OASIS STANDARDS COLLABORATIVE

Princeton Forrestal Village, 116-390 Village Boulevard, Princeton, New Jersey 08540-5731

July 1, 2003

TO: Donald M. Benjamin — NERC
Steven B. Corneli — NAESB
Karl Tammar — NYISO

Gentlemen:

OASIS Support

The purpose of this letter is to express the OASIS How Working Group's concern with the ongoing obligations of the industry with regard to OASIS as identified in the ESC/OSC Transition Document.

The NERC-NAESB-ISO/RTO Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) acknowledged the work of the OASIS Standards Collaborative (OSC) and sought to have the current activities of this organization "…included in one or several of the Parties' organizations…".

Recognizing that the:

- OSC will continue to collaborate with the ESC in executing the ESC Work Plan and the ESC/OSC Transition Document;
- NERC's Transaction Information System Working Group (TISWG) will continue its role associated with ongoing tagging activities; and
- OASIS How Working Group members of the OSC would like to respectfully request the MOU Parties identify a process for the maintenance and enhancements of OASIS 1A.

This process would subsume the ongoing activities of the OASIS How Working Group and be responsible for technical standards related to data requirements, data formats, data exchanges, communications protocols, and cyber security issues i.e., OASIS standards. In coordination with other appropriate processes and subcommittees, this process would address those aspects of NAESB's WEQ Annual Plan specifically related to technical communication standards, OASIS, and cyber security as identified in the following Annual Plan items:

2b) Develop standard communication protocols and cyber security requirements as needed for OASIS and electronic scheduling including determining which, if any, ESC/OSC and other related industry standard communication protocols and cyber security requirements should be developed into NAESB standards.

4e) Develop standards for data requirements, data exchange and scheduling of day-ahead and real-time bilateral markets.

4h) Review activities of NERC CIPAG in light of NERC-NAESB MOU regarding cyber security requirements for their business practice and system communication standards implications.

Phone 609-452-8060 ■ Fax 609-452-9550

The MOU further stipulated that "…a coordination process should be developed among the Parties…and that every practicable effort is made to eliminate overlap and duplication of efforts…". The process that the OSC is requesting should work with the TISWG in much the same fashion as the OASIS How Working Group and TISWG work together today.

The OASIS How Working Group is willing to participate in the development of the requested process. We appreciate your consideration in this matter, and will entertain further insight, discussions, or questions that you might have regarding this recommendation.

Sincerely,

Monroe J. Landrum, Jr.

Monroe J. Landrum, Jr.
Chairman, OSC and TISWG

MJL/bsb

cc: Electronic Scheduling Collaborative
OASIS Standards Collaborative

Industry Report to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on OASIS Phase 1-A Business Practices

June 17, 1998

Prepared by
Commercial Practices Working Group
and OASIS How Working Group

Executive Summary

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to offer for adoption by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), a set of business practice standards and guides for Phase 1-A of the Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS). The proposed business practices will enable implementation of FERC policy on transmission service price negotiation and improve consistency of Customer-Provider interactions across OASIS nodes.

The recommendations contained in this report have been adopted by the Commercial Practices Working Group (CPWG) and represent the best available consensus of diverse Provider and Customer industry segments. While this first report is focused specifically on Phase 1-A OASIS, the CPWG intends to continue working toward consensus-based solutions related to implementation of FERