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (status values) shall be applied to the process states in OASIS Phase IA.

Negotiations Without Competing Bids
The following practices are defined in order to enhance consistency of the reservation process across OASIS Phase IA nodes.

Standard 4.6: A Transmission Provider/Seller shall respond to a Customer's service request, consistent with filed tariffs, within the Provider Response Time Limit defined in **Table 4-2 Reservation Timing Requirements.** The time limit is measured from the time the request is QUEUED. A Transmission Provider may respond by setting the state of the reservation request to one of the following:

I. INVALID
II. DECLINED
III. REFUSED
IV. COUNTEROFFER
V. ACCEPTED
VI. STUDY (when the tariff allows), leading to REFUSED, COUNTEROFFER, or ACCEPTED.

Standard 4.7: Prior to setting a request to ACCEPTED, COUNTEROFFER, or REFUSED a Transmission Provider shall evaluate the appropriate resources and ascertain that the requested transfer capability is (or is not) available.

Standard 4.8: For any request that is REFUSED or INVALID, the Transmission Provider must indicate in the SELLER_COMMENTS field the reason the request was refused or invalid.

Standard 4.9: The Customer may change a request from QUEUED, RECEIVED, STUDY, COUNTEROFFER, REBID, or ACCEPTED to WITHDRAWN at any time prior to CONFIRMED.

Standard 4.10: From ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, a Customer may change the status to CONFIRMED or WITHDRAWN. In addition, a Customer may change the status from COUNTEROFFER to REBID. The Customer has the amount of time designated as Customer Confirmation Time Limit in **Table 4-2 Reservation Timing Requirements** to change the state of the request to CONFIRMED. The Customer time limit is measured from the first time the request is moved to ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, and is not reset with subsequent iterations of negotiation.

Standard 4.11: After expiration of the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, specified in **Table 4-2 Reservation Timing Requirements,** the Transmission Provider has a right to move the request to the RETRACTED state.

Standard 4.12: Should the Customer elect to respond to a Transmission Provider's COUNTEROFFER by moving a reservation request to REBID, the Transmission Provider shall respond by taking the request to a DECLINED, ACCEPTED, or COUNTEROFFER state within

the Provider Counter Time Limit, specified in **Table 4-2 Reservation Timing Requirements.** The Transmission Provider response time is measured from the most recent REBID time.

Standard 4.13: The following timing requirements shall apply to all reservation requests:

Table 4-2
Reservation Timing Requirements

Class	Service Increment	Time QUEUED Prior to Start	Provider Evaluation Time Limit[1]	Customer Confirmation Time Limit[2] after ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER[3]	Provider Counter Time Limit after REBID[4]
Non-Firm	Hourly	<1 hour	Best effort	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	>1 hour	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	Day ahead	30 minutes	30 minutes	10 minutes
Non-Firm	Daily	N/A	30 minutes	2 hours	10 minutes
Non-Firm	Weekly	N/A	4 hours	24 hours	4 hours
Non-Firm	Monthly	N/A	2 days [5]	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Daily	< 24 hours	Best effort	2 hours	30 minutes
Firm	Daily	N/A	30 days[6]	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Weekly	N/A	30 days[6]	48 hours	4 hours
Firm	Monthly	N/A	30 days[6]	4 days	4 hours
Firm	Yearly	60 days [7]	30 days	15 days	4 hours

Notes for Table 4-2:

[1]Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, measurement starts at the time the request is QUEUED.

[2]Confirmation time limits are not to be interpreted to extend scheduling deadlines or to override pre-exemption deadlines.

[3]Measurement starts at the time the request is first moved to either ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER. The time limit does not reset on subsequent changes of state.

[4]Measurement starts at the time the Transmission Customer changes the state to REBID. The measurement resets each time the request is changed to REBID.

[5]Days are defined as calendar days.

[6]Subject to expedited time requirements of Section 17.1 of the pro forma tariff. Transmission Providers shall make best efforts to respond within 72 hours, or prior to the scheduling deadline, whichever is earlier, to a request for Daily Firm Service received during period 2-30 days ahead of the service start time.

[7]Subject to Section 17.1 of the pro forma tariff, whenever feasible and on a nondiscriminatory basis, transmission providers should accommodate requests made with less than 60 days notice.

Negotiations with Competing Bids for Constrained Resources
Competing bids exist when multiple requests cannot be accommodated due to a lack of available transmission capacity. One general rule is that OASIS requests should be evaluated and granted priority on a first-come-first-served basis established by OASIS QUEUED time. Thus, the first to request service should get it, all else being equal.

Exceptions to this first-come-first-served basis occur when there are competing requests for limited resources and the requests have different priorities established by FERC regulations and filed tariffs. Prior to the introduction of price negotiations, the attribute values that have served as a basis for determining priority include:

I. Type (Network, Point-to-point)
II. Class (Firm, Non-Firm)
III. Increment (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Yearly)
IV. Duration (the amount of time between the Start Date and the Stop Date)
V. Amount (the MW amount)

Under a negotiation model, price can also be used as an attribute for determining priority. The negotiation process increases the possibility that a Transmission Provider will be evaluating multiple requests that cannot all be accommodated due to limited resources. In this scenario, it is possible that an unconfirmed request with an earlier QUEUED time could be preempted (SUPERSEDED). For this to occur, the subsequent request would be of higher priority or of greater price.

Standard 4.14: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, the following are recommended relative priorities of Service Request Tiers[1]. Specific exceptions may exist in accordance with filed tariffs. The priorities refer only to negotiation of service and do not refer to curtailment priority.

4.14.1. Service Request Tier 1: Native load, Network, or Long-term Firm
4.14.2. Service Request Tier 2: Short-term Firm
4.14.3. Service Request Tier 3: Network Service from Non-designated Resources
4.14.4. Service Request Tier 4: Non-firm
4.14.5. Service Request Tier 5: Non-firm Point-to-point Service over secondary receipt and delivery points
4.14.6 Service Request Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service

Standard 4.15: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, reservation requests shall be handled in a first-come-first-served order based on QUEUE_TIME.

[1]Note: The term Tier is introduced to avoid confusion with existing terms such as TS_CLASS.

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Standard 4.16: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, Table 4-3 describes the relative priorities of competing service requests and rules for offering right-of-first-refusal. While the table indicates the relative priorities of two competing requests, it also is intended to be applied in the more general case of more than two competing requests.

Table 4-3
Priorities for Competing Reservation Requests

ROW	Request 1	Is Preempted by Request 2	Right of First Refusal
1	Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm	N/A - Not preempted by a subsequent request.	N/A
2	Tier 2: Short-term Firm	Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted.	No
3	Tier 2: Short-term Firm	Tier 2: Short-term Firm of longer term (duration), while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted. [1]	Yes, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted and right of first refusal is not applicable.
4	Tier 3: Network Service From Non-Designated Resources	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
5	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
6	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 3: Network Service from Non-Designated Resources.	No
7	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of a longer term (duration) [1]. Except in the last hour prior to start (See Standard 4.23).	Yes [2]
8	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of equal term (duration) [1] and higher price, when Request 1 is still unconfirmed and Request 2 is received pre-confirmed. A confirmed non-firm PTP may not be preempted for another non-firm request of equal duration. (See Standards 4.22 and 4.25.)	Yes [3]

9	Tier 5: Non-firm PTP Service over secondary receipt and delivery points.	Tier 5 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 4.	No
10	Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service	Tier 6 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 5.	No

[1] Longer duration, in addition to being higher SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., WEEKLY has priority over DAILY), also may mean more multiples of the same SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., 3 days may have priority over 2 days). Multiple service increments must be at the same level of capacity.

[2] Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of a longer duration applies only if the first request is confirmed.

[3] Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of an equal duration and higher price applies only when the first request is unconfirmed and the subsequent request is received pre-confirmed (see Standards 4.22 and 4.26).

Standard 4.17: For a request or reservation that is Superseded or Displaced, the Transmission Provider must indicate the Assignment Reference Number of the competing request and the reason for denial of service in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

Standard 4.18: Given competing requests for a limited resource and a right-of-first-refusal is not required to be offered, the Transmission Provider may immediately move requests in the CONFIRMED state to DISPLACED, or from an ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER state to SUPERSEDED, if the competing request is of higher priority, based on the rules represented in Table 4-3. These state changes require dynamic notification to the Customer if the Customer has requested dynamic notification on OASIS.

Standard 4.19: In those cases where right-of-first-refusal is required to be offered, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Customer, through the use of a COUNTEROFFER, of the opportunity to match the subsequent offer.

Standard 4.20: A Customer who has been extended a right-of-first-refusal shall have a confirmation time limit equal to the lesser of (a) the Customer Confirmation Time Limit in Table 4-2 or (b) 24 hours.

Standard 4.21: A Transmission Provider shall apply all rights-of-first-refusal in a nondiscriminatory and open manner for all Customers.

Standard 4.22: Once a non-firm PTP request has been confirmed, it shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm PTP request of equal duration and higher price.

Standard 4.23: A confirmed, non-firm PTP reservation for the next hour shall not be displaced within one hour of the start of the reservation by a subsequent non-firm PTP reservation request of longer duration.

Standard 4.24: A Transmission Provider shall accept any reservation request submitted for an unconstrained Path if the Customer's bid price is equal to or greater than the Transmission Provider's posted offer price at the time the request was queued, even if later requests are submitted at a higher price. This standard applies even when the first request is still unconfirmed, unless the Customer Confirmation Time Limit has expired for the first request.

Standard 4.25: Once an offer to provide non-firm PTP transmission service at a given price is extended to a Customer by the Transmission Provider, and while this first request is still unconfirmed but within the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, the Transmission Provider shall not preempt or otherwise alter the status of that first request on receipt of a subsequent request of the same Tier and equal duration at a higher price, unless the subsequent request is submitted as pre-confirmed.

Standard 4.26: If during a negotiation of service (i.e., prior to Customer confirmation) a subsequent pre-confirmed request for service over the same limited resource of equal duration but higher price is received, the Transmission Provider must COUNTEROFFER the price of service on the prior COUNTEROFFER or ACCEPTED price to match the competing offer, in order to give the first Customer an opportunity to match the offer. This practice must be implemented in a non-discriminatory manner.

Standard 4.27: Whenever a request or reservation is set to the state of Invalid, Refused, Declined, Superseded, Retracted, Annulled, or Displaced, the Transmission Provider or Seller shall enter the reason for the action in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

Standard 5.0 Procurement of Ancillary and Other Services

Introduction
Phase IA OASIS data templates allow the coupling of ancillary service arrangements with the purchase of transmission service for the purpose of simplifying the overall process for Customers. Transmission Providers must indicate (consistent with filed tariffs), which services are MANDATORY (must be taken from the Primary Transmission Provider), REQUIRED (must be provided for but may be procured from alternative sources), or OPTIONAL (not required as a condition of transmission service).

The Transmission Customer should make known to the Transmission Provider at the time of the reservation request certain options related to arrangement of ancillary services. The Transmission Customer may indicate:

a. I will take all the MANDATORY and REQUIRED ancillary services from the Primary Transmission Provider
b. I will take REQUIRED ancillary services from Third Party Seller X
c. I would like to purchase OPTIONAL services
d. I will self provide ancillary services
e. I will arrange for ancillary services in the future (prior to scheduling)

While these interactions are available in the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems, there is a need to

clarify the associated business practices. The standards in Section 5 apply to services defined in filed tariffs.

Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 5.1: The Transmission Provider shall designate which ancillary services are MANDATORY, REQUIRED, or OPTIONAL for each offered transmission service or each transmission path to the extent these requirements can be determined in advance of the submittal of a reservation request on a specific Path by a Transmission Customer.

Standard 5.2: A Transmission Provider shall modify a Transmission Customer's service request to indicate the Transmission Provider as the SELLER of any ancillary service, which is MANDATORY, to be taken from the Transmission Provider.

Standard 5.3: For REQUIRED and OPTIONAL services, the Transmission Provider shall not select a SELLER of ancillary service without the Transmission Customer first selecting that SELLER.

Standard 5.4: A Transmission Provider may accept a Transmission Customer's request for an ancillary service, which is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED, but shall indicate to the Transmission Customer at the time of acceptance in SELLER_COMMENTS that the service is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED.

Transmission Customer Requirements

Standard 5.5: The Transmission Customer shall indicate with the submittal of a transmission reservation request, the preferred options for provision of ancillary services, such as the desire to use an alternative resource. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

Standard 5.6: A Transmission Customer may, but is not required to, indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services, if these services are arranged by the Transmission Customer off the OASIS and if such arrangements are permitted by the Transmission Provider's tariff. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

Standard 6.0 Pathnaming Standards

Introduction
The Data Element Dictionary of the OASIS most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems, defines a path name in terms of a 50-character alphanumeric string:

RR/TPTP/PATHPATHPATH/OPTIONALFROM-OPTIONALTOTO/SPR

RegionCode/TransmissionProviderCode/PathName/OptionalFrom-To(POR-POD)/Spare

This definition leaves it to the Transmission Providers to name the paths from their own perspective. The following standards provide an unambiguous convention for naming paths and will produce more consistent path names.

Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 6.1: A transmission provider shall use the path naming convention defined in the S&CP Data Dictionary for the naming of all reservable paths posted on OASIS.

Standard 6.2: A transmission provider shall use the third field in the path name to indicate the sending and receiving control areas. The control areas shall be designated using standard NERC codes for the control areas, separated by a hyphen. For example, the first three fields of the path name will be:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/

Standard 6.3: A transmission provider shall use the fourth field of the path name to indicate POR and POD separated by a hyphen. For example, a path with a specific POR/POD would be shown as:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/PORPORPORPOR-PODPODPODPOD/

If the POR and POD are designated as control areas, then the fourth field may be left blank (as per the example in 9.2).

Standard 6.4: A transmission provider may designate a sub-level for Points of Receipt and Delivery. For example, a customer reserves a path to POD AAAA. The ultimate load may be indeterminate at the time. Later, the customer schedules energy to flow to a particular load that may be designated by the transmission provider as a sub-level Point of Delivery. This option is necessary to ensure certain transmission providers are not precluded from using more specific service points by the inclusion of the POR/POD in the path name. All sub-level PORs and PODs must be registered as such on http://www.tsin.com.

Standard 7.0 Next Hour Market Service

Introduction
The standards in this section apply to the offering of Next Hour Market (NHM) Service only. The Commission has designated this service as voluntary for a transmission provider to offer. Therefore the standards apply to a transmission provider only if that provider offers NHM Service, in which case the standards become mandatory for that provider.

Transmission Provider Requirements

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Standard 7.1: Use of NHM Service shall be limited to interchange transactions having a duration of one clock-hour and requested no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start time of the transaction.

Standard 7.2: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow an eligible transmission customer to request a NHM Service reservation electronically using protocols compliant with the most current version of the NERC ETAG Specifications.

Standard 7.3: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow a transmission customer to request NHM Service for one or more path segments of a tag by designating: (a) 0-NX as the transmission product code under the OASIS block and (b) BUYATMARKET as the OASIS reservation identifier.

Standard 7.4: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the submittal of a tag designating that provider on one or more path segments using NHM Service to include a pre-confirmed request for the necessary transmission reservation and associated mandatory ancillary services for each designated path segment, for the hour indicated. No additional confirmation steps shall be required by the transmission customer for a NHM Service transmission reservation and associated ancillary services.

Standard 7.5: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider setting the amount of the NHM Service reservation as:

a. The amount of the Transmission Provider Product, if specified.
b. In accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that Provider in the Loss Table, if Transmission Provider Product is not specified.
c. The MW amount in the Energy Profile, if neither Transmission Provider Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified.

Standard 7.6: The OASIS queue time of a NHM Service request or reservation shall be the transmission provider ETAG approval service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of ETAG backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time the tag is received by the transmission provider.

Standard 7.7: The 0-NX designation in the tag assigns as transmission customer, for all NHM Service path segments in the transaction, the PSE that is designated as the Purchasing-Selling Entity (PSE) responsible for the tag. A PSE submitting a tag may not designate a NHM Service reservation for another PSE and a transmission provider may not assign a reservation to any transmission customer other than the PSE submitting the NHM Service tag.

Standard 7.8: When evaluating competing requests for transmission reservations, a transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the NHM Service to have a priority lower than Tier 5 – point-to-point service over secondary receipt and delivery points.

Standard 7.9: Once a tag becomes implemented in ETAG, the transmission provider shall consider the associated NHM Service reservations to be confirmed. Since the NHM Service

confirmed reservation(s) are by definition less than one hour prior to start, these reservations shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm reservation of higher priority.

Standard 7.10: The transmission customer shall be obligated to pay for the transmission service under the terms of the tariff at the posted offer price for non-firm hourly service, once the interchange transaction tag becomes implemented in ETAG. In the event of a voluntary withdrawal or reduction in the amount or duration of the service by the transmission customer after the tag becomes implemented, the transmission customer shall remain obligated to pay for the full amount of the approved request. In the event of an involuntary curtailment or reduction of the service, initiated by the transmission provider or any other transmission provider, the transmission customer shall not be obligated to pay for any portions of the NHM Service that were involuntarily curtailed. In the case of involuntary curtailment or reduction, payment shall be based on a calculation of the MWhours actually used.

Standard 7.11: In the case that a transaction uses NHM Service for all required path segments in the tag, the default condition of the tag is NOT approved unless all required transmission providers and control areas indicate tag approval.

Standard 7.12: In the case that a transaction mixes one or more transaction path segments that use NHM Service with one or more path segments that use other types of transmission service, then 1) as long as the NHM Service path segment(s) are not fully approved, then the tag shall default to NOT approved; and 2) if all NHM Service path segments in the ETAG are fully approved, then the tag shall revert to the normal default status as specified in NERC and/or NAESB Standards.

Standard 7.13: The transmission customer shall be required to submit a NHM Service transaction request prior to the tag submittal time limit as specified in NERC and/or NAESB Standards, and no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start of the transaction.

Standard 7.14: The approval mechanism for a NHM Service reservation shall be the tag approval. If the tag is approved and has become implemented, all required NHM Service transmission reservations associated with that tag shall be considered confirmed reservations. If one or more transmission providers do NOT approve their segment(s) of the transaction, then the transaction shall be considered NOT approved. Each transmission provider designated in a tag that does not approve that segment of the tag shall indicate that the associated reservation for that segment is REFUSED. If a designated transmission provider in a NHM Service path segment approves the tag but the tag is not approved through the action or inaction of another transmission provider, then that transmission provider shall indicate that reservation is ANNULLED.

Standard 7.15: The transmission provider shall assign the reservation request and final disposition status on behalf of the transmission customer within one hour of the requested start of the NHM Service transaction, regardless of the ultimate disposition of the tag.

Standard 7.16: NHM Service shall have the lowest curtailment priority in the event that a curtailment or reduction of transfers is initiated. Specifically, NHM Service (0-NX) shall have a NERC Curtailment Priority of 0.

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For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

b. Description of Recommendation:

c. Business Purpose:

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

The intent of the original OASIS Baseline Standards recommendation was to adopt, ver betem, the most recent versions of the OASIS Business Practices contained in the federal “regs” as well as the Standards and communications protocols or OASIS. As a matter of maintaining those business practices, the Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee noticed several issues that needed attention. In addition to general formatting issues, it was noted that the original recommendation did not utilize the latest version of the regulatory text. It was also noted that many external references existed and that several of the items listed as “standards” were either no longer applicable or were really better classified as explanatory or introdcutory text as opposed to standards requirements.. As such, an effort was made – resulting in this recommendation – to clean up as much of these deficiencies as possible. Section 3 above summarizes those changes and they are provided as a redline to the original business practices in Attachment A below.

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For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

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ATTACHMENT A. REDLINE OF MODIFICATIONS TO ORIGINALLY RATIFIED OASIS BUSINESS PRACTICES

Standard 1: Provision of Open Access Transmission Service. All transmission providers shall provide open access transmission service in accordance with the following requirements.

Applicability

Standard 1 applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and to transactions performed under the pro forma tariff required under currently applicable regulations.

Purpose

(a) The purpose of Standard 1 is to ensure that potential customers of open access transmission service receive access to information that will enable them to obtain transmission service on a non-discriminatory basis from any Transmission Provider. These rules provide standards of conduct and require the Transmission Provider (or its agent) to create and operate an Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) that gives all users of the open access transmission system access to the same information.

(b) The OASIS will provide information by electronic means about available transmission capability for point-to-point service and will provide a process for requesting transmission service. OASIS will enable Transmission Providers and Transmission Customers to communicate promptly requests and responses to buy and sell available transmission capacity offered under the Transmission Provider's tariff.

Standard 1.1: RESERVED

Standard 1.2: RESERVED

Standard 1.3: Definitions.

(a) Transmission Provider means any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(b) Transmission Customer means any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service.

(c) Responsible party means the Transmission Provider or an agent to whom the Transmission Provider has delegated the responsibility of meeting any of the requirements of this part.

(d) Reseller means any Transmission Customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased.

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(e) Wholesale merchant function means the sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(f) Affiliate means:

(1) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in section 214 of the Federal Power Act; and

(2) For any other entity, the term affiliate has the same meaning as given in ~~Sec.~~ 18 CFR 161.2(a) ~~of this chapter~~.

(g) Commission shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Standard 1.4: ~~Standards of conduct~~Reserved.

~~A Transmission Provider must conduct its business to conform with the following standards:~~

~~(a) General rules.~~

~~(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this standard, the employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations must function independently of its employees, or the employees of any of its affiliates, who engage in Wholesale Merchant Functions.~~

~~(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this section, in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, Transmission Providers may take whatever steps are necessary to keep the system in operation. Transmission Providers must report to the Commission and on the OASIS each emergency that resulted in any deviation from the standards of conduct, within 24 hours of such deviation.~~

~~(b) Rules governing employee conduct.~~

~~(1) Prohibitions. Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or any employee of an affiliate, engaged in wholesale merchant functions is prohibited from:~~

~~(i) Conducting transmission system operations or reliability functions; and~~

~~(ii) Having access to the system control center or similar facilities used for transmission operations or reliability functions that differs in any way from the access available to other open access Transmission Customers.~~

~~(2) Transfers. Employees engaged in either wholesale merchant functions or transmission system operations or reliability functions are not precluded from transferring between such functions as long as such transfer is not used as a~~

~~means to circumvent the standards of conduct of this section. Notices of any employee transfer to or from transmission system operations or reliability functions must be posted on the OASIS as provided in Standard 1.6(g)(3).~~
~~The information to be posted must include: the name of the transferring employee, the respective titles held while performing each function (i.e., on behalf of the Transmission Provider and wholesale merchant or affiliate), and the effective date of the transfer. The information posted under this section must remain on the OASIS for 90 days.~~

~~(3) Information access. Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or of any of its affiliates, engaged in wholesale merchant functions:~~

~~(i) Shall have access to only that information available to the Transmission Provider's open access transmission customers (i.e., the information posted on an OASIS), and must not have preferential access to any information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system that is not available to all users of an OASIS; and~~

~~(ii) Is prohibited from obtaining information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system (including information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, ancillary services, and the like) through access to information not posted on the OASIS that is not otherwise also available to the general public without restriction, or through information through the OASIS that is not also publicly available to all OASIS users.~~

~~(4) Disclosure. A Transmission Provider is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following provisions:~~

~~(i) Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or any employee of an affiliate, engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions may not disclose to employees of the Transmission Provider, or any of its affiliates, engaged in wholesale merchant functions any information concerning the transmission system of the Transmission Provider or the transmission system of another (including information received from non-affiliates or information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, ancillary services, etc.) through non-public communications conducted off the OASIS, through access to information not posted on the OASIS that is not at the same time available to the general public without restriction, or through information on the OASIS that is not at the same time publicly available to all OASIS users (such as E-mail).~~

~~(ii) If an employee of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions discloses information not posted on the OASIS in a manner contrary to the requirements of the standards of conduct, the Transmission Provider must immediately post such information on the OASIS.~~

~~(iii) A Transmission Provider may not share any market information, acquired from nonaffiliated Transmission Customers or potential nonaffiliated Transmission Customers, or developed in the course of responding to requests for transmission or ancillary service on the OASIS, with its own employees (or those of an affiliate) engaged in merchant functions, except to the limited extent information is required to be posted on the OASIS in response to a request for transmission service or ancillary services.~~

~~(5) Implementing tariffs.~~

~~(i) Employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions must strictly enforce all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service, if these provisions do not provide for the use of discretion.~~

~~(ii) Employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations must apply all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service in a fair and impartial manner that treats all customers (including the public utility and any affiliate) in a non-discriminatory manner, if these provisions involve discretion.~~

~~(iii) The Transmission Provider must keep a log, available for Commission audit, detailing the circumstances and manner in which it exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff. The information contained in this log is to be posted on the OASIS as provided in Standard 1.6(g)(4).~~

~~(iv) The Transmission Provider may not, through its tariffs or otherwise, give preference to sales for resale by the wholesale merchant function or by any affiliate, over the interests of any other wholesale customer in matters relating to the sale or purchase of transmission service (including issues of price, curtailments, scheduling, priority, ancillary services, etc.).~~

~~(6) Books and records. A Transmission Provider must maintain its books of account and records as prescribed under currently applicable regulations separately from those of its affiliates and these must be available for Commission inspection.~~

~~(c) Maintenance of written procedures. The Transmission Provider must maintain in a public place, and file with the Commission, current written procedures implementing the standards of conduct in such detail as will enable customers and the Commission to determine that the Transmission Provider is in compliance with the requirements of this section.~~

Standard 1.5: Obligations of Transmission Providers and Responsible Parties.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

(a) Each Transmission Provider is required to provide for the operation of an OASIS, either individually or jointly with other Transmission Providers, in accordance with the requirements of these Standards. The Transmission Provider may delegate this responsibility to a Responsible Party such as another Transmission Provider, an Independent System Operator, a Regional Transmission Group, or a Regional Reliability Council.

(b) A Responsible Party must:

(1) Provide access to an OASIS providing standardized information relevant to the availability of transmission capacity, prices, and other information (as described in these Standards) pertaining to the transmission system for which it is responsible;

(2) Operate the OASIS in compliance with the standardized procedures and protocols found in the NAESB Standards and Communication Protocols for Open Access Same Time Information Systems; and

(3) Operate the OASIS in compliance with the Business Practice Standards for Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) Transactions set forth herein.

(c) A Responsible Party may not deny or restrict access to an OASIS user merely because that user makes automated computer-to-computer file transfers or queries, or extensive requests for data.

(d) In the event that an OASIS user's grossly inefficient method of accessing an OASIS node or obtaining information from the node seriously degrades the performance of the node, a Responsible Party may limit a user's access to the OASIS node without prior Commission approval. The Responsible Party must immediately contact the OASIS user to resolve the problem. Notification of the restriction must be made to the Commission within two business days of the incident and include a description of the problem. A closure report describing how the problem was resolved must be filed with the Commission within one week of the incident.

(e) In the event that an OASIS user makes an error in a query, the Responsible Party can block the affected query and notify the user of the nature of the error. The OASIS user must correct the error before making any additional queries. If there is a dispute over whether an error has occurred, the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section apply.

(f) Transmission Providers must provide ``read only'' access to the OASIS to Commission staff and the staffs of State regulatory authorities, at no cost, after such staff members have complied with the requisite registration procedures.

Standard 1.6: Information to be posted on the OASIS.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

(a) The information posted on the OASIS must be in such detail and the OASIS must have such capabilities as to allow Transmission Customers to:

(1) Make requests for transmission services offered by Transmission Providers, Resellers and other providers of ancillary services;

(2) View and download in standard formats, using standard protocols, information regarding the transmission system necessary to enable prudent business decision making;

(3) Post, view, upload and download information regarding available products and desired services;

(4) Clearly identify the degree to which transmission service requests or schedules were denied or interrupted;

(5) Obtain access, in electronic format, to information to support available transmission capability calculations and historical transmission service requests and schedules for various audit purposes; and

(6) Make file transfers and automated computer-to-computer file transfers and queries as defined by the Standards and Communications Protocols Document.[jjd1]

(b) Posting transmission capability. The transmission capability that is expected to be available on the Transmission Provider's system (ATC) and the total transmission capability (TTC) of that system shall be calculated and posted for each Posted Path as set out in this section.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this section the terms listed below have the following meanings:

(i) Posted path means any control area to control area interconnection; any path for which service is denied, curtailed or interrupted for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months; and any path for which a customer requests to have ATC or TTC posted. For this last category, the posting must continue for 180 days and thereafter until 180 days have elapsed from the most recent request for service over the requested path. For purposes of this definition, an hour includes any part of an hour during which service was denied, curtailed or interrupted.

(ii) Constrained posted path means any posted path having an ATC less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC at any time during the preceding 168 hours or for which ATC has been calculated to be less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC for any period during the current hour or the next 168 hours.

(iii) Unconstrained posted path means any posted path not determined to be a constrained posted path.

(iv) The word interconnection, as used in the definition of ``posted path'', means all facilities connecting two adjacent systems or control areas.

(2) Calculation methods, availability of information, and requests.

(i) Information used to calculate any posting of ATC and TTC must be dated and time-stamped and all calculations shall be performed according to consistently applied methodologies referenced in the Transmission Provider's transmission tariff and shall be based on current industry practices, standards and criteria.

(ii) On request, the Responsible Party must make all data used to calculate ATC and TTC for any constrained posted paths publicly available (including the limiting element(s) and the cause of the limit (e.g., thermal, voltage, stability)) in electronic form within one week of the posting. The information is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. This information is to be retained for six months after the applicable posting period.

(iii) System planning studies or specific network impact studies performed for customers to determine network impacts are to be made publicly available in electronic form on request and a list of such studies shall be posted on the OASIS. A study is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. These studies are to be retained for two years.

(3) Posting. The ATC and TTC for all Posted Paths must be posted in megawatts by specific direction and in the manner prescribed in this subsection.

(i) Constrained posted paths—

(A) For Firm ATC and TTC.

(1) The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period. For this period postings shall be: by the hour, for the current hour and the 168 hours next following; and thereafter, by the day. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted daily for each period.

(2) Postings shall also be made by the month, showing for the current month and the 12 months next following.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
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Request Title: OASIS Baseline

(3) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following to the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.

(B) For Non-Firm ATC and TTC. The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period by the hour and days prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(1) of this standard and, if so requested, by the month and year as prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) (2) and (3) of this standard.

(C) Updating Posted Information for Constrained Paths.

(1) The capability posted under paragraphs (b)(3)(i) (A) and (B) of this standard must be updated when transactions are reserved or service ends or whenever the TTC estimate for the Path changes by more than 10 percent.

(2) All updating of hourly information shall be made on the hour.

(ii) Unconstrained posted paths.

(A) Postings of firm and nonfirm ATC and TTC shall be posted separately by the day, showing for the current day and the next six days following and thereafter, by the month for the 12 months next following. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted separately for the current day and the next six days following for each period. These postings are to be updated whenever the ATC changes by more than 20 percent of the Path's TTC.

(B) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following until the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.

(c) Posting Transmission Service Products and Prices.

(1) Transmission Providers must post prices and a summary of the terms and conditions associated with all transmission products offered to Transmission Customers.

(2) Transmission Providers must provide a downloadable file of their complete tariffs in the same electronic format as the tariff that is filed with the Commission.

(3) Any offer of a discount for any transmission service made by the Transmission Provider must be announced to all potential customers solely by posting on the OASIS.

(4) For any transaction for transmission service agreed to by the Transmission Provider and a customer, the Transmission Provider (at the time when ATC must be adjusted in response to the transaction), must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including: price; quantity; points of receipt and delivery; length and type of service; identification of whether the transaction involves the Transmission Provider's wholesale merchant function or any affiliate; identification of what, if any, ancillary service transactions are associated with this transmission service transaction; and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in Standard 1.7.

(5) Customers choosing to use the OASIS to offer for resale transmission capacity they have purchased must post relevant information to the same OASIS as used by the one from whom the Reseller purchased the transmission capacity. This information must be posted on the same display page, using the same tables, as similar capability being sold by the Transmission Provider, and the information must be contained in the same downloadable files as the Transmission Provider's own available capability. A customer reselling transmission capacity without the use of an OASIS must, nevertheless, inform the original Transmission Provider of the transaction within any time limits prescribed by the Transmission Provider's tariff or in a contract or service agreement between the Transmission Provider and a customer.

(d) Posting Ancillary Service Offerings and Prices.

(1) Any ancillary service required to be provided or offered under the pro forma tariff required under currently applicable regulations must be posted with the price of that service.

(2) Any offer of a discount for any ancillary service made by the Transmission Provider must be announced to all potential customers solely by posting on the OASIS.

(3) For any transaction for ancillary service agreed to by the Transmission Provider and a customer, the Transmission Provider (at the time when ATC must be adjusted in response to an associated transmission service transaction, if any), must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including: date and time when the agreement was entered into; price; quantity; length and type of service; identification of whether

the transaction involves the Transmission Provider's wholesale merchant function or any affiliate; identification of what, if any, transmission service transactions are associated with this ancillary service transaction; and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in Standard 1.7.

(4) Any other interconnected operations service offered by the Transmission Provider may be posted, with the price for that service.

(5) Any entity offering an ancillary service shall have the right to post the offering of that service on the OASIS if the service is one required to be offered by the Transmission Provider under their pro forma tariff. Any entity may also post any other interconnected operations service voluntarily offered by the Transmission Provider. Postings by customers and third parties must be on the same page, and in the same format, as postings of the Transmission Provider.

(e) Posting specific transmission and ancillary service requests and responses—

(1) General rules.

(i) All requests for transmission and ancillary service offered by Transmission Providers under the pro forma tariff, including requests for discounts, must be made on the OASIS, and posted prior to the Transmission Provider responding to the request, except as discussed in paragraphs (e)(1) (ii) and (iii). The Transmission Provider must post all requests for transmission service and for ancillary service comparably. Requests for transmission and ancillary service, and the responses to such requests, must be conducted in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, and all currently applicable laws and regulations.

(ii) The requirement in paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this standard, to post requests for transmission and ancillary service offered by Transmission Providers under the pro forma tariff, including requests for discounts, prior to the Transmission Provider responding to the request, does not apply to requests for next-hour service made during Phase I.

(iii) In the event that a discount is being requested for ancillary services that are not in support of basic transmission service provided by the Transmission Provider, such request need not be posted on the OASIS.

(iv) In processing a request for transmission or ancillary service, the Responsible Party shall post the same information as required in Standard 1.6(c)(4), Standard 1.6(d)(3), and the following information: the date and time when the request is made, its place in any queue, the status of that request, and the result (accepted, denied, withdrawn).

(2) Posting when a request for transmission service is denied.

(i) When a request for service is denied, the Responsible Party must provide the reason for that denial as part of any response to the request.

(ii) Information to support the reason for the denial, including the operating status of relevant facilities, must be maintained for 60 days and provided, upon request, to the potential Transmission Customer.

(iii) Any offer to adjust operation of the Transmission Provider's System to accommodate the denied request must be posted and made available to all Transmission Customers at the same time.

(3) Posting when a transaction is curtailed or interrupted.

(i) When any transaction is curtailed or interrupted, the Transmission Provider must post notice of the curtailment or interruption on the OASIS, and the Transmission Provider must state on the OASIS the reason why the transaction could not be continued or completed.

(ii) Information to support any such curtailment or interruption, including the operating status of the facilities involved in the constraint or interruption, must be maintained and made available upon request, to the curtailed or interrupted customer, the Commission's Staff, and any other person who requests it, for three years.

(iii) Any offer to adjust the operation of the Transmission Provider's system to restore a curtailed or interrupted transaction must be posted and made available to all curtailed and interrupted Transmission Customers at the same time.

(f) Posting Transmission Service Schedules Information. Information on transmission service schedules must be recorded by the entity scheduling the transmission service and must be available on the OASIS for download. Transmission service schedules must be posted no later than seven calendar days from the start of the transmission service.

(g) Posting Other Transmission-Related Communications.

(1) The posting of other communications related to transmission services must be provided for by the Responsible Party. These communications may include ``want ads'' and ``other communications'' (such as using the OASIS as a Transmission-related conference space or to provide transmission-related messaging services between OASIS users). Such postings carry no obligation to respond on the part of any market participant.

(2) The Responsible Party is responsible for posting other transmission-related communications in conformance with the instructions provided by the third party on whose behalf the communication is posted. It is the responsibility of

the third party requesting such a posting to ensure the accuracy of the information to be posted.

(3) Notices of transfers of personnel shall be posted as described in Standard 1.4(b)(2). The posting requirements are the same as those provided in Standard 1.7 for audit data postings.

(4) Logs detailing the circumstances and manner in which a Transmission Provider or Responsible Party exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff shall be posted as described in Standard 1.4(b)(5)(iii). The posting requirements are the same as those provided in Standard 1.7 for audit data postings.

Standard 1.7: Auditing Transmission Service Information.

(a) All OASIS database transactions, except other transmission-related communications provided for under Standard 1.6(g)(2), must be stored, dated, and time stamped.

(b) Audit data must remain available for download on the OASIS for 90 days, except ATC/TTC postings that must remain available for download on the OASIS or 20 days. The audit data are to be retained and made available upon request for download for three years from the date when they are first posted in the same electronic form as used when they originally were posted on the OASIS.

Standard 1.8: Obligations of OASIS users.

Each OASIS user must notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of initiating a significant amount of automated queries. The OASIS user must also notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of expected significant increases in the volume of automated queries.

~~Section~~ Standard 2.0 Standard Terminology for Transmission and Ancillary Services

~~Section 2.1~~ Attribute Values Defining the Period of Service

The data templates of the ~~Phase IA~~most current version of the NAESB Standards ~~& Communication Protocols (S&CP) Document~~and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems have been developed with the use of standard service attributes in mind. What the ~~Phase IA S&CP Document~~most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems does not offer are specific definitions for each attribute value. This section offers standards for these ~~service~~services attribute definitions to be used in conjunction with the Phase IA data templates.

Fixed services are associated with transmission services whose periods align with calendar periods such as a day, week, or month. Sliding services are fixed in duration, such as a week or month, but the start and stop time may slide. For example a Sliding week could start on Tuesday and end on the following Monday. Extended allows for services in which the start

time may slide and also the duration may be longer than a standard length. For example an Extended week of service could be nine consecutive days. Various transmission service offerings using these terms are defined in Standards 2.1.1 through 2.1.14 below. Next_Increment indicates the next available full Service_Increment, such as the next hour, next day, or next week. Next_Increment is added at this time to address Next Hour Market Service, but may be used in the future to denote other products.

Table ~~1~~2-1 identifies the standard terminology in OASIS Phase IA for the attributes SERVICE_INCREMENT (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly) and TS_WINDOW (Fixed, Sliding, Extended, and Next_Increment). Values shown in Table ~~1~~2-1 as N/A (Not Applicable) are not sufficiently common in the market to require standards.

Next Hour Market Service, a new pro forma service, is denoted as having a Service Increment of Hourly and a TS_WINDOW of Next_Increment.

Table ~~1~~2-1
Standard Service Period Attribute Values in Phase IA

	Fixed	**Sliding**	**Extended [1]**	**Next_Increment**
Hourly	X	N/A	N/A	X[2]
Daily	X	X	X	N/A
Weekly	X	X	X	N/A
Monthly	X	X	X	N/A
Yearly	X	X	X	N/A

~~[1]Included in the Phase IA S&CP Data Dictionary, Version 1.3, issued September 29, 1998.~~

[1]Included in the most current version of the Data Dictionary for the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems

[2]Next Hour Market Service is identified by Service Increment = Hourly and TS_WINDOW = Next_Increment

The existence of an attribute value in this table does not imply the services must be offered by a Transmission Provider. Requirements as to which services must be offered are defined by regulation and tariffs. Likewise, absence of a service period value in Table ~~1~~2-1 does not restrict a Transmission Provider from offering a service. The intent of the table is to establish common terminology associated with standard products.

Each service period value assumes a single time zone specified by the Transmission Provider. It is recognized that daylight time switches must be accommodated in practice, but they have been omitted here for the purpose of simplicity.

Standard 2.1: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below for the service period attributes, SERVICE_INCREMENT AND TS_WINDOW for all transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative service period values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use existing attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See ~~Section~~Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.1.1: FIXED HOURLY - The service starts at the beginning of a clock hour and stops at the end of a clock hour.

Standard 2.1.2: FIXED DAILY - The service starts at 00:00 and stops at 24:00 of the same calendar date (same as 00:00 of the next consecutive calendar date).

Standard 2.1.3: FIXED WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 on Monday and stops at 24:00 of the following Sunday (same as 00:00 of the following Monday).

Standard 2.1.4: FIXED MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar month and stops at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar month (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive month).

Standard 2.1.5: FIXED YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar year and ends at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar year (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive year).

Standard 2.1.6: SLIDING DAILY - The service starts at the beginning of any hour of the day and stops exactly 24 hours later at the same time on the next day.

Standard 2.1.7: SLIDING WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops exactly 168 hours later at 00:00 on the same day of the next week.

Standard 2.1.8: SLIDING MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the next month (28-31 days later). If there is no corresponding date in the following month, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the next month.

For example: SLIDING MONTHLY starting at 00:00 on January 30 would stop at 24:00 on February 28 (same as 00:00 March 1).

Standard 2.1.9: SLIDING YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the following year. If there is no corresponding date in the following year, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the same month in the following year.

For example SLIDING YEARLY service starting on February 29 would stop on February 28 of the following year.

Standard 2.1.10: EXTENDED DAILY - The service starts at any hour of a day and stops more than 24 hours later and less than 168 hours later.

Standard 2.1.11: EXTENDED WEEKLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one week later, but less than four weeks later.

Standard 2.1.12: EXTENDED MONTHLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one month later, but less than twelve months later.

Standard 2.1.13: EXTENDED YEARLY - The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one year later, but must be requested in increments of full years.

Standard 2.1.14: NEXT_INCREMENT HOURLY – The service starts at the beginning of the next clock hour and stops at the end of that clock hour.

~~Section 2.2~~ Attribute Values Defining Service Class

Standard 2.2: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below to describe the service class, TS_CLASS, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative TS_CLASS attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See ~~Section~~Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.2.1: FIRM - Transmission service that always has priority over NONFIRM transmission service and includes Native Load Customers, Network Customers, and any transmission service not classified as non-firm in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.2.2: NON-FIRM - Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption at a lesser priority compared to FIRM transmission service, including Native Load Customers and Network Customers, in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

~~Section 2.3~~ Attribute Values Defining Service Types

Standard 2.3: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below to describe the service type, TS_TYPE, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See ~~Section~~Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.3.1: POINT-TO-POINT (PTP) - Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified POINTS OF RECEIPT and DELIVERY pursuant to Part II of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.3.2: NETWORK - Network Integration Transmission Service that is provided to serve a Network Customer load pursuant to Part III of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

~~Section 2.4~~ Curtailment Priorities

~~**Standard 2.4**: A Transmission Provider that has adopted NERC TLR Procedures shall use the curtailment priority definitions contained in NERC TLR Procedures for NERC CURTAILMENT PRIORITY (1-7) for all transmission services offered on OASIS. A Transmission Provider that has adopted alternative curtailment procedures shall post its alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute~~

~~values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)~~

~~**Section 2.5 Other Service Attribute Values**~~
Standard 2.4: A Transmission Provider that has adopted NERC TLR Procedures shall use the curtailment priority definitions contained in those proceures ~~NERC TLR Procedures for NERC CURTAILMENT PRIORITY (1-7)~~ for all transmission services offered on OASIS. A Transmission Provider that has adopted alternative curtailment procedures shall post its alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

Other Service Attribute Values
The Commission has defined six ancillary services in Order No. 888. Other services may be offered pursuant to filed tariffs.

Standard 2.5: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the AS_TYPEs offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See ~~Section~~Standard 3 for registration requirements.)

FERC Ancillary Services Definitions

Standard 2.5.1: SCHEDULING, SYSTEM CONTROL AND DISPATCH SERVICE (SC) -
is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area. This service can be provided only by the operator of the control area in which the transmission facilities used are located. This is because the service is to schedule the movement of power through, out of, within, or into the control area. -This service also includes the dispatch of generating resources to maintain
generation/load balance and maintain security during the transaction and in accordance with ~~section~~ Standard 3.1 (and Schedule 1) of the pro forma tariff.

~~**Standard 2.5.2:** REACTIVE SUPPLY AND VOLTAGE CONTROL FROM GENERATION SOURCES SERVICE (RV) - is the provision of reactive power and voltage control by generating facilities under the control of the control area operator. This service is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area and in accordance with section 3.2 (and Schedule 2) of the pro forma tariff.~~

~~**Standard 2.5.3:** REGULATION AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE SERVICE (RF) - is provided for transmission within or into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Customers may be able to satisfy the regulation service obligation by providing generation with automatic generation control capabilities to the control area in which the load resides and in accordance with section 3.3 (and Schedule 3) of the pro forma tariff.~~

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Request No.: R04005-A
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~~**Standard 2.5.4:** ENERGY IMBALANCE SERVICE (I) - is the service for transmission within and into the transmission provider's control area~~ **Standard 2.5.2:** REACTIVE SUPPLY AND VOLTAGE CONTROL FROM GENERATION SOURCES SERVICE (RV) - is the provision of reactive power and voltage control by generating facilities under the control of the control area operator. This service is necessary to ~~serve load in the area. Energy imbalance represents~~ the ~~deviation between the scheduled and actual delivery of energy to a load in the local control area over a single hour~~provision of basic transmission service within every control area and in accordance with ~~section~~Standard 3.4~~2~~2 (and Schedule 4~~2~~2) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.~~5~~3: ~~OPERATING RESERVE - SPINNING RESERVE~~**3:** REGULATION AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE SERVICE (~~SP~~RF) - is provided for transmission within or into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Customers may be able to satisfy the regulation service obligation by ~~generating units that are on-line and loaded at less than maximum output. They are available to serve load immediately in an unexpected contingency, such as an unplanned outage of a generating unit~~providing generation with automatic generation control capabilities to the control area in which the load resides and in accordance with ~~section 3.5~~Standard 3.3 (and Schedule ~~5~~3) of the pro forma tariff.

~~**Standard 2.5.6:** OPERATING RESERVE - SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE SERVICE (SU) - is generating capacity that can be used to respond~~**Standard 2.5.4:** ENERGY IMBALANCE SERVICE (I) - is the service for transmission within and into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Energy imbalance represents the deviation between the scheduled and actual delivery of energy to ~~contingency situations. Supplemental reserve, is not available instantaneously, but rather within~~ a ~~short period (usually ten minutes). It is provided by generating units that are on-line but unloaded, by quick-start generation, and by customer interrupted load~~ load in the local control area over a single hour and in accordance with ~~section~~Standard 3.~~6~~4 (and Schedule ~~6~~4) of the pro forma tariff.

~~**Other Service Definitions**~~**Standard 2.5.5:** OPERATING RESERVE - SPINNING RESERVE SERVICE (SP) - is provided by generating units that are on-line and loaded at less than maximum output. They are available to serve load immediately in an unexpected contingency, such as an unplanned outage of a generating unit and in accordance with Standard 3.5 (and Schedule 5) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.6: OPERATING RESERVE - SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE SERVICE (SU) - is generating capacity that can be used to respond to contingency situations. Supplemental reserve is not available instantaneously, but rather within a short period (usually ten minutes). It is provided by generating units that are on-line but unloaded, by quick-start generation, and by customer interrupted load and in accordance with Standard 3.6 (and Schedule 6) of the pro forma tariff.

Other Service Definitions

Other services may be offered to Transmission Customers through Commission-approved revisions to their individual open access tariffs. Examples of other services that may be offered include the Interconnected Operations Services described below in

Standards 2.5.7, 2.5.8, and 2.5.9. Ancillary service definitions may be offered pursuant to an individual transmission provider's specific tariff filings.

Standard 2.5.7: DYNAMIC TRANSFER (DT) - is the provision of the real-time monitoring, telemetering, computer software, hardware, communications, engineering, and administration required to electronically move all or a portion of the real energy services associated with a generator or load out of its Host Control Area into a different Electronic Control Area.

Standard 2.5.8: REAL POWER TRANSMISSION LOSSES (TL) - is the provision of capacity and energy to replace energy losses associated with transmission service on the Transmission Provider's system.

Standard 2.5.9: SYSTEM BLACK START CAPABILITY (BS) - is the provision of generating equipment that, following a system blackout, is able to start without an outside electrical supply. Furthermore, BLACK START CAPABILITY is capable of being synchronized to the transmission system such that it can provide a startup supply source for other system capacity that can then be likewise synchronized to the transmission system to supply load as part of a process of re-energizing the transmission system.

Standard 2.6: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the scheduling period leading up to the start time of a transaction:

Standard 2.6.1: SAME-DAY is after 2 p.m. of the preceding day and

Standard 2.6.2: NEXT-HOUR is one hour or less prior to the service start time.

~~Section~~Standard 3.0 OASIS Registration Procedures

~~Section 3.1 Entity Registration~~

Entity Registration

Operation of OASIS requires unambiguous identification of parties.

Standard 3.1: All entities or persons using OASIS shall register the identity of their organization (including DUNS number) or person at the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com. Registration identification shall include the parent entity (if any) of the registrant. Registration shall be a prerequisite to OASIS usage and renewed annually and whenever changes in identification occur and thereafter. An entity or person not complying with this requirement may be denied access by a transmission provider to that transmission provider's OASIS node.

The registration requirement applies to any entity logging onto OASIS for the purpose of using or updating information, including Transmission Providers, Transmission Customers, Observers, Control Areas, Security Coordinators, and Independent System Operators.

~~Section 3.2~~ Process to Register Non-Standard Service Attribute Values

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~~Section~~Standard 2 of the NAESB OASIS ~~business practice standards~~Business Practice Standards addresses the use of standard terminology in defining services on OASIS. These standard definitions for service attribute values will be posted publicly on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com and may be used by all Transmission Providers to offer transmission and ancillary services on OASIS. If the Transmission Provider determines that the standard definitions are not applicable, the Transmission Provider may register new attribute values and definitions on the OASIS Home Page. Any Transmission Provider may use the attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider.

Standard 3.2: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall use only attribute values and definitions that have been registered on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com for all transmission and ancillary services offered on their OASIS.

Standard 3.3: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall endeavor to use on their OASIS nodes attribute values and definitions that have been posted by other Transmission Providers on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com whenever possible.

~~Section 3.3~~ Registration of Points of Receipt and Delivery

In order to improve coordination of path naming and to enhance the identification of commercially available connection points between Transmission Providers and regions, the business practice for Phase IA OASIS requires that:

I. Transmission Providers register at the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com, all service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery) for which transmission service is available over the OASIS.

II. Each Transmission Provider would then indicate on its OASIS node, for each Path posted on its OASIS node, the Points of Receipt and Delivery to which each Path is connected.

A Transmission Provider is not required to register specific generating stations as Points of Receipt, unless they were available as service points for the purposes of reserving transmission service on OASIS. The requirement also does not include registration of regional flowgates, unless they are service points for the purposes of reserving transmission on OASIS.

Standard 3.4: A Transmission Provider shall register and thereafter maintain on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com all Points of Receipt and Delivery to and from which a Transmission Customer may reserve and schedule transmission service.

Standard 3.5: For each reservable Path posted on their OASIS nodes, Transmission Providers shall indicate the available Point(s) of Receipt and Delivery for that Path. These Points of Receipt and Delivery shall be from the list registered on the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com.

Standard 3.6: When two or more Transmission Providers share common Points of Receipt or Delivery, or when a Path connects Points of Receipt and Delivery in neighboring systems, the

Transmission Providers owning and/or operating those facilities shall apply consistent names for those connecting paths or common paths on the OASIS.

~~**Section**~~
Standard 4.0 On-line Negotiation and Confirmation Process

~~**Section 4.1 On-line Price Negotiation in Short-term Markets**~~

Standard 4.1: Consistent with FERC policy and regulations, all reservations and price negotiations shall be conducted on OASIS.

Phase IA Negotiation Process State Transition Diagram
The most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems provides a process state diagram to define the Customer and Transmission Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation.

Standard 4.2~~: Reserved~~ RESERVED

Standard 4.3 RESERVED

Standard 4.3~~: Reserved~~4: The state diagram appearing in Exhibit 4-1 in Section 4.2.10.2 of the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems constitutes a recommended business practice in OASIS Phase IA.

~~**Section 4.2 Phase IA Negotiation Process State Transition Diagram**~~
Standard 4.5: The definitions in Section 4.2.10.2 of the most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (status values) shall be applied to the process states in OASIS Phase IA.

~~The Phase IA S&CP Document provides a process state diagram to define the Customer and Transmission Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation.~~

~~**Standard 4.4:** The state diagram appearing in Exhibit 4-1 in Section 4.2.10.2 of the Version 1.3 of the S&CP Document constitutes a recommended business practice in OASIS Phase IA.~~

~~**Standard 4.5:** The definitions in Section 4.2.10.2 of the Version 1.3 of the S&CP Document (status values) shall be applied to the process states in OASIS Phase IA.~~

~~Table 4-1 – Reserved~~

~~**Section 4.3** **Negotiations Without Competing Bids~~

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The following practices are defined in order to enhance consistency of the reservation process across OASIS Phase IA nodes.

Standard 4.6: A Transmission Provider/Seller shall respond to a Customer's service request, consistent with filed tariffs, within the Provider Response Time Limit defined in **Table 4-22 Reservation Timing Requirements.** The time limit is measured from the time the request is QUEUED. A Transmission Provider may respond by setting the state of the reservation request to one of the following:

I. INVALID
II. DECLINED
III. REFUSED
IV. COUNTEROFFER
V. ACCEPTED
VI. STUDY (when the tariff allows), leading to REFUSED, COUNTEROFFER, or ACCEPTED.

Standard 4.7: Prior to setting a request to ACCEPTED, COUNTEROFFER, or REFUSED a Transmission Provider shall evaluate the appropriate resources and ascertain that the requested transfer capability is (or is not) available.

Standard 4.8: For any request that is REFUSED or INVALID, the Transmission Provider must indicate in the SELLER_COMMENTS field the reason the request was refused or invalid.

Standard 4.9: The Customer may change a request from QUEUED, RECEIVED, STUDY, COUNTEROFFER, REBID, or ACCEPTED to WITHDRAWN at any time prior to CONFIRMED.

Standard 4.10: From ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, a Customer may change the status to CONFIRMED or WITHDRAWN. In addition, a Customer may change the status from COUNTEROFFER to REBID. The Customer has the amount of time designated as Customer Confirmation Time Limit in **Table 4-212 Reservation Timing Requirements** to change the state of the request to CONFIRMED. The Customer time limit is measured from the first time the request is moved to ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, and is not reset with subsequent iterations of negotiation.

Standard 4.11: After expiration of the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, specified in **Table 4-212 Reservation Timing Requirements,** the Transmission Provider has a right to move the request to the RETRACTED state.

Standard 4.12: Should the Customer elect to respond to a Transmission Provider's COUNTEROFFER by moving a reservation request to REBID, the Transmission Provider shall respond by taking the request to a DECLINED, ACCEPTED, or COUNTEROFFER state within the Provider Counter Time Limit, specified in **Table 42-12 Reservation Timing Requirements.** The Transmission Provider response time is measured from the most recent REBID time.

Standard 4.13: The following timing requirements shall apply to all reservation requests:

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Table 4-~~2~~12
Reservation Timing Requirements

Class	Service Increment	Time QUEUED Prior to Start	Provider Evaluation Time Limit[1]	Customer Confirmation Time Limit[2] after ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER[3]	Provider Counter Time Limit after REBID[4]
Non-Firm	Hourly	<1 hour	Best effort	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	>1 hour	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	Day ahead	30 minutes	30 minutes	10 minutes
Non-Firm	Daily	N/A	30 minutes	2 hours	10 minutes
Non-Firm	Weekly	N/A	4 hours	24 hours	4 hours
Non-Firm	Monthly	N/A	2 days [5]	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Daily	< 24 hours	Best effort	2 hours	30 minutes
Firm	Daily	N/A	30 days[6]	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Weekly	N/A	30 days[6]	48 hours	4 hours
Firm	Monthly	N/A	30 days[6]	4 days	4 hours
Firm	Yearly	60 days [7]	30 days	15 days	4 hours

Notes for Table 4-~~2~~12:

[1]Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, measurement starts at the time the request is QUEUED.

[2]Confirmation time limits are not to be interpreted to extend scheduling deadlines or to override pre-exemption deadlines.

[3]Measurement starts at the time the request is first moved to either ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER. The time limit does not reset on subsequent changes of state.

[4]Measurement starts at the time the Transmission Customer changes the state to REBID. The measurement resets each time the request is changed to REBID.

[5]Days are defined as calendar days.

[6]Subject to expedited time requirements of Section 17.1 of the pro forma tariff. Transmission Providers shall make best efforts to respond within 72 hours, or prior to the scheduling deadline, whichever is earlier, to a request for Daily Firm Service received during period 2-30 days ahead of the service start time.

[7]Subject to Section 17.1 of the pro forma tariff, whenever feasible and on a nondiscriminatory basis, transmission providers should accommodate requests made with less than 60 days notice.

~~Section 4.4~~ Negotiations ~~With~~with Competing Bids for Constrained Resources

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Competing bids exist when multiple requests cannot be accommodated due to a lack of available transmission capacity. One general rule is that OASIS requests should be evaluated and granted priority on a first-come-first-served basis established by OASIS QUEUED time. Thus, the first to request service should get it, all else being equal.

Exceptions to this first-come-first-served basis occur when there are competing requests for limited resources and the requests have different priorities established by FERC regulations and filed tariffs. Prior to the introduction of price negotiations, the attribute values that have served as a basis for determining priority include:

I. Type (Network, Point-to-point)
II. Class (Firm, Non-Firm)
III. Increment (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Yearly)
IV. Duration (the amount of time between the Start Date and the Stop Date)
V. Amount (the MW amount)

Under a negotiation model, price can also be used as an attribute for determining priority. The negotiation process increases the possibility that a Transmission Provider will be evaluating multiple requests that cannot all be accommodated due to limited resources. In this scenario, it is possible that an unconfirmed request with an earlier QUEUED time could be preempted (SUPERSEDED). For this to occur, the subsequent request would be of higher priority or of greater price.

Standard 4.14: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, the following are recommended relative priorities of Service Request Tiers[2]. Specific exceptions may exist in accordance with filed tariffs. The priorities refer only to negotiation of service and do not refer to curtailment priority.

4.14.1. Service Request Tier 1: Native load, Network, or Long-term Firm
4.14.2. Service Request Tier 2: Short-term Firm
4.14.3. Service Request Tier 3: Network Service ~~From~~from Non-designated Resources
4.14.4. Service Request Tier 4: Non-firm
4.14.5. Service Request Tier 5: Non-firm Point-to-point Service over secondary receipt and delivery points
4.14.6 Service Request Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service

Standard 4.15: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, reservation requests shall be handled in a first-come-first-served order based on QUEUE_TIME.

Standard 4.16: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, Table ~~4-3~~7-~~2~~4-3 describes the relative priorities of competing service requests and rules for offering right-of-first-refusal. While the table indicates the relative priorities of two competing requests, it also is intended to be applied in the more general case of more than two competing requests.

[1]Note: The term Tier is introduced to avoid confusion with existing terms such as TS_CLASS.

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Table 4-~~3~~ ~~23~~
Priorities for Competing Reservation Requests

ROW	Request 1	Is Preempted by Request 2	Right of First Refusal
1	Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm	N/A - Not preempted by a subsequent request.	N/A
2	Tier 2: Short-term Firm	Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted.	No
3	Tier 2: Short-term Firm	Tier 2: Short-term Firm of longer term (duration), while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted. [1]	Yes, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted and right of first refusal is not applicable.
4	Tier 3: Network Service From Non-Designated Resources	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
5	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
6	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 3: Network Service from Non-Designated Resources.	No
7	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of a longer term (duration) [1]. Except in the last hour prior to start (See Standard 4.23).	Yes [2]
8	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of equal term (duration) [1] and higher price, when Request 1 is still unconfirmed and Request 2 is received pre-confirmed. A confirmed non-firm PTP may not be preempted for another non-firm request of equal duration. (See Standards 4.22 and 4.25.)	Yes [3]
9	Tier 5: Non-firm PTP Service over secondary	Tier 5 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 4.	No

	receipt and delivery points.		
10	Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service	Tier 6 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 5.	No

[1] Longer duration, in addition to being higher SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., WEEKLY has priority over DAILY), also may mean more multiples of the same SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., 3 days may have priority over 2 days). Multiple service increments must be at the same level of capacity.

[2] Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of a longer duration applies only if the first request is confirmed.

[3] Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of an equal duration and higher price applies only when the first request is unconfirmed and the subsequent request is received pre-confirmed (see Standards 4.22 and 4.26).

Standard 4.17: For a request or reservation that is —Superseded or Displaced, the Transmission Provider must indicate the Assignment Reference Number of the competing request and the reason for denial of service in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

Standard 4.18: Given competing requests for a limited resource and a right-of-first-refusal is not required to be offered, the Transmission Provider may immediately move requests in the CONFIRMED state to DISPLACED, or from an ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER state to SUPERSEDED, if the competing request is of higher priority, based on the rules represented in Table 4-~~3.~~32. These state changes require dynamic notification to the Customer if the Customer has requested dynamic notification on OASIS.

Standard 4.19: In those cases where right-of-first-refusal is required to be offered, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Customer, through the use of a COUNTEROFFER, of the opportunity to match the subsequent offer.

Standard 4.20: A Customer who has been extended a right-of-first-refusal shall have a confirmation time limit equal to the lesser of (a) the Customer Confirmation Time Limit in Table ~~4~~47-2 or (b) 24 hours.

Standard 4.21: A Transmission Provider shall apply all rights-of-first-refusal in a nondiscriminatory and open manner for all Customers.

Standard 4.22: Once a non-firm PTP request has been confirmed, it shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm PTP request of equal duration and higher price.

Standard 4.23: A confirmed, non-firm PTP reservation for the next hour shall not be displaced within one hour of the start of the reservation by a subsequent non-firm PTP reservation request of longer duration.

Standard 4.24: A Transmission Provider shall accept any reservation request submitted for an unconstrained Path if the Customer's bid price is equal to or greater than the Transmission Provider's posted offer price at the time the request was queued, even if later requests are submitted at a higher price. This standard applies even when the first request is still unconfirmed, unless the Customer Confirmation Time Limit has expired for the first request.

Standard 4.25: Once an offer to provide non-firm PTP transmission service at a given price is extended to a Customer by the Transmission Provider, and while this first request is still unconfirmed but within the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, the Transmission Provider shall not preempt or otherwise alter the status of that first request on receipt of a subsequent request of the same Tier and equal duration at a higher price, unless the subsequent request is submitted as pre-confirmed.

Standard 4.26: If during a negotiation of service (i.e., prior to Customer confirmation) a subsequent pre-confirmed request for service over the same limited resource of equal duration but higher price is received, the Transmission Provider must COUNTEROFFER the price of service on the prior COUNTEROFFER or ACCEPTED price to match the competing offer, in order to give the first Customer an opportunity to match the offer. This practice must be implemented in a non-discriminatory manner.

Standard 4.27: Whenever a request or reservation is set to the state of Invalid, Refused, Declined, Superseded, Retracted, Annulled, or Displaced, the Transmission Provider or Seller shall enter the reason for the action in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

~~Section~~Standard 5.0 Procurement of Ancillary and Other Services

~~Section 5.1~~ Introduction

Phase IA OASIS data templates allow the coupling of ancillary service arrangements with the purchase of transmission service for the purpose of simplifying the overall process for Customers. Transmission Providers must indicate (consistent with filed tariffs), which services are MANDATORY (must be taken from the Primary Transmission Provider), REQUIRED (must be provided for but may be procured from alternative sources), or OPTIONAL (not required as a condition of transmission service).

The Transmission Customer should make known to the Transmission Provider at the time of the reservation request certain options related to arrangement of ancillary services. The Transmission Customer may indicate:

a. I will take all the MANDATORY and REQUIRED ancillary services from the Primary Transmission Provider
b. I will take REQUIRED ancillary services from Third Party Seller X
c. I would like to purchase OPTIONAL services
d. I will self provide ancillary services
e. I will arrange for ancillary services in the future (prior to scheduling)

While these interactions are available in the ~~Phase IA S&CP Document~~most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information

Systems, there is a need to clarify the associated business practices. The standards in Section 5 apply to services defined in filed tariffs.

~~Section 5.2~~ Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 5.1: The Transmission Provider shall designate which ancillary services are MANDATORY, REQUIRED, or OPTIONAL for each offered transmission service or each transmission path to the extent these requirements can be determined in advance of the submittal of a reservation request on a specific Path by a Transmission Customer.

Standard 5.2: A Transmission Provider shall modify a Transmission Customer's service request to indicate the Transmission Provider as the SELLER of any ancillary service, which is MANDATORY, to be taken from the Transmission Provider.

Standard 5.3: For REQUIRED and OPTIONAL services, the Transmission Provider shall not select a SELLER of ancillary service without the Transmission Customer first selecting that SELLER.

Standard 5.4: A Transmission Provider may accept a Transmission Customer's request for an ancillary service, which is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED, but shall indicate to the Transmission Customer at the time of acceptance in SELLER_COMMENTS that the service is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED.

~~Section 5.3~~ Transmission Customer Requirements

Standard 5.5: The Transmission Customer shall indicate with the submittal of a transmission reservation request, the preferred options for provision of ancillary services, such as the desire to use an alternative resource. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

Standard 5.6: A Transmission Customer may, but is not required to, indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services, if these services are arranged by the Transmission Customer off the OASIS and if such arrangements are permitted by the Transmission Provider's tariff. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

~~Section~~Standard 6 ~~–~~.0 Pathnaming Standards

~~Section 6.1~~ Introduction

The Data Element Dictionary of the OASIS ~~S&CP Document, Version 1.3~~most current version of the NAESB Standards and Communications Protocol for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems, defines a path name in terms of a 50-character alphanumeric string:

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RR/TPTP/PATHPATHPATH/OPTIONALFROM-OPTIONALTOTO/SPR

RegionCode/TransmissionProviderCode/PathName/OptionalFrom-To(POR-POD)/Spare

This definition leaves it to the Transmission Providers to name the paths from their own perspective. The following standards provide an unambiguous convention for naming paths and will produce more consistent path names.

~~Section 6.2~~ Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 6.1: A transmission provider shall use the path naming convention defined in the S&CP Data Dictionary for the naming of all reservable paths posted on OASIS.

Standard 6.2: A transmission provider shall use the third field in the path name to indicate the sending and receiving control areas. The control areas shall be designated using standard NERC codes for the control areas, separated by a hyphen. For example, the first three fields of the path name will be:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/

Standard 6.3: A transmission provider shall use the fourth field of the path name to indicate POR and POD separated by a hyphen. For example, a path with a specific POR/POD would be shown as:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/PORPORPORPOR-PODPODPODPOD/

If the POR and POD are designated as control areas, then the fourth field may be left blank (as per the example in ~~6~~9.2).

Standard 6.4: A transmission provider may designate a sub-level for Points of Receipt and Delivery. For example, a customer reserves a path to POD AAAA. The ultimate load may be indeterminate at the time. Later, the customer schedules energy to flow to a particular load that may be designated by the transmission provider as a sub-level Point of Delivery. This option is necessary to ensure certain transmission providers are not precluded from using more specific service points by the inclusion of the POR/POD in the path name. All sub-level PORs and PODs must be registered as such on http://www.tsin.com.

~~Section~~Standard 7 ~~–~~.0 Next Hour Market Service

~~Section 7.1~~ Introduction

The standards in this section apply to the offering of Next Hour Market (NHM) Service only. The Commission has designated this service as voluntary for a transmission provider to offer. Therefore the standards apply to a transmission provider only if that provider offers NHM Service, in which case the standards become mandatory for that provider.

~~Section 7.2~~ Transmission Provider Requirements

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Standard 7.1: Use of NHM Service shall be limited to interchange transactions having a duration of one clock-hour and requested no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start time of the transaction.

Standard 7.2: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow an eligible transmission customer to request a NHM Service reservation electronically using protocols compliant with the most current version of the NERC ETAG Specifications ~~1.6~~.

Standard 7.3: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow a transmission customer to request NHM Service for one or more path segments of a tag by designating: (a) 0-NX as the transmission product code under the OASIS block and (b) BUYATMARKET as the OASIS reservation identifier.

Standard 7.4: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the submittal of a tag designating that provider on one or more path segments using NHM Service to include a pre-confirmed request for the necessary transmission reservation and associated mandatory ancillary services for each designated path segment, for the hour indicated. No additional confirmation steps shall be required by the transmission customer for a NHM Service transmission reservation and associated ancillary services.

Standard 7.5: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider set the amount of the NHM Service reservation as:

a. The amount of the Transmission Provider Product, if specified.
b. In accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that Provider in the Loss Table, if Transmission Provider Product is not specified.
c. The MW amount in the Energy Profile, if neither Transmission Provider Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified.

Standard 7.6: The OASIS queue time of a NHM Service request or reservation shall be the transmission provider ETAG approval service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of ETAG backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time the tag is received by the transmission provider.

Standard 7.7: The 0-NX designation in the tag assigns as transmission customer, for all NHM Service path segments in the transaction, the PSE that is designated as the Purchasing-Selling Entity (PSE) responsible for the tag. A PSE submitting a tag may not designate a NHM Service reservation for another PSE and a transmission provider may not assign a reservation to any transmission customer other than the PSE submitting the NHM Service tag.

Standard 7.8: When evaluating competing requests for transmission reservations, a transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the NHM Service to have a priority lower than Tier 5 – point-to-point service over secondary receipt and delivery points.

Standard 7.9: Once a tag becomes implemented ~~goes to IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL status~~ in ETAG, the transmission provider shall consider the associated NHM Service reservations to

be confirmed. Since the NHM Service confirmed reservation(s) are by definition less than one hour prior to start, these reservations shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm reservation of higher priority.

Standard 7.10: The transmission customer shall be obligated to pay for the transmission service under the terms of the tariff at the posted offer price for non-firm hourly service, once the interchange transaction tag becomes implemetned ~~is changed to the IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL status~~ in ETAG. In the event of a voluntary withdrawal or reduction in the amount or duration of the service by the transmission customer after the tag becomes implemented~~has changed to IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL~~, the transmission customer shall remain obligated to pay for the full amount of the approved request. In the event of an involuntary curtailment or reduction of the service, initiated by the transmission provider or any other transmission provider, the transmission customer shall not be obligated to pay for any portions of the NHM Service that were involuntarily curtailed. In the case of involuntary curtailment or reduction, payment shall be based on a calculation of the MWhours actually used.

Standard 7.11: In the case that a transaction uses NHM Service for all required path segments in the tag, the default condition of the tag is NOT approved unless all required transmission providers and control areas indicate tag approval.

Standard 7.12: In the case that a transaction mixes one or more transaction path segments that use NHM Service with one or more path segments that use other types of transmission service, then 1) as long as the NHM Service path segment(s) are not fully approved, then the tag shall default to NOT approved; and 2) if all NHM Service path segments in the ETAG are fully approved, then the tag shall revert to the normal default status as specified in NERC and/or NAESB Standards~~Operating Policy 3 and associated Appendices~~.

Standard 7.13: The transmission customer shall be required to submit a NHM Service transaction request prior to the tag submittal time limit as specified in NERC and/or NAESB Standards~~Operating Policy 3 and associated Appendices~~, and no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start of the transaction.

Standard 7.14: The approval mechanism for a NHM Service reservation shall be the tag approval. If the tag is approved and has become implemented~~moved to the IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL state~~, all required NHM Service transmission reservations associated with that tag shall be
considered confirmed reservations. If one or more transmission providers do NOT approve their segment(s) of the transaction, then the transaction shall be considered NOT approved. Each transmission provider designated in a tag that does not approve that segment of the tag shall indicate that the associated reservation for that segment is REFUSED. If a designated transmission provider in a NHM Service path segment approves the tag but the tag is not approved through the action or inaction of another transmission provider, then that transmission provider shall indicate that reservation is ANNULLED.

Standard 7.15: The transmission provider shall assign the reservation request and final disposition status on behalf of the transmission customer within one hour of the requested start of the NHM Service transaction, regardless of the ultimate disposition of the tag.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

Standard 7.16: NHM Service shall have the lowest curtailment priority in the event that a curtailment or reduction of transfers is initiated. Specifically, NHM Service (0-NX) shall have a NERC Curtailment Priority of 0.

~~**Standard 8.** A Responsible Party may not deny or restrict access to an OASIS user merely because that user makes automated computer-to-computer file transfers or queries, or extensive requests for data.~~

~~**Standard 9.** In the event that an OASIS user's grossly inefficient method of accessing an OASIS node or obtaining information from the node seriously degrades the performance of the node, a Responsible Party may limit a user's access to the OASIS node without prior Commission approval. The Responsible Party must immediately contact the OASIS user to resolve the problem. Notification of the restriction must be made to the Commission within two business days of the incident and include a description of the problem. A closure report describing how the problem was resolved must be filed with the Commission within one week of the incident.~~

~~**Standard 10.** In the event that an OASIS user makes an error in a query, the Responsible Party can block the affected query and notify the user of the nature of the error. The OASIS user must correct the error before making any additional queries. If there is a dispute over whether an error has occurred, the procedures in the preceding paragraph apply.~~

~~**Standard 11.** Transmission Providers must provide "read only" access to the OASIS to Commission staff and to the staff of State regulatory authorities, at no cost, after such staff members have complied with the requisite registration procedures.~~

~~**Standard 12.** The information posted on the OASIS must be in such detail and the OASIS must have such capabilities as to allow Transmission Customers to:~~

~~(a) Clearly identify the degree to which transmission service requests or schedules were denied or interrupted;~~

~~(b) Obtain access, in electronic format, to information to support available transmission capability calculations and historical transmission service requests and schedules for various audit purposes; and~~

~~(c) Make file transfers and automated computer-to-computer file transfers and queries as defined by the Standards and Communications Protocols Document.~~

~~**Standard 13.** Information to support any such curtailment or interruption, including the operating status of the facilities involved in the constraint or interruption, must be maintained and made available upon request, to the curtailed or interrupted customer, the Commission's Staff, and any other person who requests it, for three years.~~

~~**Standard 14.** Each OASIS user must notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of initiating a significant amount of automated queries. The OASIS user must also notify the Responsible Party one month in advance of expected significant increases in the volume of automated queries.~~

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

~~**Standard 15**. § 37.1 Applicability.~~

~~This part applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and to transactions performed under the pro forma tariff required in Part 35 of this Chapter.~~

~~**Standard 16**. § 37.2 Purpose.~~

~~(a) The purpose of this part is to ensure that potential customers of open access transmission service receive access to information that will enable them to obtain transmission service on a non-discriminatory basis from any Transmission Provider. These rules provide standards of conduct and require the Transmission Provider (or its agent) to create and operate an Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) that gives all users of the open access transmission system access to the same information.~~

~~(b) The OASIS will provide information by electronic means about available transmission capability for point-to-point service and will provide a process for requesting transmission service. OASIS will enable Transmission Providers and Transmission Customers to communicate promptly requests and responses to buy and sell available transmission capacity offered under the Transmission Provider's tariff.~~

~~**Standard 17**. § 37.3 Definitions.~~

~~(a) Transmission Provider means any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.~~

~~(b) Transmission Customer means any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service.~~

~~(c) Responsible Party means the Transmission Provider or an agent to whom the Transmission Provider has delegated the responsibility of meeting any of the requirements of this Part.~~

~~(d) Reseller means any Transmission Customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased.~~

~~(e) Wholesale Merchant Function means the sale for resale, or purchase for resale, of electric energy in interstate commerce.~~

~~(f) Affiliate means:~~

~~(1) for any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in section 214 of the Federal Power Act; and~~

~~(2) for any other entity, the term affiliate has the same meaning as given in § 161.2(a) of this Chapter.~~

~~**Standard 18.** § 37.4 Standards of conduct.~~

~~A Transmission Provider must conduct its business to conform with the following standards:~~

~~(a) General Rules~~

~~(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations must function independently of its employees, or the employees of any of its affiliates, who engage in Wholesale Merchant Functions.~~

~~(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this section, in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, Transmission Providers may take whatever steps are~~

~~necessary to keep the system in operation. Transmission Providers must report to the Commission and on the OASIS each emergency that resulted in any deviation from the standards of conduct, within 24 hours of such deviation.~~

~~(b) Rules governing employee conduct~~

~~(1) Prohibitions. Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or any employee of an affiliate, engaged in wholesale merchant functions is prohibited from:~~

~~(i) conducting transmission system operations or reliability functions; and~~

~~(ii) having access to the system control center or similar facilities used for transmission operations or reliability functions that differs in any way from the access available to other open access Transmission Customers.~~

~~(2) Transfers. Employees engaged in either (i) wholesale merchant functions or (ii) transmission system operations or reliability functions are not precluded from transferring between such functions as long as such transfer is not used as a means to circumvent the standards of conduct of this section. Notices of any employee transfer to or from transmission system operations or reliability functions must be posted on the OASIS as provided in § 37.6 (g)(3). The information to be posted must include: the name of the transferring employee, the respective titles held while performing each function (i.e., on behalf of the Transmission Provider and wholesale merchant or affiliate), and the effective date of the transfer. The information posted under this section must remain on the OASIS for 90 days.~~

~~(3) Information Access. Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or of any of its affiliates, engaged in wholesale merchant functions:~~

~~(i) shall have access to only that information available to the Transmission Provider's open access transmission customers (i.e., the information posted on an OASIS), and must not have preferential access to any information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system that is not available to all users of an OASIS; and~~

~~(ii) is prohibited from obtaining information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system (including information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, ancillary services, and the like) through access to information not posted on the OASIS that is not otherwise also available to the general public without restriction, or through information through the OASIS that is not also publicly available to all OASIS users.~~

~~(4) Disclosure. A Transmission Provider is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following provisions:~~

~~(i) Any employee of the Transmission Provider, or any employee of an affiliate, engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions may not disclose to employees of the Transmission Provider, or any of its affiliates, engaged in wholesale merchant functions any information concerning the transmission system of the Transmission Provider or the transmission system of another (including information received from non-affiliates or information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, ancillary services, etc.) through non-public communications conducted off the OASIS, through access to information not posted on the OASIS that is not at the same time available to the general public without restriction, or through information on the OASIS that is not at the same time publicly available to all OASIS users (such as E-mail).~~

~~(ii) If an employee of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions discloses information not posted on the OASIS in a manner contrary to the requirements of the standards of conduct, the Transmission Provider must immediately post such information on the OASIS.~~

~~(iii) A Transmission Provider may not share any market information, acquired from nonaffiliated Transmission Customers or potential nonaffiliated Transmission Customers, or developed in the course of responding to requests for transmission or ancillary service on the OASIS, with its own employees (or those of an affiliate) engaged in merchant functions, except to the limited extent information is required to be posted on the OASIS in response to a request for transmission service or ancillary services.~~

~~(5) Implementing Tariffs.~~

~~(i) Employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations or reliability functions must strictly enforce all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service, if these provisions do not provide for the use of discretion.~~

~~(ii) Employees of the Transmission Provider engaged in transmission system operations must apply all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service in a fair and impartial manner that treats all customers (including the public utility and any affiliate) in a non-discriminatory manner, if these provisions involve discretion.~~

~~(iii) The Transmission Provider must keep a log, available for Commission audit, detailing the circumstances and manner in which it exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff.~~

~~(iv) The Transmission Provider may not, through its tariffs or otherwise, give preference to wholesale purchases or sales made on behalf of its own power customers, or those of an affiliate, over the interests of any other wholesale customer in matters relating to the sale or purchase of transmission service (including issues of price, curtailments, scheduling, priority, ancillary services, etc.).~~

~~(v) If the Transmission Provider offers a discount on purchases of transmission service made on behalf of its own power customers or those of any affiliate, then, at the same time, it must post on the OASIS an offer to provide the same discount to all Transmission Customers on the same path and on all unconstrained transmission paths.~~

~~(vi) If the Transmission Provider offers a rate discount on ancillary services to an affiliate, or attributes a discounted ancillary service rate to its own transactions, the Transmission Provider must, at the same time, post on the OASIS an offer to provide the same discount to all eligible customers.~~

~~(6) Books and Records. A Transmission Provider must maintain its books of account and records (as prescribed under Parts 101 and 125 of this Chapter) separately from those of its affiliates and these must be available for Commission inspection.~~

~~(c) Maintenance of written procedures. The Transmission Provider must maintain in a public place, and file with the Commission, current written procedures implementing the standards of conduct in such detail as will enable customers and the Commission to determine that the Transmission Provider is in compliance with the requirements of this section.~~

~~**Standard 19**. § 37.5 Obligations of Transmission Providers and Responsible Parties.~~

~~(a) Each Transmission Provider is required to provide for the operation of an OASIS, either individually or jointly with other Transmission Providers, in accordance with the requirements of this Part. The Transmission Provider may delegate this responsibility to a Responsible Party such as another Transmission Provider, an Independent System Operator, a Regional Transmission Group, or a Regional Reliability Council.~~

~~(b) A Responsible Party must: (1) provide access to an OASIS providing standardized information relevant to the availability of transmission capacity, prices, and other information (as described in this Part) pertaining to the transmission system for which it is responsible; and~~

~~(2) shall operate the OASIS in compliance with the standardized procedures and protocols found in OASIS Standards and Communication Protocols, which can be obtained from the Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch, Room 2A, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.~~

~~(c) Transmission Providers must provide "read only" access to the OASIS to Commission staff and the staffs of State regulatory authorities, at no cost, after such staff members have complied with the requisite registration procedures.~~

~~Standard 20.~~ ~~§ 37.6 Information to be posted on an OASIS.~~

~~(a) The information posted on the OASIS must be in such detail as to allow Transmission Customers to:~~

~~(1) make requests for transmission services offered by Transmission Providers, Resellers and other providers of ancillary services;~~

~~(2) view and download in standard formats, using standard protocols, information regarding the transmission system necessary to enable prudent business decision making;~~

~~(3) post, view, upload and download information regarding available products and desired services;~~

~~(4) clearly identify the degree to which their transmission service requests or schedules were denied or interrupted; and~~

~~(5) obtain access, in electronic format, to information to support available transmission capability calculations and historical transmission service requests and schedules for various audit purposes.~~

~~(b) Posting transmission capability. The transmission capability that is expected to be available on the Transmission Provider's system (ATC) and the total transmission capability (TTC) of that system shall be calculated and posted for each Posted Path as set out in this section.~~

~~(1) Definitions. For purposes of this section,~~

~~(i) Posted Path means any control area to control area interconnection; any path for which service is denied, curtailed or interrupted for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months; and any path for which a customer requests to have ATC or TTC posted. For this last category, the posting must continue for 180 days and thereafter until 180 days have elapsed from the most recent request for service over the requested path. For purposes of this definition, an hour includes any part of an hour during which service was denied, curtailed or interrupted.~~

~~(ii) Constrained Posted Path means any posted path having an ATC less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC at any time during the preceding 168 hours or for which ATC has been calculated to be less than or equal to 25 percent of TTC for any period during the current hour or the next 168 hours.~~

~~(iii) Unconstrained Posted Path means any posted path not determined to be a constrained posted path.~~

~~(2) Calculation methods, availability of information, and requests.~~

~~(i) Information used to calculate any posting of ATC and TTC must be dated and time-stamped and all calculations shall be performed according to consistently~~

~~applied methodologies referenced in the Transmission Provider's transmission tariff and shall be based on current industry practices, standards and criteria.~~

~~(ii) On request, the Responsible Party must make all data used to calculate ATC and TTC for any constrained posted paths publicly available (including the limiting element(s) and the cause of the limit (e.g., thermal, voltage, stability)) in electronic form within one week of the posting. The information is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. This information is to be retained for six months after the applicable posting period.~~

~~(iii) System planning studies or specific network impact studies performed for customers to determine network impacts are to be made publicly available in electronic form on request and a list of such studies shall be posted on the OASIS. A study is required to be provided only in the electronic format in which it was created, along with any necessary decoding instructions, at a cost limited to the cost of reproducing the material. These studies are to be retained for two years.~~

~~(3) Posting. The ATC and TTC for all Posted Paths must be posted in megawatts by specific direction and in the manner prescribed in this subsection.~~

~~(i) Constrained Posted Paths.~~

~~(A) For Firm ATC and TTC:~~

~~(1) The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period. For this period postings shall be: by the hour, for the current hour and the 168 hours next following; and thereafter, by the day. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted daily for each period.~~

~~(2) Postings shall also be made by the month, showing for the current month and the 12 months next following.~~

~~(3) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following to the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.~~

~~(B) For Non-Firm ATC and TTC. The posting shall show ATC and TTC for a 30-day period by the hour and days prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(1) of this section and, if so requested, by the month and year as prescribed under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(2) and (3) of this section.~~

~~(C) Updating Posted Information for Constrained Paths.~~

~~(1) The capability posted under paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) and (B) of this section must be updated when transactions are reserved or service ends or whenever the TTC estimate for the Path changes by more than 10 percent.~~

~~(2) All updating of hourly information shall be made on the hour.~~

~~(ii) Unconstrained Posted Paths.~~

~~(A) Postings of ATC and TTC shall be by the day, showing for the current day and the next six days following and thereafter, by the month for the 12 months next following. If the Transmission Provider charges separately for on-peak and off-peak periods in its tariff, ATC and TTC will be posted for the current day and the next six days following for each period. These postings are to be updated whenever the ATC changes by more than 20 percent of the Path's TTC.~~

~~(B) If planning and specific requested transmission studies have been done, seasonal capability shall be posted for the year following the current year and for each year following until the end of the planning horizon but not to exceed 10 years.~~

~~(c) Posting Transmission Service Products and Prices.~~

~~(1) Transmission Providers must post prices and a summary of the terms and conditions associated with all transmission products offered to Transmission Customers.~~

~~(2) Transmission Providers must provide a downloadable file of their complete tariffs in the same electronic format as the tariff is filed with the Commission.~~

~~(3) A Transmission Provider, within 24 hours of agreeing to sell transmission service to a non-affiliate at a discount (as measured from when ATC must be adjusted in response to the transaction), must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including price, quantity, and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in section 37.7. With respect to any discount offered to its own power customers or its affiliates, the Transmission Provider must, at the same time, post on the OASIS an offer to provide the same discount to all Transmission Customers on the same path and on all unconstrained transmission paths.~~

~~(4) Customers choosing to use the OASIS to offer for resale transmission capacity they have purchased must post relevant information to the same OASIS as used by the one from whom the Reseller purchased the transmission capacity. This information must be posted on the same display page, using the same tables, as similar capability being sold by the Transmission Provider, and the information must be contained in the same downloadable files as the Transmission Provider's own available capability. A customer reselling transmission capacity without the use of an OASIS must, nevertheless, inform the original Transmission Provider of the transaction within the time limits prescribed by the "Sale or Assignment of Transmission Service" section of the pro forma tariff.~~

~~(d) Posting Ancillary Service Offerings and Prices.~~

~~(1) Any ancillary service required to be provided or offered under the pro forma tariff prescribed by Part 35 of this Chapter must be posted with the price of that service.~~

~~(2) A Transmission Provider, within 24 hours of agreeing to sell an ancillary service to a non-affiliate at a discount, must post on the OASIS (and make available for download) information describing the transaction (including price, quantity, and any other relevant terms and conditions) and shall keep such information posted on the OASIS for at least 30 days. A record of the transaction must be retained and kept available as part of the audit log required in § 37.7. As to discounts for ancillary services, if a Transmission Provider offers a rate discount to an affiliate, or attributes a discounted ancillary service rate to its own transactions, the Transmission Provider must, at the same time, post on the OASIS an offer to provide the same discount to all eligible customers.~~

~~(3) Any other interconnected operations service offered by the Transmission Provider may be posted, with the price for that service.~~

~~(4) Any entity offering an ancillary service shall have the right to post the offering of that service on the OASIS if the service is one required to be offered by the Transmission Provider under the pro forma tariff prescribed by Part 35 of this Chapter. Any entity may also post any other interconnected operations service voluntarily offered by the Transmission Provider. Postings by customers and third parties must be on the same page, and in the same format, as postings of the Transmission Provider.~~

~~(e) Posting Specific Transmission Service Requests and Responses.~~

~~(1) General Rules.~~

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

~~(i) All requests for transmission service offered by Transmission Providers under the pro forma tariff must be made on the OASIS. Requests for transmission service, and the responses to such requests, must be conducted in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, the Federal Power Act, and Commission regulations.~~

~~(ii) In processing a request for transmission or ancillary service, the Responsible Party shall post the following information: the date and time when the request is made, its place in any queue, the status of that request, and the result (accepted, denied, withdrawn).~~

~~(iii) The identity of the parties will be masked -- if requested -- during the negotiating period and for 30 days from the date when the request was accepted, denied or withdrawn.~~

~~(2) Posting when a request for transmission service is denied.~~

~~(i) When a request for service is denied, the Responsible Party must provide the reason for that denial as part of any response to the request.~~

~~(ii) Information to support the reason for the denial, including the operating status of relevant facilities, must be maintained for 60 days and provided, upon request, to the potential Transmission Customer.~~

~~(iii) Any offer to adjust operation of the Transmission Provider's System to accommodate the denied request must be posted and made available to all Transmission Customers at the same time.~~

~~(3) Posting when a transaction is curtailed or interrupted.~~

~~(i) When any transaction is curtailed or interrupted, the curtailment or interruption must be posted (with the identities of the parties masked as required in § 37.6(e)(1)(iii)) and must state the reason why the transaction could not be continued or completed.~~

~~(ii) Information to support any such curtailment or interruption, including the operating status of the facilities involved in the constraint or interruption, must be maintained for 60 days and provided, upon request, to the curtailed or interrupted customer.~~

~~(iii) Any offer to adjust the operation of the Transmission Provider's system to restore a curtailed or interrupted transaction must be posted and made available to all curtailed and interrupted Transmission Customers at the same time.~~

~~(f) Posting Transmission Service Schedules Information. Information on transmission service schedules must be recorded by the entity scheduling the transmission service and must be available on the OASIS for download. Transmission service schedules must be posted no later than seven calendar days from the start of the transmission service.~~

~~(g) Posting Other Transmission Related Communications.~~

~~(1) The posting of other communications related to transmission services must be provided for by the Responsible Party. These communications may include "want ads" and "other communications" (such as using the OASIS as a Transmission-related conference space or to provide transmission-related messaging services between OASIS users). Such postings carry no obligation to respond on the part of any market participant.~~

~~(2) The Responsible Party is responsible for posting other transmission-related communications in conformance with the instructions provided by the third party on whose behalf the communication is posted. It is the responsibility of the third party requesting such a posting to ensure the accuracy of the information to be posted.~~

~~(3) Posting Transfers. Notices of transfers of personnel as described in § 37.4(b)(2) shall be posted.~~

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: Southern Company Services
Request No.: R04005-A
Request Title: OASIS Baseline

~~**Standard 21.** § 37.7 Auditing Transmission Service Information.~~

~~(a) All OASIS database transactions, except other transmission-related communications provided for under § 37.6(g)(2), must be stored, dated, and time stamped.~~

~~(b) Audit data must remain available for download on the OASIS for 90 days. The audit data are to be retained and made available upon request for three years from the date when they are first posted.~~

~~**Standard 22.** § 37.8 Implementation schedule for OASIS requirements; phases.~~

~~Each Transmission Provider must develop or participate in an OASIS that meets the requirements of this Part and that is in operation by November 1, 1996. Each Transmission Provider must be in compliance with the standards of conduct prescribed in § 37.4 by November 1, 1996.~~

ENTERGY COMMENTS ON

RECOMMENDATION R04005A
NAESB OASIS 1A BUSINESS PRACTICE MODIFICATIONS

Edward Davis
September 20, 2004

Entergy suggests that expansion of the Pro Forma Tarrif and OASIS requirements since the initial issuances make the following wording not specific to the provision of transmission service. Therefore, we suggest the following changes to the draft:

> **"Standard 1: Provision of Open Access Transmission Service.** All transmission providers shall provide open access transmission service in accordance with the following requirements.
>
> Applicability
>
> Standard 1 applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and to transactions limited to the provision of open access transmission service performed under the pro forma tariff required under currently applicable regulations."

Entergy suggests expanding the legitimate reasons for denying access to include the provision of false information, as follows:

> **Standard 3.1:** All entities or persons using OASIS shall register the identity of their organization (including DUNS number) or person at the OASIS Home Page at http://www.tsin.com. Registration identification shall include the parent entity (if any) of the registrant. Registration shall be a prerequisite to OASIS usage and renewed annually and whenever changes in identification occur and thereafter. An entity or person not complying with this requirement or providing false information may be denied access by a transmission provider to that transmission provider's OASIS node.

NAESB WEQ RECOMMENDATION FOR STANDARDS

OASIS 1A BUSINESS PRACTICES STANDARD MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDATION R04005-A

HYDRO-QUÉBEC TRANSÉNERGIE COMMENTS
September 20, 2004

NAESB must prepare Business Standards that could apply internationally, meaning to Canadian entities also. This requires some adaptation work to this Recommendation.

The term "Commission" as defined in this Recommendation refers to FERC. That term should be replaced by "Appropriate Regulating Authority" (or some other term) and should be defined as the entity which has regulating authority over a given Transmission Provider. The whole document should then be revised with this international intent in mind (for example, this simplifies 1.5(f) that would then apply to "Appropriate regulating authorities staff" and the introduction to Standard 4.1 could be simplified to read only "All reservations and price…." Instead of "Consistent with FERC policy and regulations, all reservations and price…").

A Transmission Provider is not necessarily a "public utility". The definition should be broadened to include all possibilities and specify that it is used for those who provide Open Access to their electrical transmission System. As written the definition seems to encompass even systems which do not offer such access. The term "interstate" is also limiting regarding the international nature of a Business Standard. We also question that a Transmission Provider is not necessarily operating "interstate" even in the U.S. As a first try, the resulting definition for Transmission Provider could then read: "An entity that owns, operates or control facilities used for the transmission of electric energy and that offers open access transmission service over those facilities".

Submitted by Victor Bissonnette
Délégué commercial
Direction Commercialisation
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie

We Energies comments:

For all documents, definition of terms should be consistent with the NAESB Glossary and between documents. Inconsistencies were found in the definition of Affiliate, Transmission Customer, Firm Transmission, Non-firm Transmission, Point-to-Point Transmission Service, Network Service .

P. 10 of R04005-A, Standard 1.8 - A definition of "significant amount" is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Barb Kedrowski
Project Manager
We Energies

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via email and posting

TO: NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM: Denise Rager, Membership and Meeting Administrator
RE: Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request for Comments
DATE: August 20, 2004

An industry comment period begins today, August 20 and ends on September 20, 2004 for the recommendations: R04005A (OASIS Baseline), R04006A (Standards of Conduct), and R04011 (OASIS Requirements for FERC Order 2003 Generation Interconnection) attached. The Executive Committee will meet on November 16 to review the recommendations and consider them for vote as NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standards.

The recommendations can be accessed from the NAESB Web site, but is also attached to this request for comment. All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on September 20 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty retrieving this document, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Denise Rager

cc: Rae McQuade, Executive Director

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Bonneville Power Administration**
Request No.: **R04011**
Request Title: **OASIS Requirments for FERC Order 2003 - Generation Interconnection**

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

Modify the OASIS Standards & Communications Protocols (S&CP) to address the postings of information on OASIS as directed by a regulatory order, such as the FERC Order 2003, Docket No. RM 02-1- 000, Standardization of Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures, Issued July 24, 2003. Although the original request was specific to FERC Order 2003, this recommendation was developed to be more generic and would therefore handle future informational posting requirements as well.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Bonneville Power Administration**
Request No.: **R04011**
Request Title: **OASIS Requirments for FERC Order 2003 - Generation Interconnection**

4.5 INFORMATION SUPPORTED BY WEB PAGE

When a regulatory order requires informational postings on OASIS and there is no OASIS S&CP template to support the postings or it is deemed inappropriate to use a template, there shall be a reference in INFO.HTM to the required information, ~~Information that must be posted on INFO.HTM, as per Section 3.4 b, includes~~including, but not limited to, references to the following:

- ~~There shall be a reference in INFO.HTM to A~~a common source of interconnection wide curtailment and interruption information, such as the NERC Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) web site.

- ~~There shall be a reference in INFO.HTM to i~~Information related to the Transmission Provider's methodology for computing and application of Capacity Benefit Margin (CBM) and Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM). If the Transmission Provider does not use CBM or TRM in their assessment of Available Transmission Capability (ATC), that information shall also be in INFO.HTM.

- ~~There shall be a reference in INFO.HTM to t~~The location of the list of system studies conducted. There shall be a reference in INFO.HTM to the location of the company's organizational chart, job descriptions and personnel names as referenced in Section 3.4 k.

- ~~There shall be a reference on INFO.HTM to i~~Information on requesting the text file of the tariffs and service agreements.

For the purposes of this section, any link to required informational postings that can be accessed from INFO.HTM would be considered to have met the OASIS posting requirements, provided that the linked information meets all other OASIS accessability requirements.

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Request submitted by Bonneville Power Administration to review and investigate possible standards creation associated with OASIS posting requirements under regulatory orders, such as the FERC Order 2003, Docket No. RM 02-1- 000, Standardization of Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures, Issued July 24, 2003.

b. Description of Recommendation:

Recommend acceptance as requested.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Bonneville Power Administration**
Request No.: **R04011**
Request Title: **OASIS Requirments for FERC Order 2003 - Generation Interconnection**

c. Business Purpose:

The business practice standards are designed to support the informational postings as required by FERC.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

This request was discussed at the February 16-17, 2004 Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS) meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_info_technology.asp), April 6, 2004 ITS and Electronic Scheudling Subcommittee (ESS) joint meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_info_technology.asp), May 13, 2004 OASIS 1A Task Force Meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_oasis_1a.asp), May 26-27, 2004 ITS and ESS joint meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_info_technology.asp), July 9, 2004 OASIS 1A Task Force Meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_oasis_1a.asp), July 14 OASIS 1A Task Force Meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_oasis_1a.asp), and July 28-29, 2004 ITS and ESS joint meeting (http://www.naesb.org/weq/weq_info_technology.asp).

We Energies comments:

For all documents, definition of terms should be consistent with the NAESB Glossary and between documents. Inconsistencies were found in the definition of Affiliate, Transmission Customer, Firm Transmission, Non-firm Transmission, Point-to-Point Transmission Service, Network Service .

P. 10 of R04005-A, Standard 1.8 - A definition of "significant amount" is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Barb Kedrowski
Project Manager
We Energies

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 8

Proposed Standards – R04011 : FERC Order 2003 – Large Generator Interconnection Order

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 9

Proposed Standards – R04006A : OASIS 1A Enhancements – Standards of Conduct (FERC Order 2004, 2004A and 2004B)

North American Energy Standards Board
1301 Fannin, Suite 2350, Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: (713) 356-0060, Fax: (713) 356-0067, E-mail: naesb@naesb.org
Home Page: www.naesb.org

via email and posting

TO: NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM: Denise Rager, Membership and Meeting Administrator
RE: Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request for Comments
DATE: August 20, 2004

An industry comment period begins today, August 20 and ends on September 20, 2004 for the recommendations: R04005A (OASIS Baseline), R04006A (Standards of Conduct), and R04011 (OASIS Requirements for FERC Order 2003 Generation Interconnection) attached. The Executive Committee will meet on November 16 to review the recommendations and consider them for vote as NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standards.

The recommendations can be accessed from the NAESB Web site, but is also attached to this request for comment. All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on September 20 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty retrieving this document, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Denise Rager

cc: Rae McQuade, Executive Director

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_Accept as requested
___Accept as modified below
___Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_Change to Existing Practice
___Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:

_X_Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
___Definition
_X_Business Practice Standard
___Document
___Data Element
___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation

Per Recommendation:

_X_Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
___Definition
_X_Business Practice Standard
___Document
___Data Element
___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

Adopt a new standard to implement the Standards of Conduct requirements detailed in FERC Order 2004.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Standards of Conduct for Electric Transmission Providers
(Chapter I, Title18 CFR Part 358)

1.0 <u>Applicability</u>
This standard applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy interstate commerce.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

2.0 General principles

(a) A Transmission Provider's employees engaged in transmission system operations must function independently from the Transmission Provider's marketing and sales employees, and from any employees of its Energy Affiliates.

(b) A Transmission Provider must treat all transmission customers, affiliated and non-affiliated, on a non-discriminatory basis, and must not operate its transmission system to preferentially benefit an Energy Affiliate.

3.0 Definitions.

(a) Transmission Provider means:

(1) Any public utility that owns, operates or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce

(2) Reserved

(3) Reserved

(b) Affiliate means:

(1) Another person which controls, is controlled by or is under common control with, such person. An Affiliate includes a division that operates as a functional unit, and

(2) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in Section 214 of the Federal Power Act.

(c) Control (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "under common control with") as used in this standard, includes, but is not limited to, the possession, directly or indirectly and whether acting alone or in conjunction with others, of the authority to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a company. A voting interest of 10 percent or more creates a rebuttable presumption of control.

(d) Energy Affiliate means an affiliate of a Transmission Provider that:

(1) Engages in or is involved in transmission transactions in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(2) Manages or controls transmission capacity of a Transmission Provider in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(3) Buys, sells, trades or administers electric energy in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(4) Engages in financial transactions relating to the sale or transmission of electric energy in U.S. energy or transmission markets.

(5) An LDC division of an electric public utility Transmission Provider shall be considered the functional equivalent of an Energy Affiliate.

(e) Marketing, sales or brokering means a sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce. Sales and marketing employee or unit includes:

(1) Reserved

(2) A public utility Transmission Provider's energy sales unit, unless such unit engages solely in bundled retail sales.

(3) Reserved

(f) Transmission means electric transmission, network or point-to-point service, reliability service, ancillary services or other methods of transportation or the interconnection with jurisdictional transmission facilities.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

(g) Transmission Customer means any eligible customer, shipper or designated agent that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service, including all persons who have pending requests for transmission service or for information regarding transmission.

(h) Open Access Same-time Information System or OASIS refers to the Internet location where a public utility posts the information, by electronic means.

(i) Reserved

(j) Transmission Function employee means an employee, contractor, consultant or agent of a Transmission Provider who conducts transmission system operations or reliability functions, including, but not limited to, those who are engaged in day-to-day duties and responsibilities for planning, directing, organizing or carrying out transmission-related operations.

4.0 Independent functioning.

(a) Separation of functions.

(1) Except in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, the transmission function employees of the Transmission Provider must function independently of the Transmission Provider's Marketing or Energy Affiliates' employees.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this section, in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, a Transmission Provider may take whatever steps are necessary to keep the system in operation. Transmission Providers must report to the Commission and post on the OASIS each emergency that resulted in any deviation from the standards of conduct, within 24 hours of such deviation.

(3) The Transmission Provider is prohibited from permitting the employees of its Marketing or Energy Affiliates from:

(i) Conducting transmission system operations or reliability functions; and

(ii) Having access to the system control center or similar facilities used for transmission operations or reliability functions that differs in any way from the access available to other transmission customers.

(4) Transmission Providers are permitted to share support employees and field and maintenance employees with their Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(5) Transmission Providers are permitted to share with their Marketing or Energy Affiliates senior officers and directors who are not "Transmission Function Employees" as that term is defined in Requirement 3.0(j). A Transmission Provider may share transmission information covered by Requirement 5.0(a) and (b) with its senior officers and directors provided that they do not participate in directing, organizing or executing transmission system operations or marketing functions; or act as a conduit to share such information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate.

(6) Transmission Providers are permitted to share risk management employees that are not engaged in Transmission Functions or sales or commodity Functions with their Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(b) Identifying affiliates on the public Internet.

(1) A Transmission Provider must post the names and addresses of its Marketing and Energy Affiliates on its OASIS.

(2) A Transmission Provider must post on its OASIS a complete list of the facilities shared by the Transmission Provider and its Marketing or Energy Affiliates, including the types of facilities shared and their addresses.

(3) A Transmission Provider must post comprehensive organizational charts showing:
(i) The organizational structure of the parent corporation with the relative position in the corporate structure of the Transmission Provider, Marketing and Energy Affiliates;
(ii) For the Transmission Provider, the business units, job titles and descriptions, and chain of command for all positions, including officers and directors, with the exception of clerical, maintenance, and field positions. The job titles and descriptions must include the employee's title, the employee's duties, whether the employee is involved in transmission or sales, and the name of the supervisory employees who manage non-clerical employees involved in transmission or sales.
(iii) For all employees who are engaged in transmission functions for the Transmission Provider and marketing or sales functions or who are engaged in transmission functions for the Transmission Provider and are employed by any of the Energy Affiliates, the Transmission Provider must post the name of the business unit within the marketing or sales unit or the Energy Affiliate, the organizational structure in which the employee is located, the employee's name, job title and job description in the marketing or sales unit or Energy Affiliate, and the employee's position within the chain of command of the Marketing or Energy Affiliate.
(iv) The Transmission Provider must update the information on its OASIS, required by Requirement 4.0 (1), (2) and (3) within seven business days of any change, and post the date on which the information was updated.
(v) The Transmission Provider must post information concerning potential merger partners as affiliates within seven days after the merger is announced.
(vi) All OASIS postings required by this standard must comply, as applicable, with Requirement 1.3 of the NAESB Business Practices for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems.

(c) Transfers. Employees of the Transmission Provider, Marketing or Energy Affiliates are not precluded from transferring among such functions as long as such transfer is not used as a means to circumvent the Standards of Conduct. Notices of any employee transfers between the Transmission Provider, on the one hand, and the Marketing or Energy Affiliate, on the other, must be posted on the OASIS. The information to be posted must include: the name of the transferring employee, the respective titles held while performing each function (i.e., on behalf of the Transmission Provider, Marketing or Energy Affiliate), and the effective date of the transfer. The information posted under this section must remain on the OASIS for 90 days.

(d) Books and records. A Transmission Provider must maintain its books of account and records (as prescribed in 18 CFR) separately from those of its Energy Affiliates and these must be available for Commission inspections.

(e) Written procedures.

(1) Each Transmission Provider is required to file with the Commission and post on the OASIS a plan and schedule for implementing the standards of conduct.

(2) Each Transmission Provider must be in full compliance with the Standards of Conduct by September 22, 2004.

(3) The Transmission Provider must post on the OASIS current written procedures implementing the standards of conduct in such detail as will enable customers and the Commission to determine that the Transmission Provider is in compliance with the requirements of this section by September 22, 2004 or within 30 days of becoming subject to the requirements of this standard.

(4) Transmission Providers will distribute the written procedures to all Transmission Provider employees and employees of the Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(5) Transmission Providers shall train officers and directors as well as employees with access to transmission information or information concerning electric purchases, sales or marketing functions. The Transmission Provider shall require each employee to sign a document or certify electronically signifying that s/he has participated in the training.

(6) Transmission Providers are required to designate a Chief Compliance Officer who will be responsible for standards of conduct compliance.

5.0 Non-discrimination requirements.

(a) Information access.

(1) The Transmission Provider must ensure that any employee of the its Marketing or Energy Affiliate may only have access to that information available to the Transmission Provider's transmission customers (i.e., the information posted on the OASIS) and must not have access to any information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system that is not available to all users of an OASIS.

(2) The Transmission Provider must ensure that any employee of its Marketing or Energy Affiliate is prohibited from obtaining information about the Transmission Provider's transmission
system (including, but not limited to, information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, storage, ancillary services, balancing, maintenance activity, capacity expansion plans or similar information) through access to information not posted on the OASIS or that is not otherwise also available to the general public without restriction.

(b) Prohibited disclosure.

(1) An employee of the Transmission Provider may not disclose to its Marketing or Energy Affiliates any information concerning the transmission system of the Transmission Provider or the transmission system of another (including, but not limited to, information received from non-affiliates or information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, storage, ancillary services, balancing, maintenance activity, capacity expansion plans, or similar information) through non-public communications conducted off the OASIS, through access to information not posted on the OASIS that is not contemporaneously available to the public, or through information on the OASIS that is not at the same time publicly available.

(2) A Transmission Provider may not share any information, acquired from nonaffiliated transmission customers or potential nonaffiliated transmission customers, or developed in the

course of responding to requests for transmission or ancillary service on the OASIS with employees of its Marketing or Energy Affiliates, except to the limited extent information is required to be posted on the OASIS in response to a request for transmission service or ancillary services.

(3) If an employee of the Transmission Provider discloses information in a manner contrary to the requirements of Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2), the Transmission Provider must immediately post such information on the OASIS.

(4) A non-affiliated transmission customer may voluntarily consent, in writing, to allow the Transmission Provider to share the non-affiliated customer's information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate. If a non-affiliated customer authorizes the transmission Provider to share its information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate, the Transmission Provider must post notice on the OASIS of that consent along with a statement that it did not provide any preferences, either operational or rate-related, in exchange for that voluntary consent.

(5) A Transmission Provider is not required to contemporaneously disclose to all transmission customers or potential transmission customers information covered by Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) if it relates solely to a Marketing or Energy Affiliate's specific request for transmission service.

(6) A Transmission Provider may share generation information necessary to perform generation dispatch with its Marketing and Energy Affiliate that does not include specific information about individual third party transmission transactions or potential transmission arrangements.

(7) Neither a Transmission Provider nor an employee of a Transmission Provider is permitted to use anyone as a conduit for sharing information covered by the prohibitions of Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2) with a marketing or Energy Affiliate. A Transmission Provider may share information covered by Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2) with employees permitted to be shared under Requiement 4.0 (a)(4), (5) and (6) provided that such employees do no act as a conduit to share such information with any Marketing or Energy Affiliates.

(8) A Transmission Provider is permitted to share information necessary to maintain the operations of the transmission system with its Energy Affiliates.

(c) Implementing tariffs.

(1) A Transmission Provider must strictly enforce all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service, if these tariff provisions do not permit the use of discretion

(2) A Transmission Provider must apply all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service in a fair and impartial manner that treats all transmission customers in a non-discriminatory manner, if these tariff provisions permit the use of discretion.

(3) A Transmission Provider must process all similar requests for transmission in the same manner and within the same period of time.

(4) The Transmission Provider must maintain a written log, available for Commission audit, detailing the circumstances and manner in which it exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff. The information contained in this log is to be posted on the within 24 hours of when a Transmission Provider exercises its discretion under any terms of the tariff.

(5) The Transmission Provider may not, through its tariffs or otherwise, give preference to its own Marketing or Energy Affiliate, over any other wholesale customer in matters relating to

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

the sale or purchase of transmission service (including, but not limited to, issues of price, curtailments, scheduling, priority, ancillary services, or balancing).

(d) Discounts.
Any offer of a discount for any transmission service made by the Transmission Provider must be posted on the OASIS contemporaneous with the time that the offer is contractually binding. The posting must include: the name of the customer involved in the discount and whether it is an affiliate or whether an affiliate is involved in the transaction, the rate offered; the maximum rate; the time period for which the discount would apply; the quantity of power scheduled to be moved; the delivery points under the transaction; and any conditions or requirements applicable to the discount. The posting must remain on the OASIS for 60 days from the date of posting.

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

FERC Orders 2004, 2004A and 2004B detail modified Standards of Conduct for Transmission Providers, to replace the current Standards of Conduct language contained in Requirement 1.4 of the NAESB Business Practices for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems.

b. Description of Recommendation:

Adopt standards as recommended.

c. Business Purpose:

Adopt Standard of Conduct requirements consistent with FERC Orders 2004, 2004A, and 2004B.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

Discussion on this recommendation can be found in the following minutes:

WEQ ESS/ ITS	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	July 28-29, 2004	
WEQ ESS/ ITS	August 17, 2004	

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

Comments submitted by: Bonneville Power Administration

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_Accept as requested
___Accept as modified below
___Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_Change to Existing Practice
___Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:

_X_Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
___Definition
_X_Business Practice Standard
___Document
___Data Element
___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation

Per Recommendation:

_X_Initiation
___Modification
___Interpretation
___Withdrawal

___Principle
___Definition
_X_Business Practice Standard
___Document
___Data Element
___Code Value
___X12 Implementation Guide
___Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

Adopt a new standard to implement the Standards of Conduct requirements detailed in FERC Order 2004.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Standards of Conduct for Electric Transmission Providers
(see Chapter I, Title18 CFR Part 358)

1.0 Applicability
This standard applies to any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

2.0 General principles [n1]

(a) A Transmission Provider's employees engaged in transmission system operations must function independently from the Transmission Provider's marketing and sales employees, and from any employees of its Energy Affiliates.

(b) A Transmission Provider must treat all transmission customers, affiliated and non-affiliated, on a non-discriminatory basis, and must not operate its transmission system to preferentially benefit an Energy Affiliate.

3.0 Definitions.

(a) Transmission Provider means:

(1) Any public utility that owns, operates or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce

(2) Reserved

(3) Reserved

(b) Affiliate means:

(1) Another person which controls, is controlled by or is under common control with, such person. An Affiliate includes a division that operates as a functional unit, and

(2) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in Section 214 of the Federal Power Act.

(c) Control (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "under common control with") as used in this standard, includes, but is not limited to, the possession, directly or indirectly and whether acting alone or in conjunction with others, of the authority to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a company. A voting interest of 10 percent or more creates a rebuttable presumption of control.

(d) Energy Affiliate means an affiliate of a Transmission Provider that:

(1) Engages in or is involved in transmission transactions in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(2) Manages or controls transmission capacity of a Transmission Provider in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(3) Buys, sells, trades or administers electric energy in U.S. energy or transmission markets; or

(4) Engages in financial transactions relating to the sale or transmission of electric energy in U.S. energy or transmission markets.

(5) An LDC division of an electric public utility Transmission Provider shall be considered the functional equivalent of an Energy Affiliate, unless it qualifies for the exemption in Requirement 3.0(d)(6)(v).

(6) An Energy Affiliate does not include:

(i) A foreign affiliate that does not participate in U.S. energy markets;

(ii) An affiliated Transmission Provider;

(iii) A holding, parent or service company that does not engage in energy commodity markets or is not involved in transmission transactions in U.S. energy markets;

(iv) An affiliate that purchases energy solely for its own consumption. "Solely for its own consumption" does not include the purchase of energy for subsequent generation of electricity.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

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(v) Reserved
(vi) Reserved

(e) Marketing, sales or brokering means a sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce. Sales and marketing employee or unit includes:

(1) Reserved

(2) A public utility Transmission Provider's energy sales unit, unless such unit engages solely in bundled retail sales.

(3) Reserved

(f) Transmission means electric transmission, network or point-to-point service, reliability service, ancillary services or other methods of transportation or the interconnection with jurisdictional transmission facilities.

(g) Transmission Customer means any eligible customer, shipper or designated agent that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service, including all persons who have pending requests for transmission service or for information regarding transmission.

(h) Open Access Same-time Information System or OASIS refers to the Internet location where a public utility posts the information, by electronic means.

(i) Reserved

(j) Transmission Function employee means an employee, contractor, consultant or agent of a Transmission Provider who conducts transmission system operations or reliability functions, including, but not limited to, those who are engaged in day-to-day duties and responsibilities for planning, directing, organizing or carrying out transmission-related operations.

(k) Marketing Afiliate means an affiliate as that term is defined in Requirement 3.0(b) or a unit that engages in marketing, sales or brokering activities as those terms are defined at Requirement 3.0(e).

4.0 Independent functioning.

(a) Separation of functions.

(1) Except in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, the transmission function employees of the Transmission Provider must function independently of the Transmission Provider's Marketing or Energy Affiliates' employees.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this section, in emergency circumstances affecting system reliability, a Transmission Provider may take whatever steps are necessary to keep the system in operation. Transmission Providers must report to the Commission and post on the OASIS each emergency that resulted in any deviation from the standards of conduct, within 24 hours of such deviation.

(3) The Transmission Provider is prohibited from permitting the employees of its Marketing or Energy Affiliates from:

(i) Conducting transmission system operations or reliability functions; and

(ii) Having access to the system control center or similar facilities used for transmission operations or reliability functions that differs in any way from the access available to other transmission customers.

(4) Transmission Providers are permitted to share support employees and field and

maintenance employees with their Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(5) Transmission Providers are permitted to share with their Marketing or Energy Affiliates senior officers and directors who are not "Transmission Function Employees" as that term is defined in Requirement 3.0(j). A Transmission Provider may share transmission information covered by Requirement 5.0(a) and (b) with its shared senior officers and directors provided that they do not participate in directing, organizing or executing transmission system operations or marketing functions; or act as a conduit to share such information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate.

(6) Transmission Providers are permitted to share risk management employees that are not engaged in Transmission Functions or sales or commodity Functions with their Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(b) Identifying affiliates on the public Internet.

(1) A Transmission Provider must post the names and addresses of its Marketing and Energy Affiliates on its OASIS.

(2) A Transmission Provider must post on its OASIS a complete list of the facilities shared by the Transmission Provider and its Marketing or Energy Affiliates, including the types of facilities shared and their addresses.

(3) A Transmission Provider must post comprehensive organizational charts showing:

(i) The organizational structure of the parent corporation with the relative position in the corporate structure of the Transmission Provider, Marketing and Energy Affiliates;

(ii) For the Transmission Provider, the business units, job titles and descriptions, and chain of command for all positions, including officers and directors, with the exception of clerical, maintenance, and field positions. The job titles and descriptions must include the employee's title, the employee's duties, whether the employee is involved in transmission or sales, and the name of the supervisory employees who manage non-clerical employees involved in transmission or sales.

(iii) For all employees who are engaged in transmission functions for the Transmission Provider and marketing or sales functions or who are engaged in transmission functions for the Transmission Provider and are employed by any of the Energy Affiliates, the Transmission Provider must post the name of the business unit within the marketing or sales unit or the Energy Affiliate, the organizational structure in which the employee is located, the employee's name, job title and job description in the marketing or sales unit or Energy Affiliate, and the employee's position within the chain of command of the Marketing or Energy Affiliate.

(iv) The Transmission Provider must update the information on its OASIS, required by Requirement 4.0 (1), (2) and (3) within seven business days of any change, and post the date on which the information was updated.

(v) The Transmission Provider must post information concerning potential merger partners as affiliates within seven days after the merger is announced.

(vi) All OASIS postings required by this standard must comply, as applicable, with Requirement 1.3 of the NAESB Business Practices for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems.

(c) Transfers. Employees of the Transmission Provider, Marketing or Energy Affiliates are not precluded from transferring among such functions as long as such transfer is not used as a means to circumvent the Standards of Conduct. Notices of any employee transfers

between the Transmission Provider, on the one hand, and the Marketing or Energy Affiliate, on the other, must be posted on the OASIS. The information to be posted must include: the name of the transferring employee, the respective titles held while performing each function (i.e., on behalf of the Transmission Provider, Marketing or Energy Affiliate), and the effective date of the transfer. The information posted under this section must remain on the OASIS for 90 days.

(d) Books and records. A Transmission Provider must maintain its books of account and records (as prescribed in 18 CFR) separately from those of its Energy Affiliates and these must be available for Commission inspections.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006**
Request Title: **Modifications to OASIS Business Practices**

(e) Written procedures.

(1) Each Transmission Provider is required to file with the Commission and post on the OASIS a plan and schedule for implementing the standards of conduct.

(2) Each Transmission Provider must be in full compliance with the Standards of Conduct by September 22, 2004.

(3) The Transmission Provider must post on the OASIS current written procedures implementing the standards of conduct in such detail as will enable customers and the Commission to determine that the Transmission Provider is in compliance with the requirements of this section by September 22, 2004 or within 30 days of becoming subject to the requirements of this standard.

(4) Transmission Providers will distribute the written procedures to all Transmission Provider employees and employees of the Marketing and Energy Affiliates.

(5) Transmission Providers shall train officers and directors as well as employees with access to transmission information or information concerning electric purchases, sales or marketing functions. The Transmission Provider shall require each employee to sign a document or certify electronically signifying that s/he has participated in the training.

(6) Transmission Providers are required to designate a Chief Compliance Officer who will be responsible for standards of conduct compliance.

5.0 Non-discrimination requirements.

(a) Information access.

(1) The Transmission Provider must ensure that any employee of the its Marketing or Energy Affiliate may only have access to that information available to the Transmission Provider's transmission customers (i.e., the information posted on the OASIS) and must not have access to any information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system that is not available to all users of an OASIS.

(2) The Transmission Provider must ensure that any employee of its Marketing or Energy Affiliate is prohibited from obtaining information about the Transmission Provider's transmission system (including, but not limited to, information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, storage, ancillary services, balancing, maintenance activity, capacity expansion plans or similar information) through access to information not posted on the OASIS or that is not otherwise also available to the general public without restriction.

~~system (including, but not limited to, information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, storage, ancillary services, balancing, maintenance activity, capacity expansion plans or similar information) through access to information not posted on the OASIS or that is not otherwise also available to the general public without restriction.~~

(b) Prohibited disclosure.

(1) An employee of the Transmission Provider may not disclose to its Marketing or Energy Affiliates any information concerning the transmission system of the Transmission Provider or the transmission system of another (including, but not limited to, information received from non-affiliates or information about available transmission capability, price, curtailments, storage, ancillary services, balancing, maintenance activity, capacity expansion plans, or similar information) through non-public communications conducted off the OASIS, through access to information not posted on

the OASIS that is not contemporaneously available to the public, or through information on the OASIS that is not at the same time publicly available.

(2) A Transmission Provider may not share any information, acquired from nonaffiliated transmission customers or potential nonaffiliated transmission customers, or developed in the course of responding to requests for transmission or ancillary service on the OASIS with employees of its Marketing or Energy Affiliates, except to the limited extent information is required to be posted on the OASIS in response to a request for transmission service or ancillary services.

(3) If an employee of the Transmission Provider discloses information in a manner contrary to the requirements of Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2), the Transmission Provider must immediately post such information on the OASIS.

(4) A non-affiliated transmission customer may voluntarily consent, in writing, to allow the Transmission Provider to share the non-affiliated customer's information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate. If a non-affiliated customer authorizes the transmission Provider to share its information with a Marketing or Energy Affiliate, the Transmission Provider must post notice on the OASIS of that consent along with a statement that it did not provide any preferences, either operational or rate-related, in exchange for that voluntary consent.

(5) A Transmission Provider is not required to contemporaneously disclose to all transmission customers or potential transmission customers information covered by Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) if it relates solely to a Marketing or Energy Affiliate's specific request for transmission service.

(6) A Transmission Provider may share generation information necessary to perform generation dispatch with its Marketing and Energy Affiliate that does not include specific information about individual third party transmission transactions or potential transmission arrangements.

(7) Neither a Transmission Provider nor an employee of a Transmission Provider is permitted to use anyone as a conduit for sharing information covered by the prohibitions of Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2) with a marketing or Energy Affiliate. A Transmission Provider may share information covered by Requirement 5.0 (b)(1) and (2) with employees permitted to be shared under Requiement 4.0 (a)(4), (5) and (6) provided that such employees do no act as a conduit to share such information with any Marketing or Energy Affiliates.

(8) A Transmission Provider is permitted to share information necessary to maintain the operations of the transmission system with its Energy Affiliates.

(c) Implementing tariffs.

(1) A Transmission Provider must strictly enforce all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service, if these tariff provisions do not permit the use of discretion

(2) A Transmission Provider must apply all tariff provisions relating to the sale or purchase of open access transmission service in a fair and impartial manner that treats all transmission customers in a non-discriminatory manner, if these tariff provisions permit the use of discretion.

(3) A Transmission Provider must process all similar requests for transmission in the same manner and within the same period of time.

(4) The Transmission Provider must maintain a written log, available for

Commission audit, detailing the circumstances and manner in which it exercised its discretion under any terms of the tariff. The information contained in this log is to be posted on the within 24 hours of when a Transmission Provider exercises its discretion under any terms of the tariff.

(5) The Transmission Provider may not, through its tariffs or otherwise, give preference to its own Marketing or Energy Affiliate, over any other wholesale customer in matters relating to the sale or purchase of transmission service (including, but not limited to, issues of price, curtailments, scheduling, priority, ancillary services, or balancing).

(d) Discounts.

Any offer of a discount for any transmission service made by the Transmission Provider must be posted on the OASIS contemporaneous with the time that the offer is contractually binding. The posting must include: the name of the customer involved in the discount and whether it is an affiliate or whether an affiliate is involved in the transaction, the rate offered; the maximum rate; the time period for which the discount would apply; the quantity of power scheduled to be moved; the delivery points under the transaction; and any conditions or requirements applicable to the discount. The posting must remain on the OASIS for 60 days from the date of posting.

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

FERC Orders 2004, 2004A and 2004B detail modified Standards of Conduct for Transmission Providers, to replace the current Standards of Conduct language contained in Requirement 1.~~4~~ 3 of the NAESB Business Practices for Open Access Same-Time Information Systems.

b. Description of Recommendation:

Adopt standards as recommended.

c. Business Purpose:

Adopt Standard of Conduct requirements consistent with FERC Orders 2004, 2004A, and 2004B.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

Discussion on this recommendation can be found in the following minutes:

WEQ ESS/ ITS	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	July 28-29, 2004	
WEQ ESS/ ITS	August 17, 2004	

NAESB WEQ RECOMMENDATION R04006 FOR STANDARDS

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION PROVIDERS

HYDRO-QUÉBEC TRANSÉNERGIE COMMENTS
September 20, 2004

This Standards Recommendation has been drafted as a direct conversion of FERC Order 2004 into Business Standards. It must be realized that NAESB must prepare Business Standards that could apply internationally, meaning to Canadian entities also. Therefore the translation from a FERC Order, necessarily written for U.S. only, into such international Business Standards requires some adaptation work that has not been done in this Recommendation.

The term "Commission" is used but is not defined in this Recommendation. We presume it was intended to be defined as in R04005-A. As we stated in that case, that term should be replaced by "Appropriate Regulating Authority" (or some other term) and should be defined as the entity which has regulating authority over a given Transmission Provider. The whole document should then be revised with this international intent in mind.

Our comments on the definition of "Transmission Provider" stated for Recommendation R04005 also apply: A Transmission Provider is not necessarily a "public utility". The definition should be broadened to include all possibilities and specify that it is used for those who provide Open Access to their electric Transmission System. As written the definition seems to encompass even systems which do not offer such access. The term "interstate" is also limiting regarding the international nature of a Business Standard. We also question that a Transmission Provider is not necessarily operating "interstate" even in the U.S. As a first try, the resulting definition for Transmission Provider could then read: "An entity that owns, operates or control facilities used for the transmission of electric energy and that offers open access transmission service over those facilities".

The proposed text also refers to "Marketing Affiliate". That definition has been omitted. It should be reintroduced to read:
"(k) Marketing Affiliate means an Affiliate as that term is defined in 3(b) or a unit that engages in marketing, sales or brokering activities as those terms are defined at 3(e)."

A small editorial note: In 5(1), "of the its Marketing .." has to be corrected to "of its Marketing…".

Submitted by Victor Bissonnette
Délégué commercial
Direction Commercialisation
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie

Comments on
NAESB Business Practice Request on
FERC Standards of Conduct
Submitted by
John E. Lucas, Director Transmission Policy and Services
Southern Company Services, Inc.

- The proposal to adopt a new standard to implement the Standards of Conduct requirements in FERC Order No. 2004 should be referred back to the NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee for further consideration until, at a minimum, FERC issues its rehearing order on requests for rehearing of Order No. 2004-B.

- Procedurally, the proposal is premature because requests for rehearing remain pending to Order No. 2004-B. Among other filings, EEI has submitted a request for rehearing regarding the applicability of certain exemptions to electric transmission providers. In addition, court appeals of the Standards of Conduct Orders remain pending. These pending actions could ultimately result in a revised regulatory text.

- Regarding the regulatory text, the proposal does not incorporate the currently effective regulatory text in its entirety. This creates unwarranted confusion and further supports referring the proposal back to the NAESB Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee for further consideration.

September 20, 2004

We Energies comments:

For all documents, definition of terms should be consistent with the NAESB Glossary and between documents. Inconsistencies were found in the definition of Affiliate, Transmission Customer, Firm Transmission, Non-firm Transmission, Point-to-Point Transmission Service, Network Service .

P. 10 of R04005-A, Standard 1.8 - A definition of "significant amount" is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Barb Kedrowski
Project Manager
We Energies

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 10

Proposed Standards – R04006B : OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests

North American Energy Standards Board
1100 Louisiana, Suite 3625, Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: (713) 356-0060, Fax: (713) 356-0067, E-mail: naesb@naesb.org
Home Page: www.naesb.org

via email and posting

TO: NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM: Rae McQuade, Executive Director
RE: Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request For Comments
DATE: October 7, 2004

An industry comment period begins October 7, 2004 and ends on November 7 for the WEQ Multiple Submissions recommendation related to request R04006 (http://www.gisb.org/pdf/r04006.pdf). The WEQ Executive Committee will meet in Washington, DC on November 16 to review this recommendation and consider it for vote as a NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standard, and in that consideration will review all submitted comments.

The recommendation reflects standards that address the issues created by duplicate request submittals in the automated submission of transmission requests. A existing standard is already present in the wholesale electric market, adopted by the FERC in FERC Order Nos. 605, 638 and 889, and as such is applicable to the FERC jurisdictional entities. These standards are proposed modifications to enhance OASIS 1A.

All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on November 7 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty downloading the recommendation, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Rae McQuade

North American Energy Standards Board
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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 7, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
ACES Power Marketing LLC	m	Roy J. True
Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc.	d	Kenneth J. Skroback
American Electric Power Service Corp.	m	Barbara Radous, Joseph Hartsoe
American Electric Power Service Corp.	d	Thomas Ringenbach
American Electric Power Service Corp.	t	John Stough, Michael Desselle
American Municipal Power - Ohio, Inc.	d	Pat Frazier, Chris Norton
American Transmission Company LLC	t	Julie Voeck
Arizona Public Service Company	t	Mark W. Hackney
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	g	Ricky Bittle
Avista Corp.	t	Scott A. Waples
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	t	Dan Klempel
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	m	David Raatz
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	g	Jason Doerr
Boeing Company, The	e	Steve LaFond
Bonneville Power Administration	d	Sydney D. Berwager
Bonneville Power Administration	g	Francis Halpin
Bonneville Power Administration	m	Brenda Anderson
Bonneville Power Administration	t	Barbara Rehman
BP America Inc.	e	Jeanne Zaiontz
Buckeye Power, Inc.	d	Peter H. Buros
Calpine Corporation	g	William Taylor, Jim Stanton
Cap Gemini Ernst and Young	m	Stephen A. Behrens
Central Electric Power Cooperative	d	Arthur Fusco
ChevronTexaco Energy Research and Technology	e	Carol Guthrie
Cinergy	g	Walt Yeager, Ron Jackups
Cinergy	m	Walt Yeager, Ron Jackups
Cinergy	e	Ron Jackups
Cleco Power, LLC	t	Keith Comeaux
Columbus Southern Power Company	g	Phil Cox
Comprehensive Energy Services	e	Jim Templeton
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	g	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	m	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Power Delivery	t	Ken Gates
Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.	d	Sara O'Neill
Consumers Energy Company	d	Andrew C. Dotterweich, Frank Johnson
Consumers Energy Company	g	Steven L. Gaarde, Andrew C. Dotterweich,

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October 7, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
		John J. Dellas
Dairyland Power Cooperative	t	Chuck Callies
Department of the Interior, US Bureau of Reclamation	g	Deborah M. Linke
Dominion Energy Marketing, Inc.	g	Louis Oberski
Duke Energy Corp.	d	Ollie Frazier
Duke Energy North America	g	Bill D. Blevins
Duke Energy North America	m	Lee Barrett
Dynegy Marketing and Trade	m	Barry Huddleston
Edison Electric Institute	n	David Owens, Dave Dworzak
Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT)	n	Sam R. Jones, Ray Giuliani
ElectriCities of North Carolina (North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency)	g	Gregory Locke
Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON)	e	John Anderson, John Hughes
Empire District Electric Company, The	t	Bary K. Warren
Energy East Management Corporation	t	Marjorie Perlman
Entergy Services, Inc.	t	Edward J. Davis, John H. Zemanek
Entergy Services, Inc.	m	James M. (Jimmy) Smith
Exelon Corporation - PECO Energy	d	John F. Leonard, Jr.
Exelon Generation - Power Team	m	Regina Carrado
ExxonMobil Gas Marketing	e	Steve Sayuk, Mark Scheel, Mark Ulrich
FirstEnergy Solutions Corp.	m	Edward C. Stein
Florida Municipal Power Agency	g	Rick Casey
Florida Municipal Power Agency	d	Steven H. McElhaney
Florida Power & Light Company	m	Joe Stepenovitch
Florida Power & Light Company	t	Marty Mennes
Georgia Transmission Corporation	t	Nina McNeive
Hydro - Quebec Transenergie	t	Victor Bissonnette
Hydro One Networks	t	Dave Barrie
Indiana Municipal Power Agency	g	Dick Foltz
International Transmission Company	t	Jim D. Cyrulewski
Maryland People's Counsel	e	Seva Diakoparaskevas
Michigan Electric Transmission Company LLC	t	Charles V. Waits
Michigan Public Power Agency	d	James R. Nickel Daniel E. Cooper
Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator	n	William (Bill) Phillips

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October 7, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Mirant Corp.	m	Alde Warnock, Alan Johnson
Missouri River Energy Services	d	Brian Zavesky
Modesto Irrigation District	t	Roger Van Hoy
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	e	Lou Ann Westerfield
National Grid USA	t	Masheed Rosenqvist, Peter Flynn, Mary Ellen Paravalos
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc.	d	Barry Lawson
New York State Dept. of Public Service	e	William Heinrich
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation	d	David Beam
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	m	Clay A. Norris
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	d	Andrew Fusco
Northeast Utilities Service Company	t	David Boguslawski, Bill P. McKinnon
Oglethorpe Power Corporation	g	Billy Ussery
Ohio Consumers Council	e	Randy Corbin
Old Dominion Electric Cooperative	g	James N. Kimball
Ontario Power Generation	g	Barry Green
Ontario Power Generation	m	Ron Robinson
Open Access Technology International, Inc.	e	Kevin Burns
PacifiCorp	d	Bill Cunningham
PacifiCorp	m	Edison G. Elizeh
PacifiCorp	g	Greg Maxfield
PacifiCorp	t	Jim Hicks, Darrell Gerrard
Platte River Power Authority	t	Terry L. Baker
Portland General Electric	m	Terri Peschka
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	t	Ray Mammarella
PPM Energy, Inc.	g	Don Winslow
PPM Energy, Inc.	m	Don Winslow
Progress Energy	m	Micheal Settlage
Progress Energy	t	Verne Ingersoll Phillip W. Lewis
PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC	m	James D. Hebson
PSEG Power LLC	g	Thomas M. Piascik
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	d	Colin J. Loxley
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	t	Jeffrey C. Mueller
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	t	George Marshall, Bob Harshbarger
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	g	Thomas Ingwers

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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 7, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	d	Robert D. Schwermann
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	d	Wendy Weathers, Mark B. Bonsall
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	t	Steve Cobb
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.	g	Lane Mahaffey
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.	t	Glenn Spurlock
Southeastern Power Administration	g	Bob Goss
Southern California Edison	t	Ronald D. Nunnally
Southern Company Services, Inc.	d	Gary Rozier, Jim Miller, Greg Butrus
Southern Company Services, Inc.	g	Tony A. Reed
Southern Company Services, Inc.	m	Joel Dison
Southern Company Services, Inc.	t	R.D. (Dean) Ulch, John Lucas
Southwest Power Pool	n	Carl Monroe
Southwest Transmission Cooperative, Inc.	t	Larry D. Huff
Southwestern Power Administration	g	Forrest E. Reeves
Southwestern Power Administration	t	Stanley L. Mason
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	t	L. Earl Watkins, Carroll Waggoner
Tenaska, Inc.	g	Scott Helyer
Tennessee Valley Authority	d	Ron L. Owens
Tennessee Valley Authority	g	William F. Irish
Tennessee Valley Authority	m	Jim A. Ingraham
Tennessee Valley Authority	t	Mitchell Needham, W. Terry Boston
TRANS-ELECT, INC.	t	Paul D. McCoy
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.	t	Bruce Sembrick
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.	m	Thomas A. Smith
TXU Business Services	m	Elizabeth Howland
TXU Electric Delivery	t	Ellis Rankin, Debbie McKeever
UBS Energy LLC	m	Suzanne Calcagno
Vermont Public Power Supply Authority	g	William J. Gallagher
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	d	Linda Horn
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	g	James R. Keller
Western Area Power Administration	t	Mark Fidrych
Western Area Power Administration	m	Jeffrey Ackerman
Wisconsin Public Power Inc.	d	Mike Stuart
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	g	William Bourbonnais,

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October 7, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Xcel Energy Inc.	m	Charles W. Severance Steven J. Beuning

Segment Legend:

d = Distribution/LSE
e = End Users
g = Generation
m = Marketers/Brokers
t = Transmission

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-B**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: This recommendation modifies the OASIS Business Practices in order to provide a mechanism by which transmission providers can mitigate problems associated with Denial of Service attacks or grossly inefficient use of OASIS. The particular cases addressed by this standard are,

- Denial of Service,
- Queue Flooding, and
- Queue Hoarding.

In addition this recommendation suggests consolidation of all definitions from 1.3 and new definitions from this recommendation into a separate section preceeding the OASIS

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-B**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

Business Practices. All content is removed from section 1.3 and is reserved for future use.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

The following definitions section is to be added to the OASIS Business Practices. It shall consist of definitions previously in Requirement 1.3 and new definitions resulting from the business practices proposed in this recommendation. The new definitions are underlined.

Definitions – the following definitions are applicable to the OASIS Business Practices:

Affiliate-

(1) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in section 214 of the Federal Power Act; and

(2) For any other entity, the term affiliate has the same meaning as given in 18 CFR 161.2(a).

Commission - the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Denial of Service – this is the intentional or unintentional degradation of OASIS performance that impacts all customer interactions with OASIS by consuming cyber resources.

Identical Service Requests – "identical service requests" are those OASIS transmission service requests that have exactly the same values for the following OASIS template Data Elements:

- CUSTOMER_CODE
- CUSTOMER_DUNS
- SERVICE_INCREMENT
- TS_CLASS
- START_TIME
- STOP_TIME
- POR*
- POD*
- PATH*

* Service requests where any combination of PATH, POR and/or POD represent exactly the same commercial transmission elements shall be considered as "having the exact same value."

Queue Flooding – excessive submission of identical service requests.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-B**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

Queue Hoarding – this is the act, intentionally or unintentionally, of not confirming or withdrawing an accepted service request such that it impacts the ability of other willing buyers to secure service in a timely fashion.

Responsible party - the Transmission Provider or an agent to whom the Transmission Provider has delegated the responsibility of meeting any of the requirements of this part.

Reseller - any Transmission Customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased.

Transmission Provider - any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

Transmission Customer - any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service.

Wholesale merchant function - the sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce.

The following changes are made to the OASIS Business Practices.

Standard 1.3 Reserved

The following requirements are added to the OASIS Business Practices.

Standard 8. Requirements for dealing with multiple, identical transmission service requests.

8.1 Denial of Service - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to institute programs for the detection and mitigation of Denial of Service (DoS) attacks based on recognized standard industry practices.

> **8.1.1** OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to block a user's large volume or high frequency submission of transmission service requests that are syntactically invalid and/or do not constitute a valid, legitimate request for service under the terms of the Transmission Provider's tariff (i.e., cannot be queued by OASIS for evaluation by the Transmission Provider) pursuant to the provisions in NAESB OASIS Business Practice Standard 1.5(d).

8.2 Queue Flooding - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to invalidate the submission of additional **identical service requests** by a

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-B**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

given Transmission Customer when the sum of the capacity requested in all preceeding, pending, valid **identical service requests** for that Transmission Customer equals or exceeds the impacted transmission facilities' Total Transfer Capability at any point in time over the duration of such requests.

8.3 Queue Hoarding - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to institute processes and procedures to limit the ability of a given Transmission Customer to delay the timely processing of transmission requests submitted by other Transmission Customers.

8.3.1 When transmission service requests are queued for a limited transmission facility(ies) such that the Transmission Provider must wait for a given Transmission Customer to act on an accepted request for service prior to accepting or denying subsequent requests for service, the Transmission Provider shall have the right to deny and remove from consideration all subsequent **identical service requests** submitted by the same Transmission Customer should that Transmission Customer explicitly (i.e., withdraws their request) or implicitly (i.e., fails to confirm the request within the confirmation time limit) elect not to take service over the limited facility(ies).

8.3.2 Transmission Providers shall have the right to restrict the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, as established in Standard 4.13, in the event the confirmation time limit would extend beyond the Provider's established scheduling deadline. But in no event shall the TP impose such restrictions that would set the confirmation time limit to expire any earlier than 30 minutes before the pro forma scheduling deadline.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-B**
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Appendix – Standard 8 Examples

8.3 Queue Hoarding

The following example assumes that the Transmission Provider made an assessment of their Firm ATC on path IN-OUT in response to ABC's submission of a reservation request at 08:12:01. The TP determined the Firm ATC to be 30 MW for 8/5/2004, which is sufficient to satisfy the first queued request. Following this evaluation, the TP accepts the first queued request from ABC at 11:30. The TP delays acting on the next request from LMN since whether it is counteroffered with "interim partial service" or accepted in total until the disposition of ABC's request is determined. For this example, the TPs reservation queue at 11:30 on 8/2/2004 is shown in the following table.

CUSTOMER_ CODE	CUSTOMER_ DUNS	SERVICE_ INCREMENT	TS_CLASS	START_TIME	STOP_TIME	POR	POD	PATH	MW	STATUS	QUEUE_TIME
ABC	123456789	DAILY	FIRM	2004-08-05 00:00:00 CS	2004-08-06 00:00:00 CS	IN	OUT	IN-OUT	20	ACCEPTED	2004-08-02 08:12:01CS
LMN	567890123	DAILY	FIRM	2004-08-05 00:00:00 CS	2004-08-06 00:00:00 CS	IN	OUT	IN-OUT	15	QUEUED	2004-08-02 08:23:10CS
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XYZ	987654321	DAILY	FIRM	2004-08-05 00:00:00 CS	2004-08-06 00:00:00 CS	IN	OUT	IN-OUT	5	QUEUED	2004-08-02 10:57:41CS
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The Standard Customer Confirmation Time Limit for ABC is 24 hours, and the TP may retract their acceptance of ABC's request on expiration of this confirmation time limit. Standard Requirement 8.3.2 also gives the TP the right to remove from consideration (deny using STATUS of INVALID) all **identical service requests** from ABC should ABC elect to not confirm their first accepted request. Assuming ABC takes no action on their first accepted request, the following table shows the results of exercising Requirement 8.3.2. To prevent the subsequent requests from ABC delaying the TP acting on other Customer requests from LMN and XYZ for another 24 hour confirmation time limit, the TP removes ABC's requests from the queue since they already had the option to purchase 20 MWs of capacity and elected not to do so. The first LMN and XYZ requests are accepted, but again the second LMN request cannot be acted upon until the disposition of these two accepted requests is determined.

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Request No.:	**R04006-B**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Multiple Submissions of Identical Transmission Requests / Queuing Issues

OASIS business rules are very similar across most providers. In general, customers submitting transmission request have time periods when they can "queue" their requests. This queue process and the way it relates to the Internet can create issues when customers are "battling" for ATC on constrained interfaces. Many customers have automated the submission of transmission requests. In order to ensure their place in the queue, these customers schedule these requests to be submitted as a scheduled event. To account for delays caused by the Internet and the nature of web server systems, customers usually submit multiple copies of the same request beginning a few minutes before the top of the hour and lasting until well after the top of the hour. The issues created by duplicate request submittal are fairly straightforward. Backend systems and the operators working those systems are impacted dramatically. Each request that arrives after the top of the hour is a valid request. Therefore, the provider can have hundreds of requests in the queue that will never be confirmed. Other issues that are created are related to OASIS performance. Anyone using transstatus to retrieve a list of OASIS requests submitted during a time period similar to the one described above can receive hundreds of bogus requests and only a hand full of legitimate requests. Also, while the systems are busy working on the bogus requests, valid requests can be delayed due to bottlenecks created by this issue.

b. Description of Recommendation:

The standards recommended are intended to address three basic issues that have been noted in the operation of OASIS:

- Denial of Service – this is the intentional or unintentional degradation of OASIS performance that impacts all customer interactions with OASIS either through the flooding of the OASIS network connection with messages (OASIS specific or not), or excessive or grossly inefficient queries for, or submission of, data to OASIS.
- Queue Flooding – this is the excessive submission of specific transmission service requests, intentionally or unintentionally, in an attempt to hit a window in service availability and gain priority based on OASIS queued time.
- Queue Hoarding – this is the act, intentionally or unintentionally, of delaying a decision to confirm or withdraw an accepted service request such that it impacts the ability of other willing buyers to secure service in a timely fashion.

The Denial of Service standard recommendation establishes how an OASIS system administrator should deal with perceived DoS attacks. Specifically, it allows the administrator to use industry recognized processes and procedures to detect a pattern consistent with a DoS attack and take mitigating action. True DoS attacks are not necessarily targetted at simply compromising an OASIS system, and are typically implemented in network communications devices (e.g., routers, firewalls, etc.). Procedures relative to perceived DoS type of performance impacts specifically related to OASIS messaging are to be implemented in compliance with FERC Order 605.

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The Queue Flooding standard attempts to establish a minimum standard by which an OASIS system would screen multiple requests to limit the total number of transmission service reservations queued by any one given Transmission Customer. The criteria to which the OASIS may limit such requests (TTC) is intentionally conservative until operational experience dictates that there is a sufficient, documented operational problem that warrants being more restrictive.

The Queue Hoarding standard attempts to provide some mitigation of operational concerns that were originally addressed by the MIC in Docket No. RM95-9-013. The standard does not convey any preference to pre-confirmed service requests, nor limit any Transmission Customer from exercising their full rights to the confirmation time limits imposed by FERC Order 638. Instead, it specifies that once a Customer explicitly (by setting request status to WITHDRAWN) or implicitly (by allowing request status to be set to RETRACTED) declines to purchase service offered by the Transmission Provider, they forfeit all rights to purchase identical service requested in subsequently queued reservations. The Customer, in these cases, has opted to not purchase the service offered, which raises the question whether they truly intend to purchase service at all. These Customers may be intentionally "hoarding" transmission capacity by exercising their priority in the queue and customer confirmation time limit rights to block other willing buyers from purchasing transmission service.

Finally, recommendations to supplement FERC Order 638 Business Practice Standard 4.13 are proposed to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests until after the Firm and Non-Firm scheduling deadlines as specified in the Pro Forma Tariff (e.g., 10:00am and 2:00pm of day prior to service respectively. Note that there was not consensus within the OASIS 1A Task Force as to whether to propose modifications to the existing Order 638 Timing Standards. The recommendation therefore presents several alternatives for consideration as Standard Z.2:

- Silence - existing Order 638 standards are sufficient to address the concerns,
- Reinforcement of TP right to institute timing requirements such that confirmation time limits do not extend scheduling deadlines,
- Recommended confirmation time limit changes in fixed steps based on time prior to start of service to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests, or
- Recommended confirmation time limit changes on a sliding time frame based on time prior to start of service to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests.

In support of the Recommendation Multiple Requests to the NAESB Executive Committee for a proposed business practice standard, please see the following sets of minutes.

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304fm.doc
	July 14, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_071404dm.doc
WEQ ESS/ITS	December 15-16, 2003	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess121503fm.pdf
	January 8, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess010804fm.pdf
	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc

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April 6, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
May 26-27, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604fm.doc
July 28-29, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its072804fm.doc
August 17, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its081704fm.doc
September 2, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its090204fm.doc
September 29-30, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its092904dm.doc

c. Business Purpose:

The recommended standards are intended to establish clear processes and procedures to be taken in OASIS to address operational concerns of the Industry.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

The recommended standards are intended to address OASIS operational concerns that have been, at least in part, attempted to be addressed in prior FERC filings and orders. FERC issued Order 605 (Docket No. RM98-3-000) in May 1999 to specifically deal with the issue of automated access to OASIS and the performance impacts of excessive or grossly inefficient queries for information. The NERC Market Interface Committee, in response to numerous concerns over the queuing of multiple transmission service requests and the impact on OASIS operations, filed a proposed standard to address this issue in Docket No. RM95-9-013. This filing was subsequently denied by the Commission, principally due to:

- No Industry filing of comments in support of the standard
- Language in the standard that allowed application of the standard to be discretionary and therefore difficult to monitor/police (i.e., "…the transmission provider has the right to move to a retracted status…").
- Failure of the standard to address whether change to Transmission Provider response times are necessary, thereby circumventing the need for the standard.

The Subcommittee believes the language in FERC Order 605, and companion business practices standards related to Transmission Provider response and Transmission Customer confirmation time limits in FERC Order 638 (Docket No. RM95-9-003) establish clear guidance with respect to the specific issues they address. The recommended standards are intended to clarify and establish additional business practices with respect to three operational issues: Denial of Service, Queue Flooding, and Queue Hoarding.

The Denial of Service recommendation would allow the OASIS system administrators to use industry standard practices for the detection and mitigation of Denial of Service attacks whether they be due to flooding of a network connection with OASIS specific connection requests or not. The Subcommittee believes the existing provisions in Order 605 establish sufficient guidelines and protections for OASIS administrators to take action against excessive or grossly inefficient means of accessing OASIS data.

The Queue Flooding recommendation establishes a standard for OASIS to automatically limit the submission of excessive transmission service requests by a given Transmission Customer, or

remove such requests from the queue of pending requests. The standard establishes the limit based on the Total Transfer Capability of the transmission system requested (based on path, POR and/or POD). TTC rather than Available Transfer Capability (ATC) was used as the criteria because of the possibility that preceding requests, or changes in system conditions between the time the request is queued and finally evaluated may actually increase the ATC to a level sufficient to support the service requested.

The Queue Hoarding recommendation establishes a standard by which the OASIS would purge the queue of pending, like requests from a given Transmission Customer, if that Customer explicitly or implicitly fails to purchase service offered by the the Transmission Provider, and is therefore preventing other willing buyers from acquiring service in a timely manner. This standard would prevent the submission of mulitple frivolous service requests that the Customer has no intention of acting upon.

As a companion to the Queue Hoarding recommendation, the subcommittee is recommending a supplement to the Order 638 Business Practice Standard 4.13 to ensure that the time from a reservation being queued, provider evaluation, and customer confirmation time limit would not encroach on the day-ahead Firm and Non-firm scheduling deadlines in the Pro Forma tariff. Without the suggested changes, there is still the possibility for a single customer's transmission service request to block other customer requests until after the scheduling deadline. This is another example of "queue hoarding" that needed to be addressed by the industry.

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Comments submitted by: First Energy

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: This recommendation modifies the OASIS Business Practices in order to provide a mechanism by which transmission providers can mitigate problems associated with Denial of Service attacks or grossly inefficient use of OASIS. The particular cases addressed by this standard are,

- Denial of Service,
- Queue Flooding, and
- Queue Hoarding.

In addition this recommendation suggests consolidation of all definitions from 1.3 and new definitions from this recommendation into a separate section preceeding the OASIS

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Business Practices. All content is removed from section 1.3 and is reserved for future use.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

The following definitions section is to be added to the OASIS Business Practices. It shall consist of definitions previously in Requirement 1.3 and new definitions resulting from the business practices proposed in this recommendation. The new definitions are underlined.

Definitions – the following definitions are applicable to the OASIS Business Practices:

Affiliate-

(1) For any exempt wholesale generator, as defined under section 32(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, the same as provided in section 214 of the Federal Power Act; and

(2) For any other entity, the term affiliate has the same meaning as given in 18 CFR 161.2(a).

Commission - the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Denial of Service – the act of ~~this is the~~ intentionally or unintentionally ~~degradation of OASIS performance that~~ denying service to other OASIS customers ~~impacts all customer interactions with OASIS~~ by consuming OASIS cyber resources in such a way that OASIS performance is degraded and the market's ability to operate is impeded. (The name didn't fit the definition.)

Identical Service Requests – "identical service requests" are those OASIS transmission service requests that have exactly the same values for the following OASIS template Data Elements:

- CUSTOMER_CODE
- CUSTOMER_DUNS
- SERVICE_INCREMENT
- TS_CLASS
- START_TIME
- STOP_TIME
- POR*
- POD*
- PATH*

* Service requests where any combination of PATH, POR and/or POD represent exactly the same commercial transmission elements shall be considered as "having the exact same value."

Queue Flooding – excessive submission of identical service requests.

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Queue Hoarding – this is the act, intentionally or unintentionally, of not confirming or withdrawing an accepted service request within the time limit specifed by the e-tag rules. ~~such that it impacts the ability of other willing buyers to secure service in a timely fashion~~.

Responsible party - the Transmission Provider or an agent to whom the Transmission Provider has delegated the responsibility of meeting any of the requirements of this part.

Reseller - any Transmission Customer who offers to sell transmission capacity it has purchased.

Transmission Provider - any public utility that owns, operates, or controls facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

Transmission Customer - any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service.

Wholesale merchant function - the sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce.

The following changes are made to the OASIS Business Practices.

Standard 1.3 Reserved

The following requirements are added to the OASIS Business Practices.

Standard 8. Requirements for dealing with multiple, identical transmission service requests.

8.1 Denial of Service - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to institute programs for the detection and mitigation of Denial of Service (DoS) ~~attacks~~events ~~-~~based on recognized standard industry practices. (the word attacks here implies an intentional event while the definition states a cause can be unintentional)

8.1.1 OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to block a user's large volume or high frequency submission of transmission service requests that are syntactically invalid and/or do not constitute a valid, legitimate request for service under the terms of the Transmission Provider's tariff (i.e., cannot be queued by OASIS for evaluation by the Transmission Provider) pursuant to the provisions in NAESB OASIS Business Practice Standard 1.5(d).

8.1.2 The Transmission Provider will have the right to suspend the user's access to the OASIS system when it is determined that the user has casued two or more DoS events.

8.1.3 The user's access to OASIS will be reinstated when they can demonstrate the problem that caused the DoS events has been corrected.

8.2 Queue Flooding - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to invalidate the submission of additional **identical service requests** by a given Transmission Customer when the sum of the capacity requested in all preceeding, pending, valid **identical service requests** for that Transmission Customer equals or exceeds the impacted transmission facilities' Total Transfer Capability at any point in time over the duration of such requests.

8.2.1 The Transmission Provider will have the right to suspend the user's access to the OASIS system when it is determined that the user has casued two or more Queue Flooding events.

8.2.2 The user's access to OASIS will be reinstated when they can demonstrate the problem that caused the Queue Flooding events has been corrected.

8.3 Queue Hoarding - OASIS system administrators or Transmission Providers shall have the right to institute processes and procedures to limit the ability of a given Transmission Customer to delay the timely processing of transmission requests submitted by other Transmission Customers.

8.3.1 When transmission service requests are queued for a limited transmission facility(ies) such that the Transmission Provider must wait for a given Transmission Customer to act on an accepted request for service prior to accepting or denying subsequent requests for service, the Transmission Provider shall have the right to deny and remove from consideration all subsequent **identical service requests** submitted by the same Transmission Customer should that Transmission Customer explicitly (i.e., withdraws their request) or implicitly (i.e., fails to confirm the request within the confirmation time limit) elect not to take service over the limited facility(ies).

8.3.2 Transmission Providers shall have the right to restrict the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, as established in Standard 4.13, in the event the confirmation time limit would extend beyond the Provider's established scheduling deadline. But in no event shall the TP impose such restrictions that

would set the confirmation time limit to expire any earlier than 30 minutes before the pro forma scheduling deadline.

8.3.3 The Transmission Provider will have the right to suspend the user's access to the OASIS system when it is determined that the user has casued two or more Queue Hoarding events.

8.3.4 The user's access to OASIS will be reinstated when they can demonstrate the problem that caused the Queue Hoarding events has been corrected.

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4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Multiple Submissions of Identical Transmission Requests / Queuing Issues

OASIS business rules are very similar across most providers. In general, customers submitting transmission request have time periods when they can "queue" their requests. This queue process and the way it relates to the Internet can create issues when customers are "battling" for ATC on constrained interfaces. Many customers have automated the submission of transmission requests. In order to ensure their place in the queue, these customers schedule these requests to be submitted as a scheduled event. To account for delays caused by the Internet and the nature of web server systems, customers usually submit multiple copies of the same request beginning a few minutes before the top of the hour and lasting until well after the top of the hour. The issues created by duplicate request submittal are fairly straightforward. Backend systems and the operators working those systems are impacted dramatically. Each request that arrives after the top of the hour is a valid request. Therefore, the provider can have hundreds of requests in the queue that will never be confirmed. Other issues that are created are related to OASIS performance. Anyone using transstatus to retrieve a list of OASIS requests submitted during a time period similar to the one described above can receive hundreds of bogus requests and only a hand full of legitimate requests. Also, while the systems are busy working on the bogus requests, valid requests can be delayed due to bottlenecks created by this issue.

b. Description of Recommendation:

The standards recommended are intended to address three basic issues that have been noted in the operation of OASIS:

- Denial of Service – this is the intentional or unintentional degradation of OASIS performance that impacts all customer interactions with OASIS either through the flooding of the OASIS network connection with messages (OASIS specific or not), or excessive or grossly inefficient queries for, or submission of, data to OASIS.
- Queue Flooding – this is the excessive submission of specific transmission service requests, intentionally or unintentionally, in an attempt to hit a window in service availability and gain priority based on OASIS queued time.
- Queue Hoarding – this is the act, intentionally or unintentionally, of delaying a decision to confirm or withdraw an accepted service request such that it impacts the ability of other willing buyers to secure service in a timely fashion.

The Denial of Service standard recommendation establishes how an OASIS system administrator should deal with perceived DoS attacks. Specifically, it allows the administrator to use industry recognized processes and procedures to detect a pattern consistent with a DoS attack and take mitigating action. True DoS attacks are not necessarily targetted at simply compromising an OASIS system, and are typically implemented in network communications devices (e.g., routers, firewalls, etc.). Procedures relative to perceived DoS type of performance impacts specifically related to OASIS messaging are to be implemented in compliance with FERC Order 605.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-B**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

The Queue Flooding standard attempts to establish a minimum standard by which an OASIS system would screen multiple requests to limit the total number of transmission service reservations queued by any one given Transmission Customer. The criteria to which the OASIS may limit such requests (TTC) is intentionally conservative until operational experience dictates that there is a sufficient, documented operational problem that warrants being more restrictive.

The Queue Hoarding standard attempts to provide some mitigation of operational concerns that were originally addressed by the MIC in Docket No. RM95-9-013. The standard does not convey any preference to pre-confirmed service requests, nor limit any Transmission Customer from exercising their full rights to the confirmation time limits imposed by FERC Order 638. Instead, it specifies that once a Customer explicitly (by setting request status to WITHDRAWN) or implicitly (by allowing request status to be set to RETRACTED) declines to purchase service offered by the Transmission Provider, they forfeit all rights to purchase identical service requested in subsequently queued reservations. The Customer, in these cases, has opted to not purchase the service offered, which raises the question whether they truly intend to purchase service at all. These Customers may be intentionally "hoarding" transmission capacity by exercising their priority in the queue and customer confirmation time limit rights to block other willing buyers from purchasing transmission service.

Finally, recommendations to supplement FERC Order 638 Business Practice Standard 4.13 are proposed to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests until after the Firm and Non-Firm scheduling deadlines as specified in the Pro Forma Tariff (e.g., 10:00am and 2:00pm of day prior to service respectively. Note that there was not consensus within the OASIS 1A Task Force as to whether to propose modifications to the existing Order 638 Timing Standards. The recommendation therefore presents several alternatives for consideration as Standard Z.2:

- Silence - existing Order 638 standards are sufficient to address the concerns,
- Reinforcement of TP right to institute timing requirements such that confirmation time limits do not extend scheduling deadlines,
- Recommended confirmation time limit changes in fixed steps based on time prior to start of service to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests, or
- Recommended confirmation time limit changes on a sliding time frame based on time prior to start of service to eliminate the possibility for a single transmission service request to block all subsequent service requests.

In support of the Recommendation Multiple Requests to the NAESB Executive Committee for a proposed business practice standard, please see the following sets of minutes.

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304fm.doc
	July 14, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_071404dm.doc
WEQ ESS/ITS	December 15-16, 2003	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess121503fm.pdf
	January 8, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess010804fm.pdf
	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-B**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Multiple Requests**

April 6, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
May 26-27, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604fm.doc
July 28-29, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its072804fm.doc
August 17, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its081704fm.doc
September 2, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its090204fm.doc
September 29-30, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its092904dm.doc

c. Business Purpose:

The recommended standards are intended to establish clear processes and procedures to be taken in OASIS to address operational concerns of the Industry.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

The recommended standards are intended to address OASIS operational concerns that have been, at least in part, attempted to be addressed in prior FERC filings and orders. FERC issued Order 605 (Docket No. RM98-3-000) in May 1999 to specifically deal with the issue of automated access to OASIS and the performance impacts of excessive or grossly inefficient queries for information. The NERC Market Interface Committee, in response to numerous concerns over the queuing of multiple transmission service requests and the impact on OASIS operations, filed a proposed standard to address this issue in Docket No. RM95-9-013. This filing was subsequently denied by the Commission, principally due to:

- No Industry filing of comments in support of the standard
- Language in the standard that allowed application of the standard to be discretionary and therefore difficult to monitor/police (i.e., "…the transmission provider has the right to move to a retracted status…").
- Failure of the standard to address whether change to Transmission Provider response times are necessary, thereby circumventing the need for the standard.

The Subcommittee believes the language in FERC Order 605, and companion business practices standards related to Transmission Provider response and Transmission Customer confirmation time limits in FERC Order 638 (Docket No. RM95-9-003) establish clear guidance with respect to the specific issues they address. The recommended standards are intended to clarify and establish additional business practices with respect to three operational issues: Denial of Service, Queue Flooding, and Queue Hoarding.

The Denial of Service recommendation would allow the OASIS system administrators to use industry standard practices for the detection and mitigation of Denial of Service attacks whether they be due to flooding of a network connection with OASIS specific connection requests or not. The Subcommittee believes the existing provisions in Order 605 establish sufficient guidelines and protections for OASIS administrators to take action against excessive or grossly inefficient means of accessing OASIS data.

The Queue Flooding recommendation establishes a standard for OASIS to automatically limit the submission of excessive transmission service requests by a given Transmission Customer, or

remove such requests from the queue of pending requests. The standard establishes the limit based on the Total Transfer Capability of the transmission system requested (based on path, POR and/or POD). TTC rather than Available Transfer Capability (ATC) was used as the criteria because of the possibility that preceding requests, or changes in system conditions between the time the request is queued and finally evaluated may actually increase the ATC to a level sufficient to support the service requested.

The Queue Hoarding recommendation establishes a standard by which the OASIS would purge the queue of pending, like requests from a given Transmission Customer, if that Customer explicitly or implicitly fails to purchase service offered by the the Transmission Provider, and is therefore preventing other willing buyers from acquiring service in a timely manner. This standard would prevent the submission of mulitple frivolous service requests that the Customer has no intention of acting upon.

As a companion to the Queue Hoarding recommendation, the subcommittee is recommending a supplement to the Order 638 Business Practice Standard 4.13 to ensure that the time from a reservation being queued, provider evaluation, and customer confirmation time limit would not encroach on the day-ahead Firm and Non-firm scheduling deadlines in the Pro Forma tariff. Without the suggested changes, there is still the possibility for a single customer's transmission service request to block other customer requests until after the scheduling deadline. This is another example of "queue hoarding" that needed to be addressed by the industry.

NAESB WEQ RECOMMENDATION R04006-B

OASIS 1A ENHANCEMENTS – MULTIPLE REQUESTS

HYDRO-QUÉBEC TRANSÉNERGIE COMMENTS
November 5, 2004

The term "Commission" is defined as "the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission" and it is used only in "4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION", Section d. Since the NAESB Standards should have an international intent, we propose to remove this definition and replace "Commission" by FERC (as is done elsewhere in the document) in this Section d.

Our comments on the definition of "Transmission Provider" stated for Recommendation R04005 also apply: A Transmission Provider is not necessarily a "public utility". The definition should be broadened to include all possibilities and specify that it is used for those who provide Open Access to their electric Transmission System. As written the definition seems to encompass even systems which do not offer such access. The term "interstate" is also limiting regarding the international nature of a Business Standard. We also question that a Transmission Provider is not necessarily operating "interstate" even in the U.S. As a first try, the resulting definition for Transmission Provider could then read: "An entity that owns, operates or control facilities used for the transmission of electric energy and that offers open access transmission service over those facilities".

Remove the "Responsible party", "Reseller" and "Wholesale merchant function" definitions as those terms are not used in the document.

Submitted by Victor Bissonnette
Délégué commercial
Direction Commercialisation
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie

Comments Submitted by: Southern Company's Bulk Power Operations
Dated: 11/08/04; 3:56 PM via email

Redirects and Multiple Submissions

1) Standard 8, Section 8.3.2 references a time limitation imposed by the Transmission Provider in the event of Queue Hoarding. This restriction states "…in no event shall the TP impose such restrictions that would set the confirmation time limit to expire any earlier than 30 minutes before the pro forma scheduling deadline." This restriction puts an undue burden on the TP's and the TC's to approve and accept the rest of the queued reservations within only a 30 minute window. The Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions (Order 638), Standard 4.13 already specifies timing requirements for OASIS requests. Specifically in that standard, Table 4-2 Footnote 2 states "Confirmation time limits are not to be interpreted to extend scheduling deadlines or to override preexemption deadlines." This footnote already allows the TP to set the TC response deadlines to accommodate multiple reservation requests and yet minimize the impacts on scheduling deadlines due to queue hoarding. Therefore, the Southern Company transmission organization ("Southern Company Transmission") recommends that the EC delete this confirmation time limit restriction (i.e., the last sentence in Section 8.3.2) from the standard.

2) Standard 9, Section 9.8.1 references a calculation for a default charge on a firm redirect and a default credit on the Parent Reservation, "if not addressed in the Transmission Provider's tariff". All tariff rate calculations are submitted by each Transmission Provider to FERC for approval and should not be addressed here. Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC delete this section (9.8.1) in its entirety.

3) Standard 10, Section 10.1.5 needs to be reworded. As presently worded, the standard seems to imply that Transmission Providers might have to offer additional service increments of Secondary Point-to-Point service. Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC revise the wording "...offered by the TP for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service." to "…offered by the TP for Non-Firm **Secondary** Point-to-Point service." (emphasis added).

4) Standard 10, Section 10.5.3 references a "release" mechanism for Redirect on a Non-Firm basis. This proposed release mechanism has not yet been developed in support of this standard. Given the potential design complications that will likely arise in retrofitting a "release" mechanism into existing OASIS applications, as well as the likelihood of further automation requirements for verification of redirect capacity available on the Parent Reservation, Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC consider a 6 months time frame for implementation of Standard 10. Some reasonable implementation period is necessary for an orderly transition which allows a Transmission Provider to remain in compliance with all applicable standards at any point in time.

5) Standard 10, Section 10.5.3 needs additional clarification, with respect to the rights and obligations of the TC and TP concerning a request for "release" of a confirmed non-

firm redirect reservation. Some redundant wording can also be eliminated, in regard to the future use of the re-instated capacity on the Parent Reservation. Southern Company Transmission suggests that Section 10.5.3 be revised as follows:

> **10.5.3 –** The TC shall have the right to request the TP to release unscheduled capacity associated with a confirmed request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis and reinstate that capacity to the Parent (Firm) Reservation. The TP shall honor all valid requests for release, and reinstate the released capacity to the Parent Reservation.

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 11

Proposed Standards – R04006C : OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects

North American Energy Standards Board
1100 Louisiana, Suite 3625, Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: (713) 356-0060, Fax: (713) 356-0067, E-mail: naesb@naesb.org
Home Page: www.naesb.org

via email and posting

TO:	NAESB WEQ Members and Interested Industry Participants
FROM:	Rae McQuade, Executive Director
RE:	Wholesale Electric Quadrant Request For Comments
DATE:	October 14, 2004

An industry comment period begins October 14, 2004 and ends on November 12 for the WEQ Redirects recommendation related to request R04006 (http://www.gisb.org/pdf/r04006.pdf). The WEQ Executive Committee will meet in Washington, DC on November 16 to review this recommendation and consider it for vote as a NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standard, and in that consideration will review all submitted comments.

The recommendation reflects standards that address the issues created by the redirect functionality. A existing standard is already present in the wholesale electric market, adopted by the FERC in FERC Order Nos. 605, 638 and 889, and as such is applicable to the FERC jurisdictional entities. These standards are proposed modifications to enhance OASIS 1A.

All comments received by the NAESB office by end of business on November 12 will be posted on the Home Page and forwarded to the WEQ EC members for their consideration. If you have difficulty downloading the recommendation, please call the NAESB office at (713) 356-0060.

Best Regards,

Rae McQuade

North American Energy Standards Board
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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 8, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
ACES Power Marketing LLC	m	Roy J. True
Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc.	d	Kenneth J. Skroback
American Electric Power Service Corp.	m	Barbara Radous, Joseph Hartsoe
American Electric Power Service Corp.	d	Thomas Ringenbach
American Electric Power Service Corp.	t	John Stough, Michael Desselle
American Municipal Power - Ohio, Inc.	d	Pat Frazier, Chris Norton
American Transmission Company LLC	t	Julie Voeck
Arizona Public Service Company	t	Mark W. Hackney
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	g	Ricky Bittle
Avista Corp.	t	Scott A. Waples
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	t	Dan Klempel
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	m	David Raatz
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	g	Jason Doerr
Boeing Company, The	e	Steve LaFond
Bonneville Power Administration	d	Sydney D. Berwager
Bonneville Power Administration	g	Francis Halpin
Bonneville Power Administration	m	Brenda Anderson
Bonneville Power Administration	t	Barbara Rehman
BP America Inc.	e	Jeanne Zaiontz
Buckeye Power, Inc.	d	Peter H. Buros
Calpine Corporation	g	William Taylor, Jim Stanton
Cap Gemini Ernst and Young	m	Stephen A. Behrens
Central Electric Power Cooperative	d	Arthur Fusco
ChevronTexaco Energy Research and Technology	e	Carol Guthrie
Cinergy	g	Walt Yeager, Ron Jackups
Cinergy	m	Walt Yeager, Ron Jackups
Cinergy	e	Ron Jackups
Cleco Power, LLC	t	Keith Comeaux
Columbus Southern Power Company	g	Phil Cox
Comprehensive Energy Services	e	Jim Templeton
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	g	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.	m	Gloria Ogenyi
Conectiv Power Delivery	t	Ken Gates
Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.	d	Sara O'Neill
Consumers Energy Company	d	Andrew C. Dotterweich, Frank Johnson
Consumers Energy Company	g	Steven L. Gaarde, Andrew C. Dotterweich,

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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 8, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
		John J. Dellas
Dairyland Power Cooperative	t	Chuck Callies
Department of the Interior, US Bureau of Reclamation	g	Deborah M. Linke
Dominion Energy Marketing, Inc.	g	Louis Oberski
Duke Energy Corp.	d	Ollie Frazier
Duke Energy North America	g	Bill D. Blevins
Duke Energy North America	m	Lee Barrett
Dynegy Marketing and Trade	m	Barry Huddleston
Edison Electric Institute	n	David Owens, Dave Dworzak
Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT)	n	Sam R. Jones, Ray Giuliani
ElectriCities of North Carolina (North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency)	g	Gregory Locke
Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON)	e	John Anderson, John Hughes
Empire District Electric Company, The	t	Bary K. Warren
Energy East Management Corporation	t	Marjorie Perlman
Entergy Services, Inc.	t	Edward J. Davis, John H. Zemanek
Entergy Services, Inc.	m	James M. (Jimmy) Smith
Exelon Corporation - PECO Energy	d	John F. Leonard, Jr.
Exelon Generation - Power Team	m	Regina Carrado
ExxonMobil Gas Marketing	e	Steve Sayuk, Mark Scheel, Mark Ulrich
FirstEnergy Solutions Corp.	m	Edward C. Stein
Florida Municipal Power Agency	g	Rick Casey
Florida Municipal Power Agency	d	Steven H. McElhaney
Florida Power & Light Company	m	Joe Stepenovitch
Florida Power & Light Company	t	Marty Mennes
Georgia Transmission Corporation	t	Nina McNeive
Hydro - Quebec Transenergie	t	Victor Bissonnette
Hydro One Networks	t	Dave Barrie
Indiana Municipal Power Agency	g	Dick Foltz
International Transmission Company	t	Jim D. Cyrulewski
Maryland People's Counsel	e	Seva Diakoparaskevas
Michigan Electric Transmission Company LLC	t	Charles V. Waits
Michigan Public Power Agency	d	James R. Nickel Daniel E. Cooper
Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator	n	William (Bill) Phillips

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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 8, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Mirant Corp.	m	Alde Warnock, Alan Johnson
Missouri River Energy Services	d	Brian Zavesky
Modesto Irrigation District	t	Roger Van Hoy
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	e	Lou Ann Westerfield
National Grid USA	t	Masheed Rosenqvist, Peter Flynn, Mary Ellen Paravalos
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc.	d	Barry Lawson
New York State Dept. of Public Service	e	William Heinrich
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation	d	David Beam
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	m	Clay A. Norris
North Carolina Electric Municipal Power Agency #1	d	Andrew Fusco
Northeast Utilities Service Company	t	David Boguslawski, Bill P. McKinnon
Oglethorpe Power Corporation	g	Billy Ussery
Ohio Consumers Council	e	Randy Corbin
Old Dominion Electric Cooperative	g	James N. Kimball
Ontario Power Generation	g	Barry Green
Ontario Power Generation	m	Ron Robinson
Open Access Technology International, Inc.	e	Kevin Burns
PacifiCorp	d	Bill Cunningham
PacifiCorp	m	Edison G. Elizeh
PacifiCorp	g	Greg Maxfield
PacifiCorp	t	Jim Hicks, Darrell Gerrard
Platte River Power Authority	t	Terry L. Baker
Portland General Electric	m	Terri Peschka
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	t	Ray Mammarella
PPM Energy, Inc.	g	Don Winslow
PPM Energy, Inc.	m	Don Winslow
Progress Energy	m	Micheal Settlage
Progress Energy	t	Verne Ingersoll Phillip W. Lewis
PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC	m	James D. Hebson
PSEG Power LLC	g	Thomas M. Piascik
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	d	Colin J. Loxley
Public Service Electric and Gas Company	t	Jeffrey C. Mueller
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.	t	George Marshall, Bob Harshbarger
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	g	Thomas Ingwers

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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 8, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	d	Robert D. Schwermann
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	d	Wendy Weathers, Mark B. Bonsall
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District	t	Steve Cobb
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.	g	Lane Mahaffey
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.	t	Glenn Spurlock
Southeastern Power Administration	g	Bob Goss
Southern California Edison	t	Ronald D. Nunnally
Southern Company Services, Inc.	d	Gary Rozier, Jim Miller, Greg Butrus
Southern Company Services, Inc.	g	Tony A. Reed
Southern Company Services, Inc.	m	Joel Dison
Southern Company Services, Inc.	t	R.D. (Dean) Ulch, John Lucas
Southwest Power Pool	n	Carl Monroe
Southwest Transmission Cooperative, Inc.	t	Larry D. Huff
Southwestern Power Administration	g	Forrest E. Reeves
Southwestern Power Administration	t	Stanley L. Mason
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	t	L. Earl Watkins, Carroll Waggoner
Tenaska, Inc.	g	Scott Helyer
Tennessee Valley Authority	d	Ron L. Owens
Tennessee Valley Authority	g	William F. Irish
Tennessee Valley Authority	m	Jim A. Ingraham
Tennessee Valley Authority	t	Mitchell Needham, W. Terry Boston
TRANS-ELECT, INC.	t	Paul D. McCoy
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.	t	Bruce Sembrick
Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.	m	Thomas A. Smith
TXU Business Services	m	Elizabeth Howland
TXU Electric Delivery	t	Ellis Rankin, Debbie McKeever
UBS Energy LLC	m	Suzanne Calcagno
Vermont Public Power Supply Authority	g	William J. Gallagher
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	d	Linda Horn
We Energies (Wisconsin Electric)	g	James R. Keller
Western Area Power Administration	t	Mark Fidrych
Western Area Power Administration	m	Jeffrey Ackerman
Wisconsin Public Power Inc.	d	Mike Stuart
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	g	William Bourbonnais,

North American Energy Standards Board

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NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Member Roster
October 8, 2004

Organization	Segment	Member Contact
Xcel Energy Inc.	m	Charles W. Severance Steven J. Beuning

Segment Legend:

d = Distribution/LSE
e = End Users
g = Generation
m = Marketers/Brokers
t = Transmission

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: This recommendation modifies the OASIS Business Practices to establish business practice standards related to the "redirection" of transmission service. These business practices address the provisions of Section 22 in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff related to the modification of Points of Receipt and/or Delivery for Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Definitions to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Capacity Available to Redirect – the granted capacity of the Parent Reservation at the time of customer confirmation (CAPACITY_GRANTED) less all confirmed reassignments (e.g., resales), confirmed redirects on a firm basis, confirmed redirects on a non-firm basis, displacements, and approved schedules.

Parent Reservation – an existing, confirmed reservation being modified by a Transmission Customer's request to redirect, reassign, resale, etc.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Business Practices to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Standard 9. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Firm basis.

9.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request modifications to Points of Receipt and/or Points of Delivery (including source or sink, where required) on a firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation). This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

9.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

9.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other firm point to point request, subject to the other requirements of this standard.

9.1.4 - No additional deposit shall be required for a request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.3.1 – A **r**equest for Redirect on a Firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with a reservation for Firm service of similar duration.

9.3.2 - A request for Redirect on a Firm basis must represent an established Firm Point-to-Point Service Increment (e.g., Daily, Monthly, etc.) offered by the Transmission Provider.

9.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Firm basis against the same Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate each such request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5 - Upon confirmation of the request to Redirect on a Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity Available to Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED.

9.5.3 – Redirects on a Firm basis shall have all the rights and obligations of an original reservation for Firm service (with the exception of renewal/roll-over rights), including the rights to be Redirected on a Firm and/or Non-Firm basis.

9.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Firm Point-to-Point Service.

9.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

9.6.2 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions affecting the reserved capacity on the Redirect reservation shall not affect the Parent Reservation nor result in a reinstatement of capacity on the Parent Reservation.

9.7 - Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the primary provider and original customer, a request for Redirect on a Firm basis does not impact the TC's long term firm renewal rights (e.g., rollover or evergreen rights) on the original path, nor does it confer any renewal rights on the redirected path.

9.8 - Any differences in charges associated with the Redirect on a Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

9.8.1 - If not addressed in the Transmission Provider's tariff or in a Service Agreement, a credit on the Parent Reservation shall be computed as the total reservation charge divided by the total megawatt hours reserved times the megawatt hours redirected. The redirected reservation shall be charged as if it were a reservation with a request type of ORIGINAL.

Standard 10. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request an alternate, or secondary, Point of Receipt and/or Point of Delivery (including source and sink, if required) on a non-firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service

reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation). This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Non-Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

10.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

10.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other non-firm point to point request, subject to the other requirements of this standard.

10.1.4 - Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall have a service priority that is lower than non-firm hourly point-to-point service.

10.1.5 - Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall specify the following transmission service attributes in their request:

TS_CLASS=SECONDARY

TS_TYPE=POINT_TO_POINT

TS_PERIOD, TS_WINDOW,and SERVICE_INCREMENT shall specify any valid value offered by the TP for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service.

10.1.6 – Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted by the TC as pre-confirmed.

10.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3.1 – A request for Redirect on a Non-firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with reservations for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service of similar duration.

10.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis against the same Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate each such request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.5 - Upon confirmation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation.

10.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity

Available to Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED.

10.5.3 – The TC shall have the right to request the TP to release capacity associated with a confirmed request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis and reinstate that capacity to the Parent (Firm) Reservation. The TP shall honor all such requests, and reinstate the capacity on the Parent Reservation such that it may subsquently be scheduled, Redirected on a Firm or Non-Firm basis to a different path, resold, etc.

10.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Non-Firm Secondary Point-to-Point Service.

10.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

10.7 – Any differences in charges associated with a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

10.7.1 – Unless otherwise provided for in the TP's tariff, there shall be no charge to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.8 - TPs shall have the right, but are in no means obligated, to accept requests for Redirect on a Non-Firm basis based on the submission of an Electronic Tag (ETAG) using protocols compliant with Version 1.7.095 NERC Transaction Information System Working Group (TISWG) *Electronic Tagging Functional Specification*.

10.8.1 - The TC submitting a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis via a tag shall be subject to the same transaction timing requirements specified for submission of such requests directly on OASIS.

10.8.2 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall allow a TC to request redirected service for one or more path segments of the tag by designating:

(a) 1-NS as the transmission product code under the OASIS block,

(b) the OASIS reservation identifier of the Firm Parent Reservation to be redirected, and

(c) the secondary points of receipt and delivery being requested.

10.8.3 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall determine the amount of the redirect request from:

(a) The amount of the TP Product.

(b) If the TP Product is not specified, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that TP in the Loss Table in accordance with the TP's tariff

(c) , if neither TP Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified, the MW amount in the Energy Profile.

10.8.4 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall consider the ETAG as a pre-confirmed Redirect request on a Non-Firm basis that is to be processed on a comparable basis with all such requests made directly on OASIS, with all obligations associated with such a request to be borne by the TC holding the Parent Reservation (e.g., any ancillary services, charges or credits for redirect, etc.), and subject to all other requirements of this Standard.

10.8.5 - The OASIS queue time of a Redirect requested via ETAG shall be the TP's ETAG Approval Service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time the ETAG is received by the TP.

10.8.6 - Once an ETAG designating 1-NS service becomes implemented, the TP shall consider the associated Redirect request(s) to be confirmed.

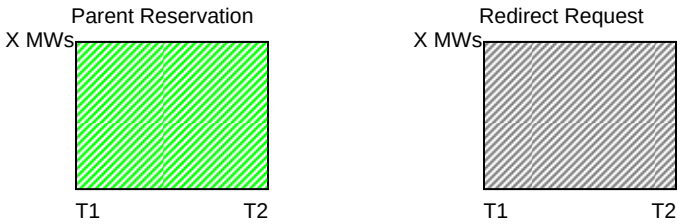
Appendix B – Redirect Standards Examples

Standard 9.2 and 10.2
The Capacity requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Capacity Available to Redirect of the Parent Reservation.

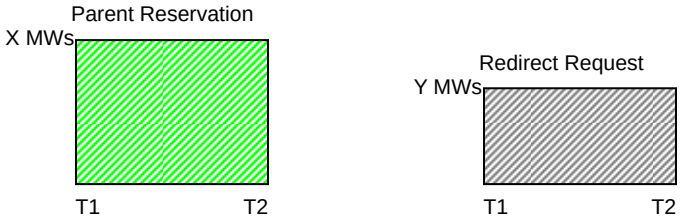
RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

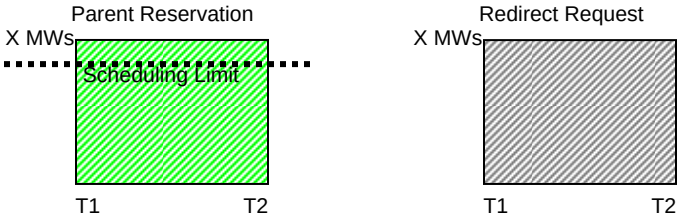
Valid Redirect



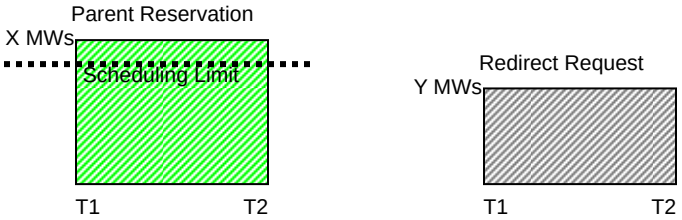
Valid Redirect



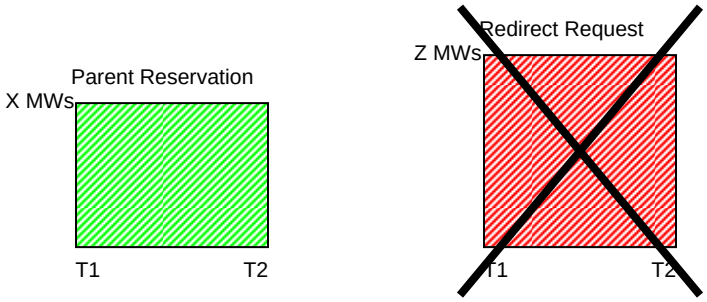
Valid Redirect



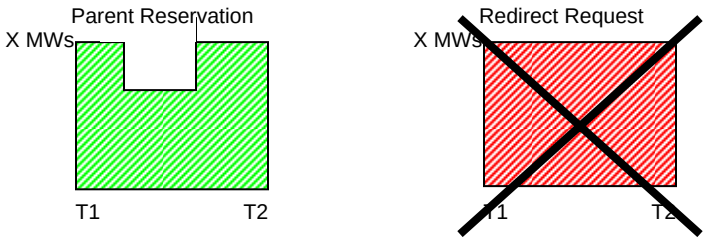
Valid Redirect



Invalid Redirect



Invalid Redirect

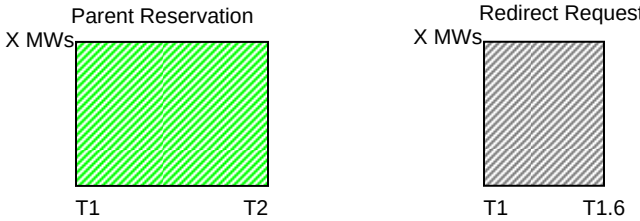


RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

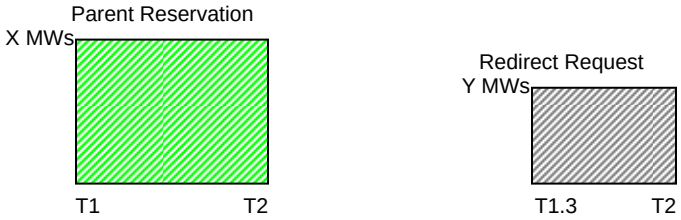
Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.3 and 10.3
The Start/Stop times requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Start/Stop times of the Parent Reservation.

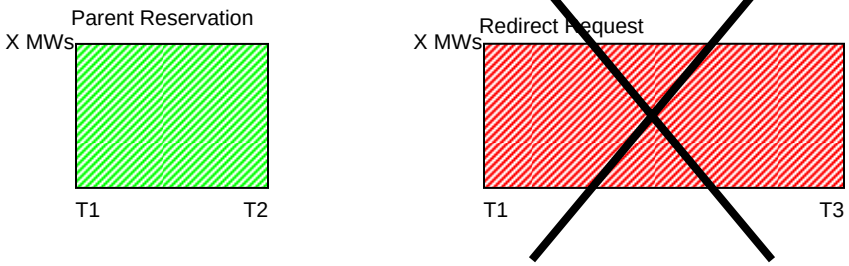
Valid Redirect



Valid Redirect



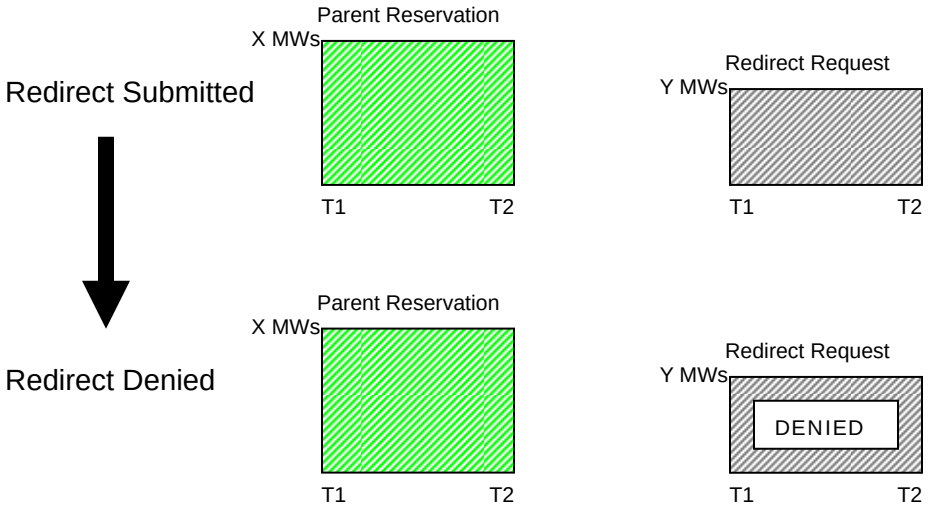
Invalid Redirect



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

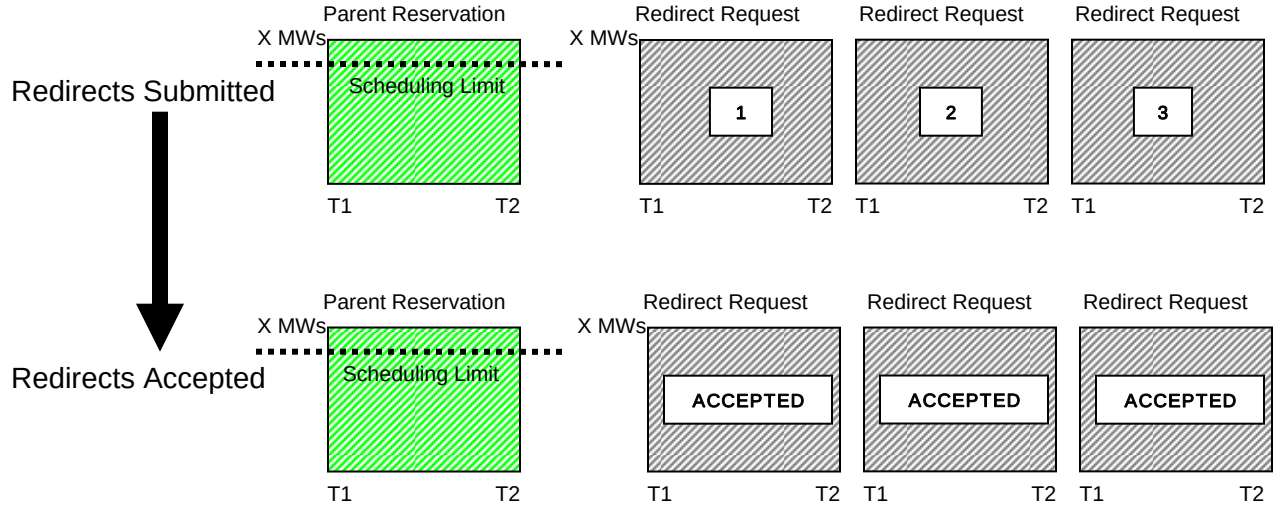
Standard 9.4.1 and 10.4.1
Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation is not impacted by a denied request for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

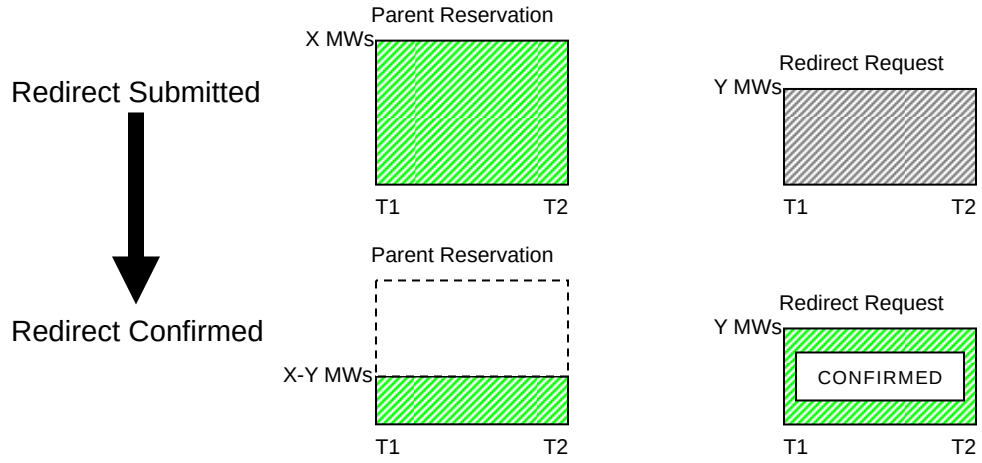
Standard 9.4.2 and 10.4.2
Multiple requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis may be submitted for the same Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

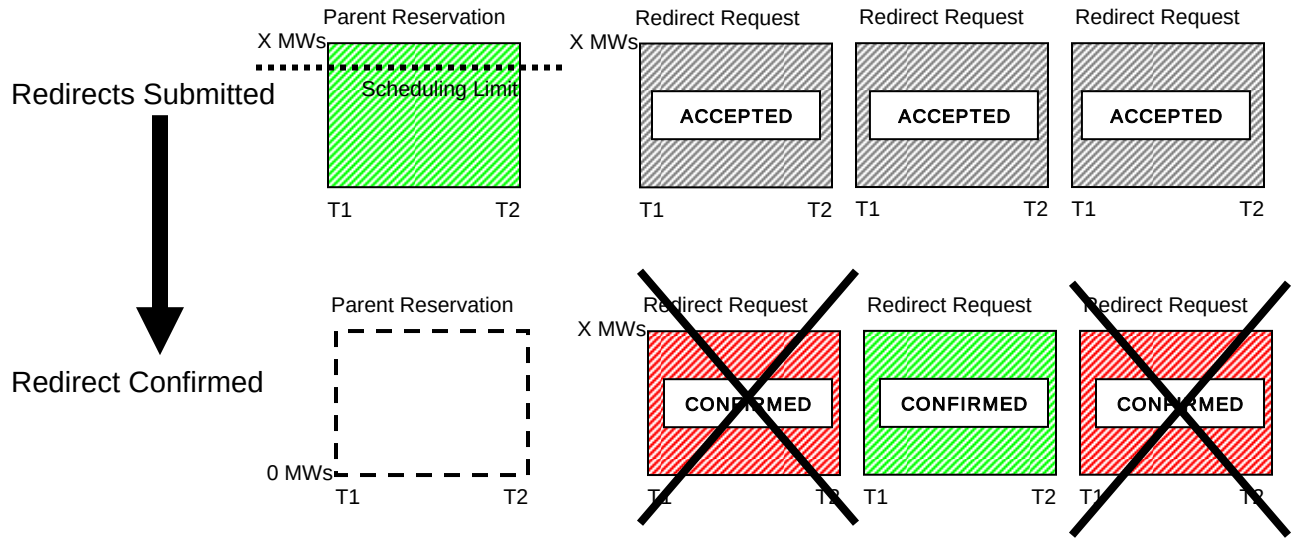
Standard 9.5 and 10.5
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis reduces the Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.5.1 and 10.5.1
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis that exceed the remaining Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation will be blocked.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Using OASIS to process and record redirects of transmission service is a difficult task. There are many issues related to the redirect and resale functionality, but most are caused by provider business rules or vendor design choices. The primary issue concerns redirects of transmission service. The current OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold (reassigned) transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as REDIRECTS, that use this resold or reassigned transmission service. This is only an issue when the 2nd customer wants to redirect transmission usage to a constrained path. Currently, unless the provider intervenes on the backend, that provider only has the option to deny this type of transaction when it is tagged.

b. Description of Recommendation:

The standard recommendation addresses the “primary issue” stated in the Standard Request: the business practices related to requests for a Redirect of transmission service on either a Firm or Non-Firm basis. The issue of the treatment of secondary market resale requests for redirected service are addressed in a separate Standard Recommendation specific to Resales.

The OASIS S&CP discusses redirection of service to alternate points of receipt and delivery in Section 4.2.13.9. This section did not explictly state to whom such requests must be submitted. Redirected service requires an assessment of the transfer capability on the designated alternate points of receipt and/or delivery. Only the primary transmission provider is in a position to make such an assessment an authorize the redirected service under the OATT. Therefore, the OASIS S&CP is clarified in the recommended standard to explicitly require that all requests for redirected service must be submitted to the primary transmission provider for evaluation and approval.The recommended standard also addresses the settlement issue in the event that redirected service would increase or decrease the charges due to the transmission provider.

In support of the Recommendation Redirect of Transmission Service for a proposed business practice standard to the NAESB Executive Committee, please see the following sets of minutes:

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304dm.pdf
	July 14, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_071404dm.doc
WEQ ESS	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	April 6, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
	July 28-29, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its072804fm.doc

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

August 17, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its081704fm.doc
September 2, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its090204fm.doc
September 29-30, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its092904dm.doc
October 6, 2004	
October 8, 2004	

c. Business Purpose:

The Business Practices will provide market participants with procedures for providing any necessary data for the Redirect of Transmission Service. The current WEQ OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as redirects, that use this resold or reassigned transmission usage to a constrained path.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Comments submitted by: First Energy

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:	**Per Recommendation:**
_X_ Initiation	_X_ Initiation
___ Modification	___ Modification
___ Interpretation	___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal	___ Withdrawal
___ Principle	___ Principle
___ Definition	___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard	_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document	___ Document
___ Data Element	___ Data Element
___ Code Value	___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide	___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation	___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: This recommendation modifies the OASIS Business Practices to establish business practice standards related to the "redirection" of transmission service. These business practices address the provisions of Section 22 in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff related to the modification of Points of Receipt and/or Delivery for Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Definitions to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Capacity Available to Redirect – the granted capacity of the Parent Reservation at the time of customer confirmation (CAPACITY_GRANTED) less all confirmed reassignments (e.g., resales), confirmed redirects on a firm basis, confirmed redirects on a non-firm basis, displacements, and approved schedules.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Parent Reservation – ~~an~~ the original, existing, confirmed reservation being modified by a Transmission Customer's request to redirect, reassign, resale, etc.

Business Practices to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Standard 9. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Firm basis.

9.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request modifications to Points of Receipt and/or Points of Delivery (including source or sink, where required) on a firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation)~~,~~ providing the original path of the transaction is utilized for the Redirect. ~~-~~This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

9.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

9.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other firm point to point request providing the original path of the transaction is maintained~~,~~ and subject to the other requirements of this standard.

9.1.4 - No additional deposit shall be required for a request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.1.5 – The TC shall not submit a request for a Redirect on a Firm basis that exceeds the Capacity Available for Redirect.

9.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B. (Ed – I am of the opinion that the request should be allowed, but a refusal should also be allowed if the request will worsen the reliability condition. However, if a TP sold transmission on a firm basis the entity purchasing the transmission capacity should be able to use the capacity up to the limits provided by a

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

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firm reservation such that the TP may be required to shed firm load to load the schedule. I think the bottom line here is that the TP sold transmission capacity that they didn't have if they have to shed firm load to allow the transaction to go forward.)

9.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.3.1 – A **r**equest for Redirect on a Firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with a reservation for Firm service of similar duration.

9.3.2 - A request for Redirect on a Firm basis must represent an established Firm Point-to-Point Service Increment (e.g., Daily, Monthly, etc.) offered by the Transmission Provider.

9.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Firm basis up to and not exceeding the ~~against the same~~ Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate the requests for Redirects in the order they are received and will confirm only the requests up to and not exceeding the Capacity Available to Redirect.~~The TP shall evaluate each such request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed~~. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5 - Upon confirmation of the request or requests to Redirect on a Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the total of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity Available to Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED.

9.5.3 – Redirects on a Firm basis shall have all the rights and obligations of an original reservation for Firm service (with the exception of renewal/roll-over rights), including the rights to be Redirected on a Firm and/or Non-Firm basis.

9.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Firm Point-to-Point Service.

9.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

9.6.2 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions affecting the reserved capacity on the Redirect reservation shall not affect the Parent Reservation nor result in a reinstatement of capacity on the Parent Reservation.

9.7 - Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the primary provider and original customer, a request for Redirect on a Firm basis does not impact the TC's long term firm renewal rights (e.g., rollover or evergreen rights) on the original path, nor does it confer any renewal rights on the redirected path.

9.8 - Any differences in charges associated with the Redirect on a Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

9.8.1 - If not addressed in the Transmission Provider's tariff or in a Service Agreement, a credit on the Parent Reservation shall be computed as the total reservation charge divided by the total megawatt hours reserved times the megawatt hours redirected. The redirected reservation shall be charged as if it were a reservation with a request type of ORIGINAL.

Standard 10. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request an alternate, or secondary, Point of Receipt and/or Point of Delivery (including source and sink, if required) on a non-firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation). This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Non-Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

10.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

10.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other non-firm point to point request, subject to the other requirements of this standard.

10.1.4 - Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall have a service priority that is lower than non-firm hourly point-to-point service.

10.1.5 - Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall specify the following transmission service attributes in their request:

TS_CLASS=SECONDARY

TS_TYPE=POINT_TO_POINT

TS_PERIOD, TS_WINDOW,and SERVICE_INCREMENT shall specify any valid value offered by the TP for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service.

10.1.6 – Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted by the TC as pre-confirmed.

10.1.7 – The TC shall not submit a request for a Redirect on a non-Firm basis that exceeds the Capacity Available for Redirect.

10.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3.1 – A request for Redirect on a Non-firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with reservations for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service of similar duration.

10.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis up to and not exceeding the ~~against the same~~ Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate the requests for Redirects in the order they are received and will confirm only the requests up to and not exceeding the Capacity Available to Redirect~~. The TP shall evaluate each such~~

~~request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed.~~ An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.5 - Upon confirmation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation.

10.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity Available to Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED.

10.5.3 – The TC shall have the right to request the TP to release capacity associated with a confirmed request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis and reinstate that capacity to the Parent (Firm) Reservation. The TP shall honor all such requests, and reinstate the capacity on the Parent Reservation such that it may subsquently be scheduled, Redirected on a Firm or Non-Firm basis to a different path, resold, etc.

10.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Non-Firm Secondary Point-to-Point Service.

10.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

10.7 – Any differences in charges associated with a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

10.7.1 – Unless otherwise provided for in the TP's tariff, there shall be no charge to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.8 - TPs shall have the right, but are in no means obligated, to accept requests for Redirect on a Non-Firm basis based on the submission of an Electronic Tag (ETAG) using protocols compliant with Version 1.7.095 NERC Transaction Information System Working Group (TISWG) *Electronic Tagging Functional Specification*.

10.8.1 - The TC submitting a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis via a tag shall be subject to the same transaction timing requirements specified for submission of such requests directly on OASIS.

10.8.2 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall allow a TC to request redirected service for one or more path segments of the tag by designating:

(a) 1-NS as the transmission product code under the OASIS block,

(b) the OASIS reservation identifier of the Firm Parent Reservation to be redirected, and

(c) the secondary points of receipt and delivery being requested.

10.8.3 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall determine the amount of the redirect request from:

(a) The amount of the TP Product.

(b) If the TP Product is not specified, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that TP in the Loss Table in accordance with the TP's tariff

(c) , if neither TP Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified, the MW amount in the Energy Profile.

10.8.4 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall consider the ETAG as a pre-confirmed Redirect request on a Non-Firm basis that is to be processed on a comparable basis with all such requests made directly on

OASIS, with all obligations associated with such a request to be borne by the TC holding the Parent Reservation (e.g., any ancillary services, charges or credits for redirect, etc.), and subject to all other requirements of this Standard.

10.8.5 - The OASIS queue time of a Redirect requested via ETAG shall be the TP's ETAG Approval Service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time the ETAG is received by the TP.

10.8.6 - Once an ETAG designating 1-NS service becomes implemented, the TP shall consider the associated Redirect request(s) to be confirmed.

Appendix B – Redirect Standards Examples

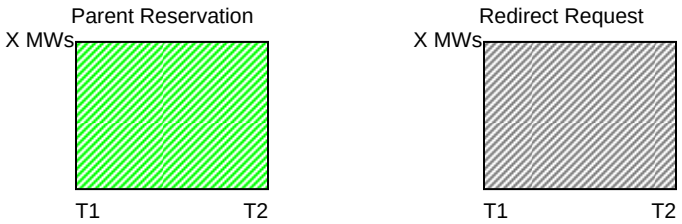
These examples need a lot of work. They do not clearly represent the principles described in 9 and 10 above. These examples would be clearer if they included the parent reservation prior to the redirect, the redirect, and then the effect of the redirect on the parent reservation. Sort of a before and after or cause and effect view.

Standard 9.2 and 10.2
The Capacity requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Capacity Available to Redirect of the Parent Reservation.

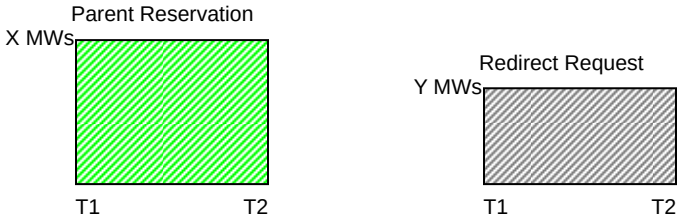
RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

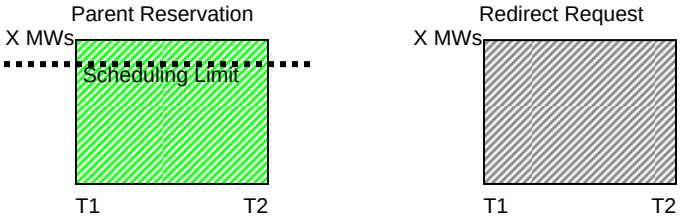
Valid Redirect



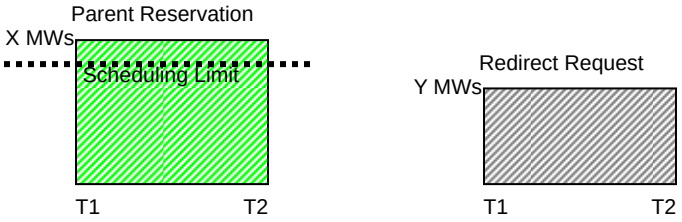
Valid Redirect



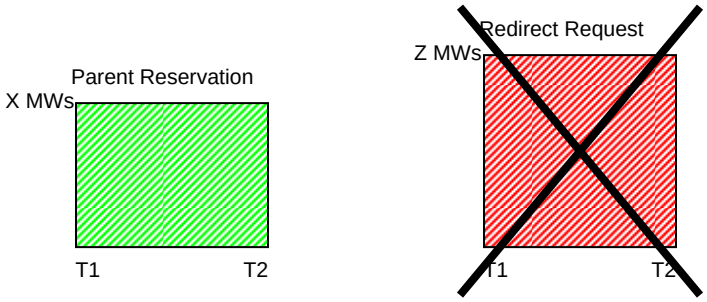
Valid Redirect



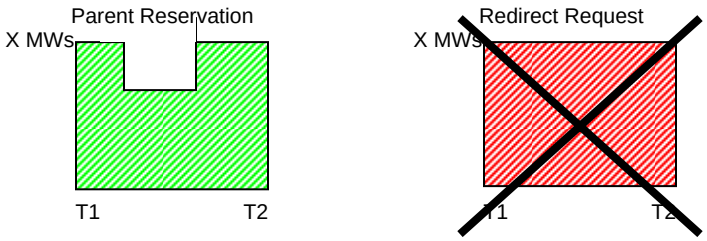
Valid Redirect



Invalid Redirect



Invalid Redirect

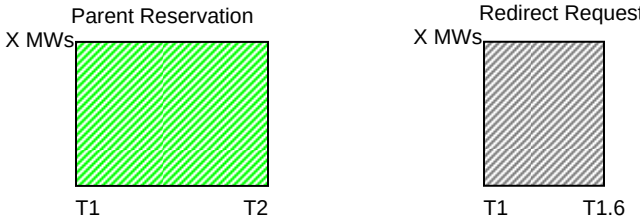


RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

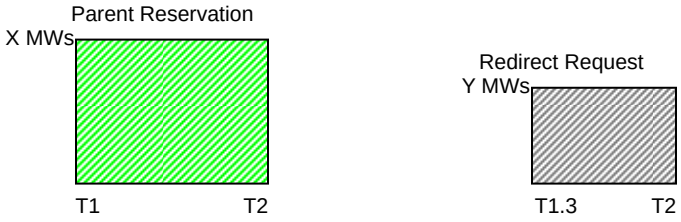
Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.3 and 10.3
The Start/Stop times requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Start/Stop times of the Parent Reservation.

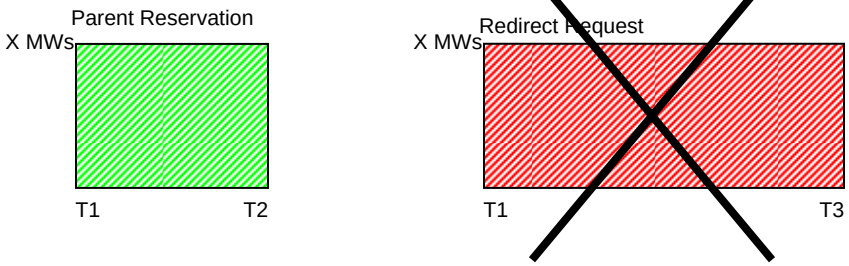
Valid Redirect



Valid Redirect



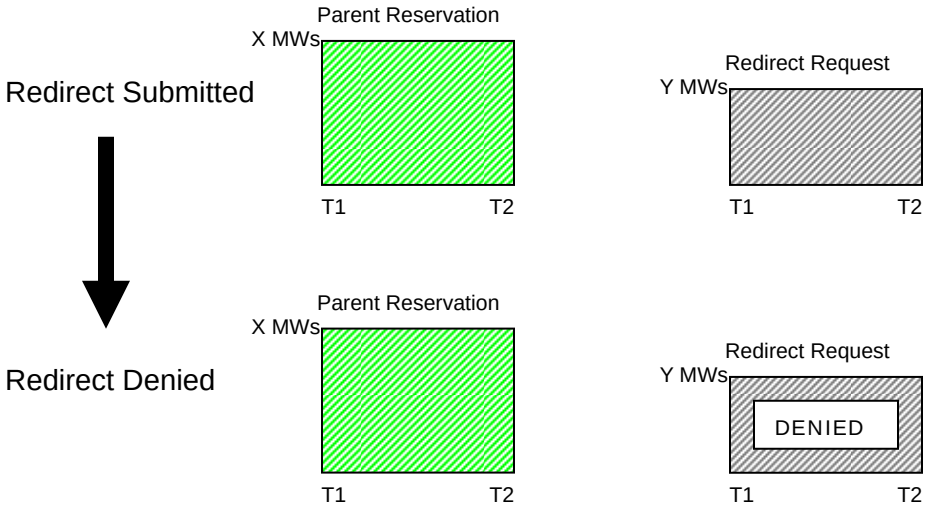
Invalid Redirect



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

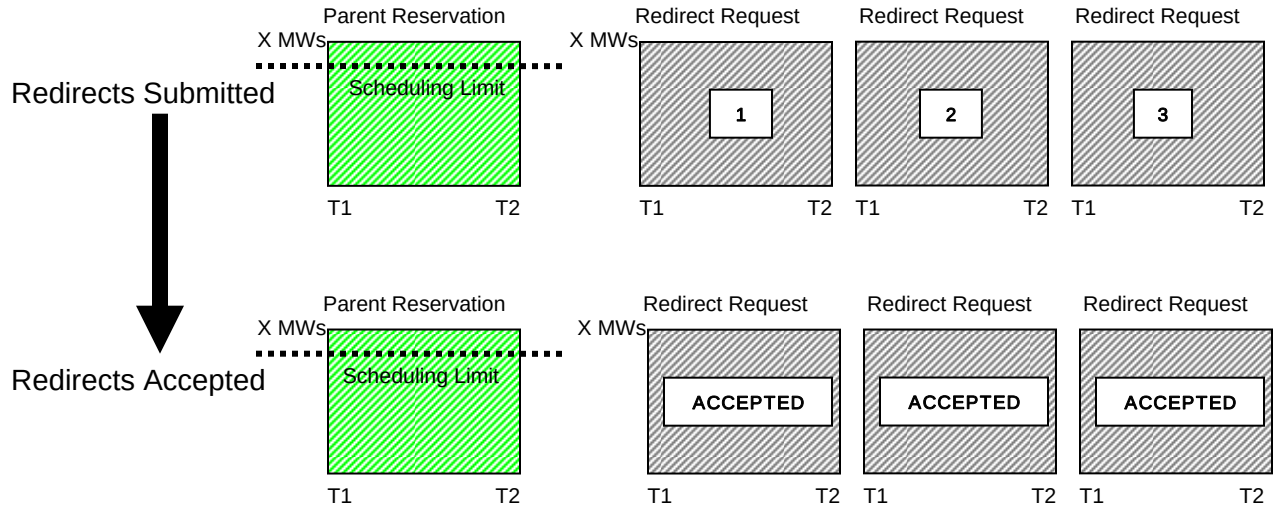
Standard 9.4.1 and 10.4.1
Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation is not impacted by a denied request for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

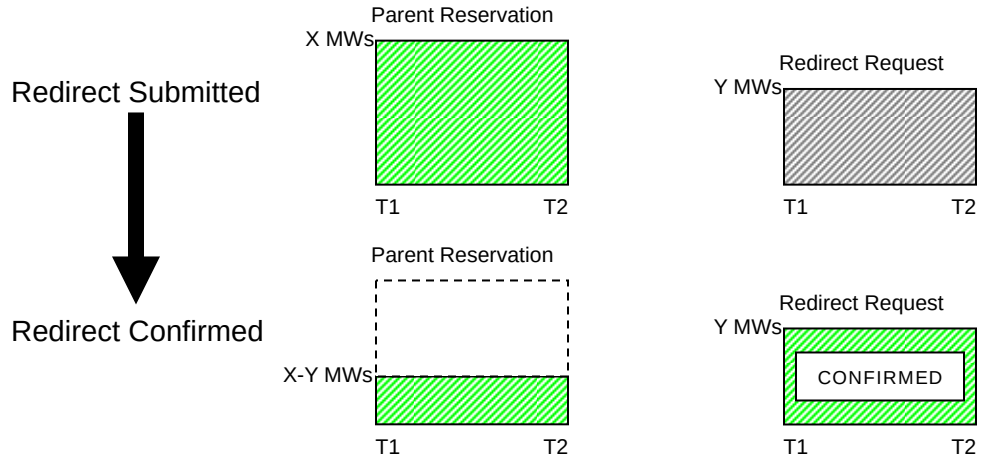
Standard 9.4.2 and 10.4.2
Multiple requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis may be submitted for the same Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

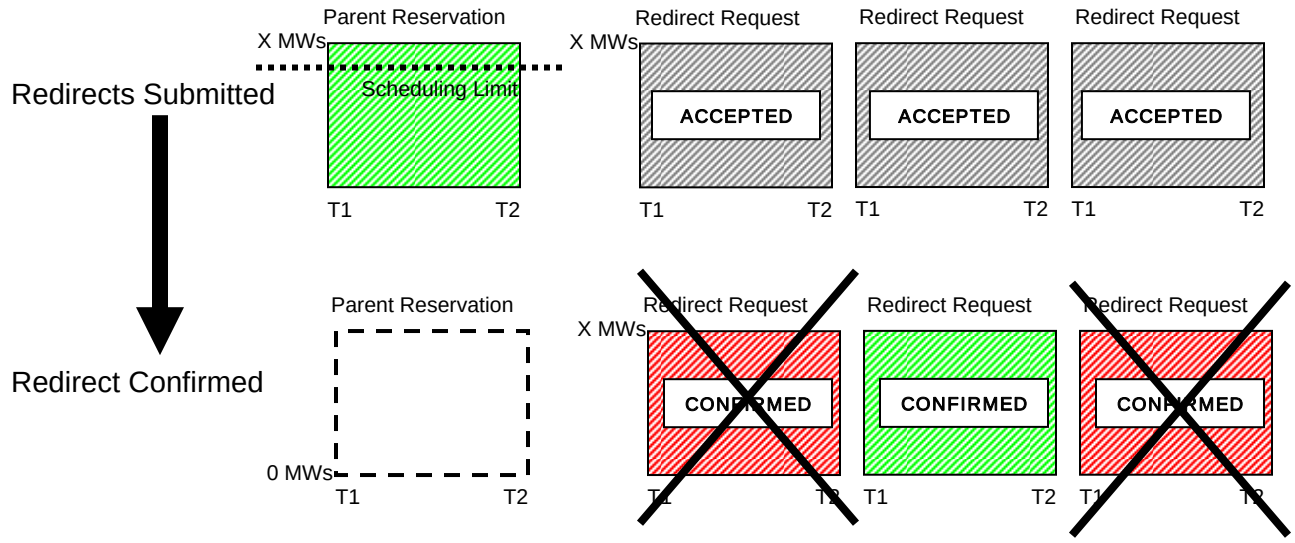
Standard 9.5 and 10.5
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis reduces the Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.5.1 and 10.5.1
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis that exceed the remaining Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation will be blocked.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Using OASIS to process and record redirects of transmission service is a difficult task. There are many issues related to the redirect and resale functionality, but most are caused by provider business rules or vendor design choices. The primary issue concerns redirects of transmission service. The current OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold (reassigned) transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as REDIRECTS, that use this resold or reassigned transmission service. This is only an issue when the 2nd customer wants to redirect transmission usage to a constrained path. Currently, unless the provider intervenes on the backend, that provider only has the option to deny this type of transaction when it is tagged.

b. Description of Recommendation:

The standard recommendation addresses the "primary issue" stated in the Standard Request: the business practices related to requests for a Redirect of transmission service on either a Firm or Non-Firm basis. The issue of the treatment of secondary market resale requests for redirected service are addressed in a separate Standard Recommendation specific to Resales.

The OASIS S&CP discusses redirection of service to alternate points of receipt and delivery in Section 4.2.13.9. This section did not explictly state to whom such requests must be submitted. Redirected service requires an assessment of the transfer capability on the designated alternate points of receipt and/or delivery. Only the primary transmission provider is in a position to make such an assessment an authorize the redirected service under the OATT. Therefore, the OASIS S&CP is clarified in the recommended standard to explicitly require that all requests for redirected service must be submitted to the primary transmission provider for evaluation and approval.The recommended standard also addresses the settlement issue in the event that redirected service would increase or decrease the charges due to the transmission provider.

In support of the Recommendation Redirect of Transmission Service for a proposed business practice standard to the NAESB Executive Committee, please see the following sets of minutes:

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304dm.pdf
	July 14, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_071404dm.doc
WEQ ESS	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	April 6, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
	July 28-29, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its072804fm.doc

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

August 17, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its081704fm.doc
September 2, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its090204fm.doc
September 29-30, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its092904dm.doc
October 6, 2004	
October 8, 2004	

c. Business Purpose:

The Business Practices will provide market participants with procedures for providing any necessary data for the Redirect of Transmission Service. The current WEQ OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as redirects, that use this resold or reassigned transmission usage to a constrained path.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Comments submitted by: Puget Sound Energy Marketing

1. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

_X_ Accept as requested
___ Accept as modified below
___ Decline

EFFECT OF EC VOTE TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDED ACTION:
_X_ Change to Existing Practice
___ Status Quo

2. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE

Per Request:

_X_ Initiation
___ Modification
___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal

___ Principle
___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document
___ Data Element
___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation

Per Recommendation:

_X_ Initiation
___ Modification
___ Interpretation
___ Withdrawal

___ Principle
___ Definition
_X_ Business Practice Standard
___ Document
___ Data Element
___ Code Value
___ X12 Implementation Guide
___ Business Process Documentation

3. RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY: This recommendation modifies the OASIS Business Practices to establish business practice standards related to the "redirection" of transmission service. These business practices address the provisions of Section 22 in the FERC Pro Forma Open Access Transmission Tariff related to the modification of Points of Receipt and/or Delivery for Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS:

Definitions to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Capacity Available to Redirect – the granted capacity of the Parent Reservation at the time of customer confirmation (CAPACITY_GRANTED) less all confirmed reassignments (e.g., resales), confirmed redirects on a firm basis, confirmed redirects on a non-firm basis, displacements, and approved schedules.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Parent Reservation – an existing, confirmed reservation being modified by a Transmission Customer's request to redirect, reassign, resale, etc.

Business Practices to be added to the OASIS Business Practice standard

Standard 9. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Firm basis.

9.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request modifications to Points of Receipt and/or Points of Delivery (including source or sink, where required) on a firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation). This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

9.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

9.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other firm point to point request, subject to the other requirements of this standard.

9.1.4 - No additional deposit shall be required for a request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

9.3.1 – A **r**equest for Redirect on a Firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with a reservation for Firm service of similar duration.

9.3.2 - A request for Redirect on a Firm basis must represent an established Firm Point-to-Point Service Increment (e.g., Daily, Monthly, etc.) offered by the Transmission Provider.

9.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Firm basis.

9.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Firm basis against the same Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate each such request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5 - Upon confirmation of the request to Redirect on a Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

9.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity Available to

Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED. (The TC should not have to go in and remove all the Accepted requests if the capacity to redirect is depleted. TP's OASIS should automatically supercede remaining requests.)

9.5.3 – Redirects on a Firm basis shall have all the rights and obligations of an original reservation for Firm service (with the exception of renewal/roll-over rights), including the rights to be Redirected on a Firm and/or Non-Firm basis.

9.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Firm Point-to-Point Service.

9.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

9.6.2 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions affecting the reserved capacity on the Redirect reservation shall not affect the Parent Reservation nor result in a reinstatement of capacity on the Parent Reservation. (…result in the automatic reinstatement… Should alos inclued "unless the TC submits a subsequent Redirect on a Firm Basis request")

9.7 - Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the primary provider and original customer, a request for Redirect on a Firm basis does not impact the TC's long term firm renewal rights (e.g., rollover or evergreen rights) on the original path, nor does it confer any renewal rights on the redirected path.

9.8 - Any differences in charges associated with the Redirect on a Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

9.8.1 - If not addressed in the Transmission Provider's tariff or in a Service Agreement, a credit on the Parent Reservation shall be computed as the total reservation charge divided by the total megawatt hours reserved times the megawatt hours redirected. The redirected reservation shall be charged as if it were a reservation with a request type of ORIGINAL.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 10. Requirements for dealing with Redirects on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1 – The Transmission Customer (TC) shall have the right to request an alternate, or secondary, Point of Receipt and/or Point of Delivery (including source and sink, if required) on a non-firm basis for a Confirmed Point-to-Point Firm Transmission Service reservation (i.e., Parent Reservation). This will be referred to as a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.1.1 – The TC may Redirect on a Non-Firm basis any confirmed Firm Point-to-Point Parent Reservation regardless of the request type.

10.1.2 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted to the primary Transmission Provider with a request type of REDIRECT.

10.1.3 - A request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis shall be queued and treated in the same manner as any other non-firm point to point request, subject to the other requirements of this standard. (What does this imply? The TC is requesting secondary point- to-point service, not non-firm point-to-point service. It is a "as available" service subordinate to all other services (exception is Buy At Market))

10.1.4 - Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall have a service priority that is lower than non-firm hourly point-to-point service.

10.1.5 - Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall specify the following transmission service attributes in their request:

TS_CLASS=SECONDARY

TS_TYPE=POINT_TO_POINT

TS_PERIOD, TS_WINDOW,and SERVICE_INCREMENT shall specify any valid value offered by the TP for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service.

10.1.6 – Requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be submitted by the TC as pre-confirmed. (Why pre-confirmed? This limits a customer's options.)

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

10.2 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the Capacity Available to Redirect, even if the transmission scheduling rights on the Parent Reservation have been limited due to outages or other reliability-related events. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3 - The TC shall be allowed to request a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis for a portion or all of the time period of the Parent Reservation (i.e., bound by the start/stop times of the Parent Reservation). An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.3.1 – A request for Redirect on a Non-firm basis must be submitted, and is subject to all request timing requirements consistent with reservations for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service of similar duration.

10.4 The TC's rights on the Parent Reservation shall remain unaffected during the Transmission Provider evaluation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.4.1 - If the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis is denied for any reason, all rights and obligations shall remain per the Parent Reservation. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.4.2 - The TC shall be allowed to submit and have pending multiple requests for Redirects on a Non-Firm basis against the same Capacity Available to Redirect. The TP shall evaluate each such request with the knowledge that only those requests up to the Capacity Available to Redirect may ultimately be confirmed. An example is shown in Appendix B.

10.5 - Upon confirmation of the request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis, the Capacity Available to Redirect shall be reduced by the amount of the redirected capacity for the time period of that Redirect. An example is shown in Appendix B. (OATT says in 22.1(3) the TC shall retain all of their scheduling rights on the parent. This statement limits the TC.)

10.5.1 – The TC shall not confirm any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to block any such confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

10.5.2 – The TC shall withdraw any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that would exceed the Capacity Available to Redirect at that point in time (i.e., at the time of attempted confirmation and over the time interval of the Redirect). The TP shall have the right to withdraw their acceptance of any request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis that cannot be confirmed due to limitations in the Capacity Available to Redirect by setting the OASIS standard STATUS data element to the value of SUPERSEDED. (The TC should not have to go in and remove all the Accepted requests if the capacity to redirect is depeleted. TP's OASIS should automatically supercede remaining requests.)

10.5.3 – The TC shall have the right to request the TP to release capacity associated with a confirmed request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis and reinstate that capacity to the Parent (Firm) Reservation. The TP shall honor all such requests, and reinstate the capacity on the Parent Reservation such that it may subsquently be scheduled, Redirected on a Firm or Non-Firm basis to a different path, resold, etc. (OATT says in 22.1 (3) the TC shall retain all of their scheduling rights on the parent. This statement limits, the TC has to request to have their rights back.)

10.6 - For the purposes of curtailment and other capacity reductions, confirmed Redirects on a Non-Firm basis shall be treated comparably to all other types of Non-Firm Secondary Point-to-Point Service.

10.6.1 - Curtailments or other capacity reductions to the remaining portion of the reserved capacity on the Parent Reservation shall not affect the Redirect reservation.

10.7 – Any differences in charges associated with a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis will be settled in accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff.

10.7.1 – Unless otherwise provided for in the TP's tariff, there shall be no charge to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis.

10.8 - TPs shall have the right, but are in no means obligated, to accept requests for Redirect on a Non-Firm basis based on the submission of an Electronic Tag (ETAG)

using protocols compliant with Version 1.7.095 NERC Transaction Information System Working Group (TISWG) *Electronic Tagging Functional Specification*. (If a TC can use E-Tag to request a Redirect on a Non-firm Basis, then the TC should also have the ability "release" capacity via E-Taf by referencing the parent reservation.)

10.8.1 - The TC submitting a Redirect on a Non-Firm basis via a tag shall be subject to the same transaction timing requirements specified for submission of such requests directly on OASIS.

10.8.2 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall allow a TC to request redirected service for one or more path segments of the tag by designating:

(a) 1-NS as the transmission product code under the OASIS block,

(b) the OASIS reservation identifier of the Firm Parent Reservation to be redirected, and

(c) the secondary points of receipt and delivery being requested.

10.8.3 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall determine the amount of the redirect request from:

(a) The amount of the TP Product.

(b) If the TP Product is not specified, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that TP in the Loss Table in accordance with the TP's tariff

(c) , if neither TP Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified, the MW amount in the Energy Profile.

10.8.4 - A TP accepting Redirects on a Non-Firm basis via ETAG shall consider the ETAG as a pre-confirmed Redirect request on a Non-Firm basis that is to be processed on a comparable basis with all such requests made directly on OASIS, with all obligations associated with such a request to be borne by the TC holding the Parent Reservation (e.g., any ancillary services, charges or credits for redirect, etc.), and subject to all other requirements of this Standard.

10.8.5 - The OASIS queue time of a Redirect requested via ETAG shall be the TP's ETAG Approval Service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time

the ETAG is received by the TP. (How is the TP going to force the appearance and specified queue time into their OASIS?. How can this be comparable if some requests are on OASIS and other are off-OASIS)

10.8.6 - Once an ETAG designating 1-NS service becomes implemented, the TP shall consider the associated Redirect request(s) to be confirmed.

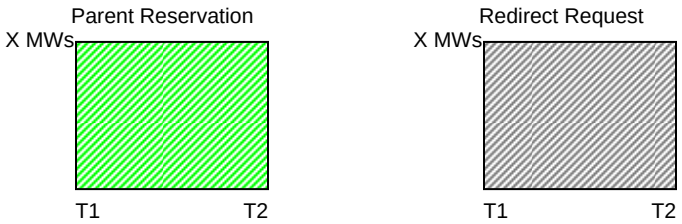
Appendix B – Redirect Standards Examples

Standard 9.2 and 10.2
The Capacity requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Capacity Available to Redirect of the Parent Reservation.

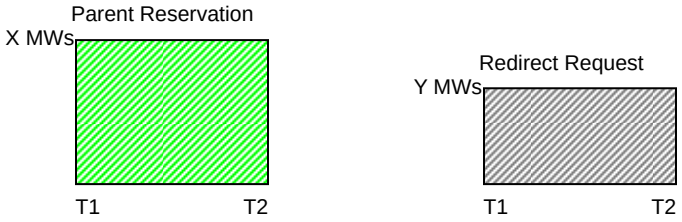
RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

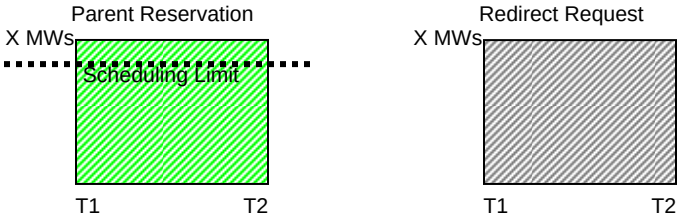
Valid Redirect



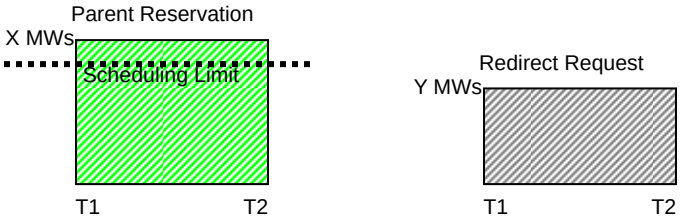
Valid Redirect



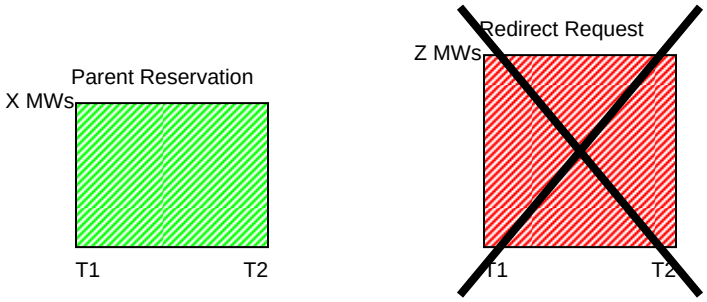
Valid Redirect



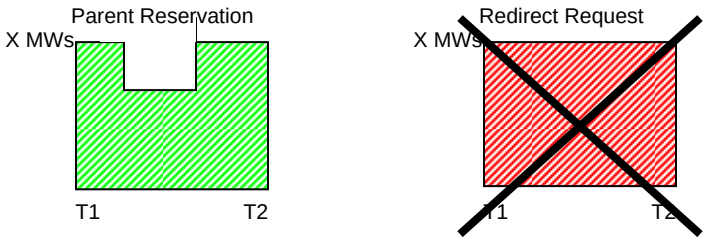
Valid Redirect



Invalid Redirect



Invalid Redirect

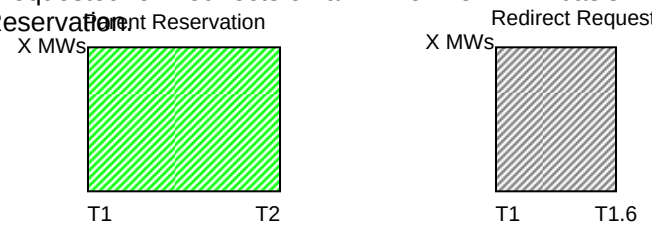


RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

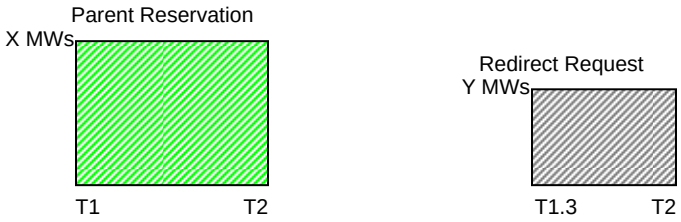
Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.3 and 10.3
The Start/Stop times requested for Redirects on a Firm or Non-Firm basis must be within the Start/Stop times of the Parent Reservation.

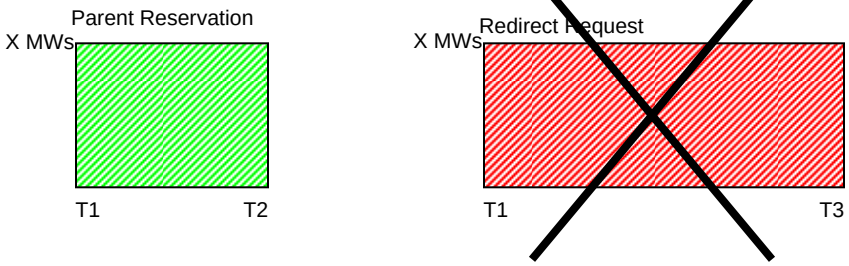
Valid Redirect



Valid Redirect



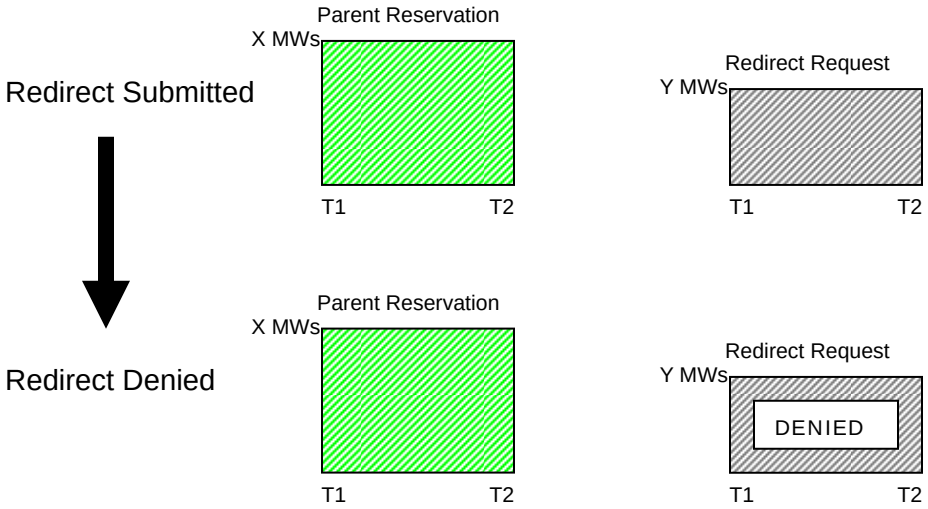
Invalid Redirect



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters: **Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.: **R04006-C**
Request Title: **OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

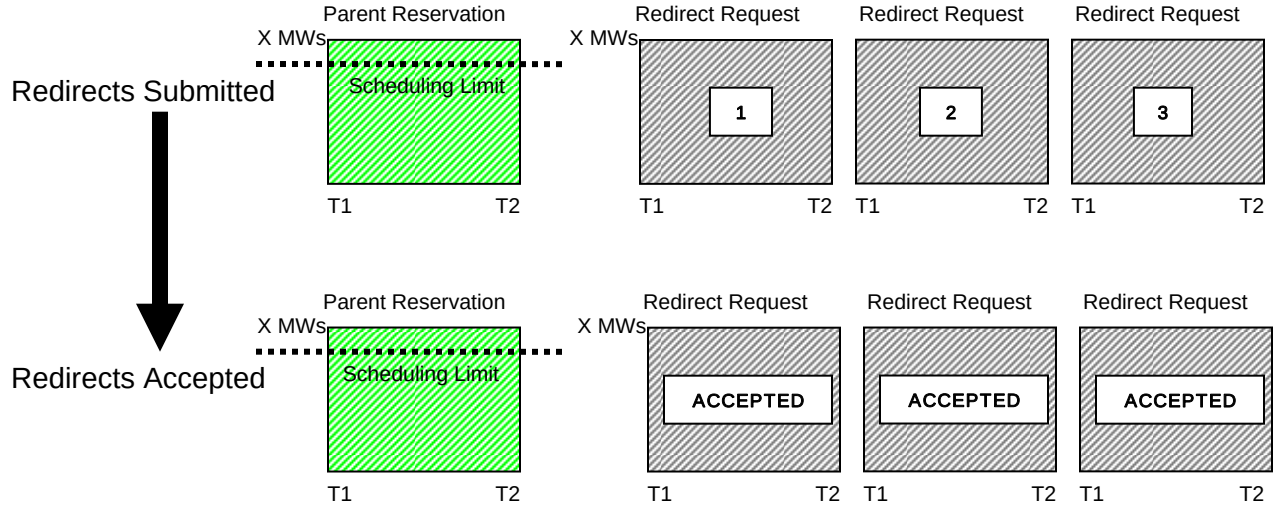
Standard 9.4.1 and 10.4.1
Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation is not impacted by a denied request for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

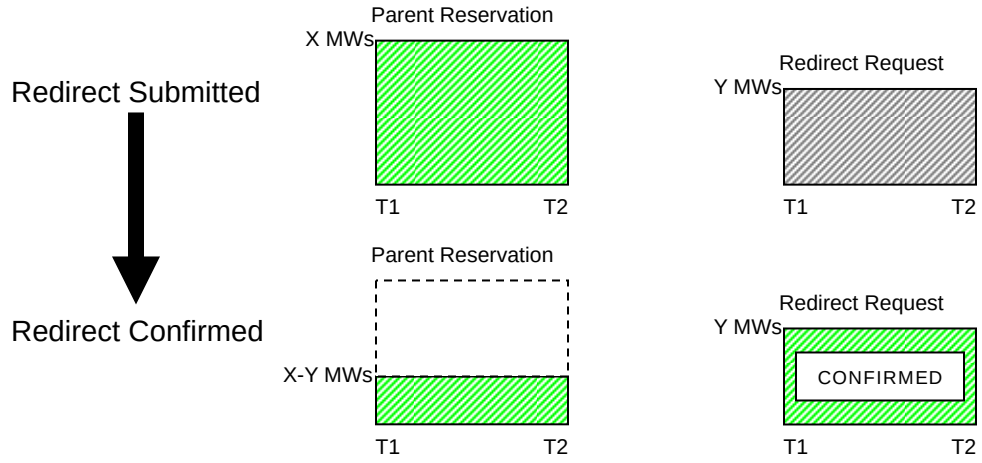
Standard 9.4.2 and 10.4.2
Multiple requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis may be submitted for the same Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

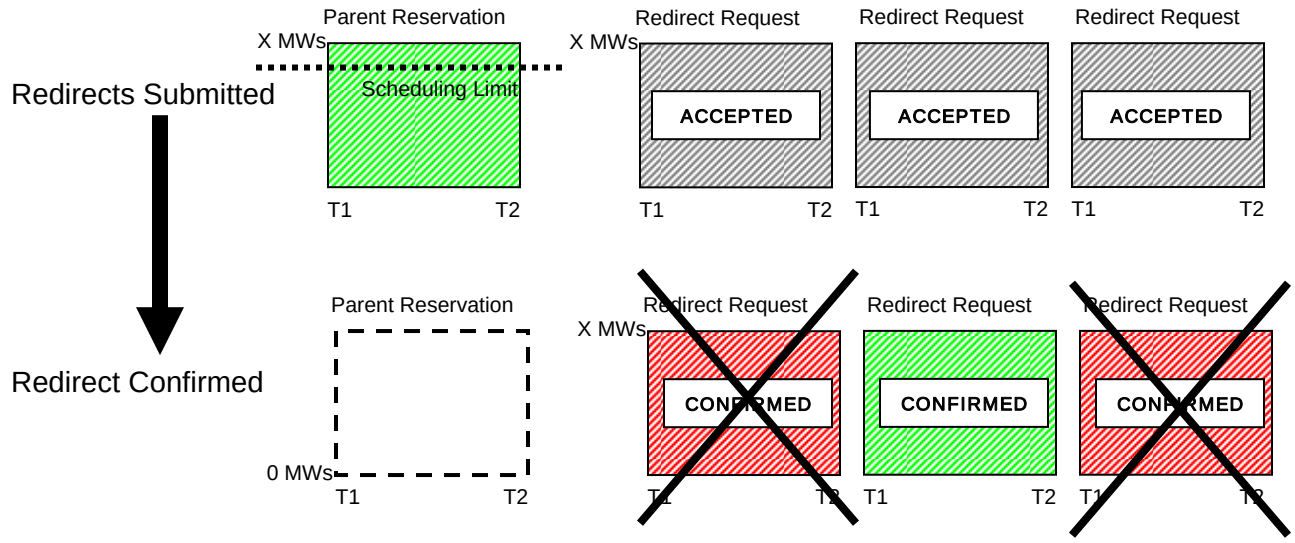
Standard 9.5 and 10.5
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis reduces the Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

Standard 9.5.1 and 10.5.1
Confirmation of requests for Redirect on a Firm or Non-Firm basis that exceed the remaining Capacity Available to Redirect on the Parent Reservation will be blocked.



RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

a. Description of Request:

Using OASIS to process and record redirects of transmission service is a difficult task. There are many issues related to the redirect and resale functionality, but most are caused by provider business rules or vendor design choices. The primary issue concerns redirects of transmission service. The current OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold (reassigned) transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as REDIRECTS, that use this resold or reassigned transmission service. This is only an issue when the 2nd customer wants to redirect transmission usage to a constrained path. Currently, unless the provider intervenes on the backend, that provider only has the option to deny this type of transaction when it is tagged.

b. Description of Recommendation:

The standard recommendation addresses the "primary issue" stated in the Standard Request: the business practices related to requests for a Redirect of transmission service on either a Firm or Non-Firm basis. The issue of the treatment of secondary market resale requests for redirected service are addressed in a separate Standard Recommendation specific to Resales.

The OASIS S&CP discusses redirection of service to alternate points of receipt and delivery in Section 4.2.13.9. This section did not explictly state to whom such requests must be submitted. Redirected service requires an assessment of the transfer capability on the designated alternate points of receipt and/or delivery. Only the primary transmission provider is in a position to make such an assessment an authorize the redirected service under the OATT. Therefore, the OASIS S&CP is clarified in the recommended standard to explicitly require that all requests for redirected service must be submitted to the primary transmission provider for evaluation and approval.The recommended standard also addresses the settlement issue in the event that redirected service would increase or decrease the charges due to the transmission provider.

In support of the Recommendation Redirect of Transmission Service for a proposed business practice standard to the NAESB Executive Committee, please see the following sets of minutes:

WEQ OASIS 1A Task Force	February 13, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_021304dm.pdf
	July 14, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_oasis1a_071404dm.doc
WEQ ESS	February 17-18, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess021704fm.doc
WEQ ESS/ ITS	April 6, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its040604fm.doc
	May 26-27, 2004	http://www.naesb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its052604dm.doc
	July 28-29, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its072804fm.doc

RECOMMENDATION TO NAESB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
For Quadrant: Wholesale Electric Quadrant

Requesters:	**Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee and Information Technology Subcommittee**
Request No.:	**R04006-C**
Request Title:	**OASIS 1A Enhancements – Redirects**

August 17, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its081704fm.doc
September 2, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its090204fm.doc
September 29-30, 2004	http://www.gisb.org/pdf/weq_ess_its092904dm.doc
October 6, 2004	
October 8, 2004	

c. Business Purpose:

The Business Practices will provide market participants with procedures for providing any necessary data for the Redirect of Transmission Service. The current WEQ OASIS standard does not facilitate primary provider approval of redirected transmission when that redirect is using resold transmission service. When transmission rights are resold to another customer, the customer on the original request is the seller on the resale request. In this case, the primary provider responsible for administering ATC no longer has approval rights for any future transactions, such as redirects, that use this resold or reassigned transmission usage to a constrained path.

d. Commentary/Rationale of Subcommittee(s)/Task Force(s):

Comments Submitted by: Southern Company's Bulk Power Operations
Dated: 11/08/04; 3:56 PM via email

Redirects and Multiple Submissions

1) Standard 8, Section 8.3.2 references a time limitation imposed by the Transmission Provider in the event of Queue Hoarding. This restriction states "…in no event shall the TP impose such restrictions that would set the confirmation time limit to expire any earlier than 30 minutes before the pro forma scheduling deadline." This restriction puts an undue burden on the TP's and the TC's to approve and accept the rest of the queued reservations within only a 30 minute window. The Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions (Order 638), Standard 4.13 already specifies timing requirements for OASIS requests. Specifically in that standard, Table 4-2 Footnote 2 states "Confirmation time limits are not to be interpreted to extend scheduling deadlines or to override preexemption deadlines." This footnote already allows the TP to set the TC response deadlines to accommodate multiple reservation requests and yet minimize the impacts on scheduling deadlines due to queue hoarding. Therefore, the Southern Company transmission organization ("Southern Company Transmission") recommends that the EC delete this confirmation time limit restriction (i.e., the last sentence in Section 8.3.2) from the standard.

2) Standard 9, Section 9.8.1 references a calculation for a default charge on a firm redirect and a default credit on the Parent Reservation, "if not addressed in the Transmission Provider's tariff". All tariff rate calculations are submitted by each Transmission Provider to FERC for approval and should not be addressed here. Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC delete this section (9.8.1) in its entirety.

3) Standard 10, Section 10.1.5 needs to be reworded. As presently worded, the standard seems to imply that Transmission Providers might have to offer additional service increments of Secondary Point-to-Point service. Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC revise the wording "...offered by the TP for Non-Firm Point-to-Point service." to "…offered by the TP for Non-Firm **Secondary** Point-to-Point service." (emphasis added).

4) Standard 10, Section 10.5.3 references a "release" mechanism for Redirect on a Non-Firm basis. This proposed release mechanism has not yet been developed in support of this standard. Given the potential design complications that will likely arise in retrofitting a "release" mechanism into existing OASIS applications, as well as the likelihood of further automation requirements for verification of redirect capacity available on the Parent Reservation, Southern Company Transmission suggests that the EC consider a 6 months time frame for implementation of Standard 10. Some reasonable implementation period is necessary for an orderly transition which allows a Transmission Provider to remain in compliance with all applicable standards at any point in time.

5) Standard 10, Section 10.5.3 needs additional clarification, with respect to the rights and obligations of the TC and TP concerning a request for “release” of a confirmed non-firm redirect reservation. Some redundant wording can also be eliminated, in regard to the future use of the re-instated capacity on the Parent Reservation. Southern Company Transmission suggests that Section 10.5.3 be revised as follows:

> **10.5.3 –** The TC shall have the right to request the TP to release unscheduled capacity associated with a confirmed request to Redirect on a Non-Firm basis and reinstate that capacity to the Parent (Firm) Reservation. The TP shall honor all valid requests for release, and reinstate the released capacity to the Parent Reservation.

Wholesale Electric Quadrant

TAB 12

Draft 2005 Annual Plan

North American Energy Standards Board
1301 Fannin, Suite 2350, Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: (713) 356-0060, Fax: (713) 356-0067, E-mail: naesb@naesb.org
Home Page: www.naesb.org

NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY STANDARDS BOARD
Proposed 2005 WEQ Annual Plan Drafted by the WEQ Executive Committee – November 16, 2004
Highlighted Items are already underway and carryovers from 2004 or have already been reviewed and triaged to the WEQ

	Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
1	**Develop business practices standards as needed to complement reliability standards**		
	Develop business practice standards to support and complement NERC reliability standards, NERC policies and NERC standards authorization requests (SARs). Current NAESB activities underway to develop business practice standards that are supportive of this annual plan item are:		Business Practices Subcommittee
	a) Develop Inadvertent Interchange Payback Business Practices	2005	
	b) R03013 – Coordinate Interchange – update already adopted version 1 to reflect version 1 NERC CI	2005	
	c) R03017 -- Operate Within Limits		
	d) Develop business practices to support the reliability components of TLR	2005	
	e) Using the NERC Interconnected Operations Services reference document as a guide and starting point (NERC Policy 10 – based on March 2002, version 1.1), develop business practices necessary for the implementation ancillary services and/or interconnected operating services.		
	f) Make version 1 changes to business practices to support functional model entities: Interchange Authority, Reliability Authority, Transmission Service Provider and Purchasing-Selling Entity for Interchange Market Operator for Interchange as NERC undertakes the same efforts.		
	g) Catalogue, prioritize, and develop enhancements to "Version 0" business practices and/or develop new business practices as identified in the Version 0 development process (i.e. meeting minutes) and comment periods.		
	h) Develop business practice standards for Version 1 to support ATC/CBM		
	i) Determine any needed NAESB action in support of the Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC).		
	j) Develop jointly with NERC a Joint NERC/NAESB Operating training manual.		

[1] Dates in the completion column are by end of the quarter for completion by the assigned committee. The dates do not necessarily mean that the standards are fully staffed so as to be implementable by the industry, and/or ratified by membership. If one item is completed earlier than planned, another item can begin earlier and possibly complete earlier than planned. There are no begin dates on the plan.

North American Energy Standards Board
1301 Fannin, Suite 2350, Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: (713) 356-0060, Fax: (713) 356-0067, E-mail: naesb@naesb.org
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NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY STANDARDS BOARD
Proposed 2005 WEQ Annual Plan Drafted by the WEQ Executive Committee – November 16, 2004
Highlighted Items are already underway and carryovers from 2004 or have already been reviewed and triaged to the WEQ

Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
2 Develop and maintain business practice and communication standards for OASIS and Electronic Scheduling		
a) Develop and/or maintain business practice standards as needed for OASIS and electronic scheduling including determining which, if any, ESC/OSC and other related industry groups' business practices and standards should be adopted as NAESB standards. Specific items to address include:	2005	Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee (ESS) and Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS)
i. Ongoing maintenance and Enhancement of OASIS Phase IA Business Practices and S&CP, including but not limited to:		
1) Clarification of definitions and terminology in OASIS Business Practices (request will be submitted to NAESB office prior to year end)		
2) Business Practices for the resale or reassignment of transmission service (under development now)		
3) Implementation of "release" mechanism in the OASIS S&CP to complement non-firm redirects (request will be submitted to NAESB office prior to year end)		
ii. OASIS Phase II per FERC ANOPR (Docket no. RM00-10-000) and subsequent orders:	2006	Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee (ESS) and Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS)
1) Adoption/maintenance of ESC use cases		
2) Adoption/maintenance of Functional Requirements Document		
3) Develop and maintain business practices to support and implement the ESC use cases		
4) PKI Initiative (e-MARC)		
b) Develop and/or maintain standard communication protocols and cyber-security requirements as needed, including related industry standard communication protocols and cyber-security requirements	2006	Information Technology Subcommittee (ITS)
i. OASIS Phase II per FERC ANOPR (Docket no. RM00-10-000) and subsequent orders		
ii. Develop companion business practices to NERC's Cyber Standard (1300), and specifically review section 1303-Personnel & Training to determine if business practices are needed.		
c) Clarification of definitions and terminology in Standards of Conduct (request will be submitted to NAESB office prior to year end)		

North American Energy Standards Board
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NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY STANDARDS BOARD
Proposed 2005 WEQ Annual Plan Drafted by the WEQ Executive Committee – November 16, 2004
Highlighted Items are already underway and carryovers from 2004 or have already been reviewed and triaged to the WEQ

	Item Description	Completion[1]	Assignment
3	**Develop business practices standards to Improve the Current Operation of the wholesale electric market**		
	a) Evaluate the entries on the seams catalog, determine the need for business practice standards and draft the standards requests to develop business practice standards to complement or assist specific seams mitigation efforts as noted in the seams catalog.	Ongoing	Seams Subcommittee and others
	b) Develop business practice standards according to approved and assigned standards requests that complement or assist specific seams mitigation efforts as noted in the seams catalog.		
4	**Determine the need for and develop, if necessary, business practice standards supportive of the Gas-Electric Coordination Report**		
	a) Evaluate and develop business practice standards for Energy Day (R04016)		Business Practices Subcommittee and others
	b) Evaluate and develop business practice standards for electric scheduling timelines (R04020).		
	c) Evaluate and develop business practice standards for communications between entities representing gas-fired power generators and the pipelines serving them (R04021)		

PROVISIONAL ITEMS

1 Respond to FERC inquiries pertaining to business practice standard development and keep FERC informed on the nature and effectiveness of coordination activities with other standards setting organizations.

2 Develop business practice standards as requested by the regional and state advisory groups.

3 Develop business practice standards to support the reliability efforts undertaken by the Long Term ATC task force (a task force of the NERC Markets Committee).

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Appendix
Comments Accompanying the Action Items and Provisional Items
For the 2005 Annual Plan Drafted by the Executive Committee – November 16, 2004

ACTION ITEMS:

PROVISIONAL ITEMS:

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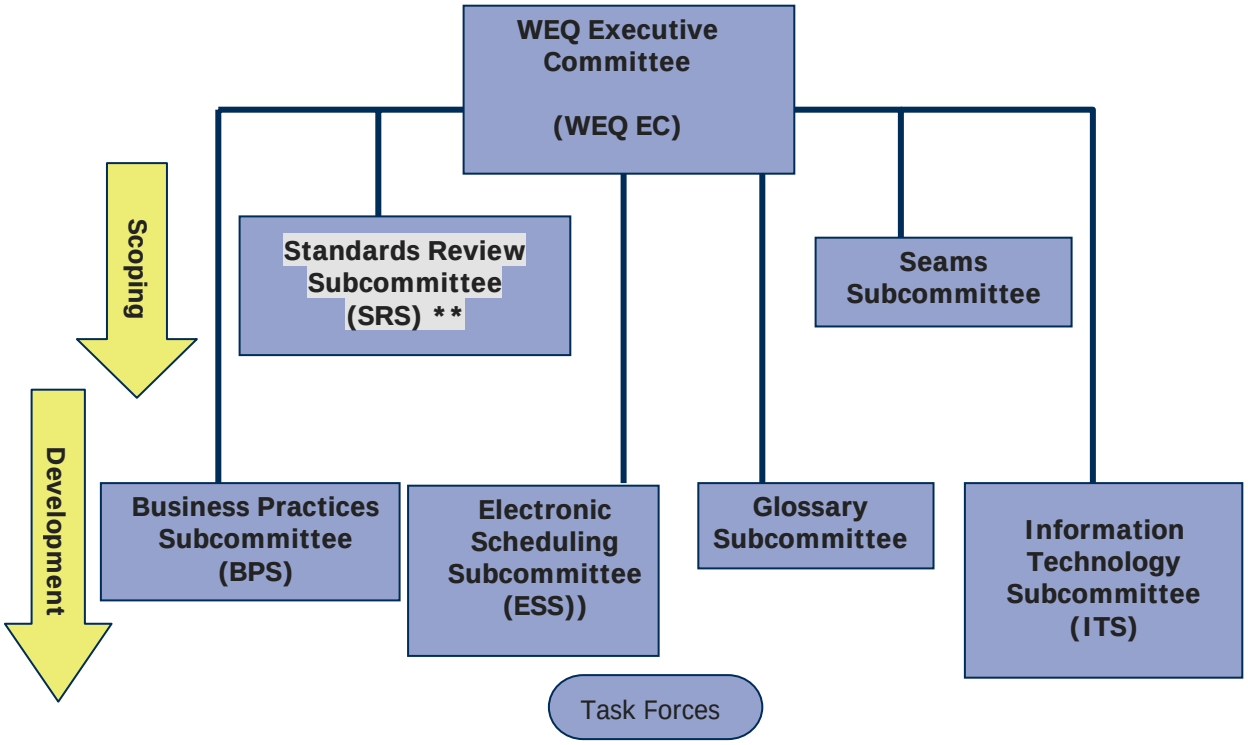
NAESB Wholesale Electric Quadrant Committee Structure



NAESB WEQ EC and Leadership is:

Executive Committee: Lou Oberski (WEQ EC Chair) and Steve Cobb (WEQ EC Vice Chair)
Standards Review Subcommittee: Raj Rana
Seams Subcommittee: Steve Cobb and Joe Rossignoli
Business Practices Subcommittee: Phil Cox, John Powers and Joel Dison
Electronic Scheduling Subcommittee: Joel Dison and Andy Rodriquez
Glossary Subcommittee: Tony Reed and Sherri Monteith
Information Technology Subcommittee: Monroe Landrum

** Please note that the NERC Markets Committee may be reconstituted in 2005 and the efforts undertaken by the Standards Review Subcommittee would be assumed by the individual NAESB Subcommittees, with the coordination with NERC addressed through the reconstituted NERC Markets Committee functions. If so, the Standards Review Subcommittee would no longer exist.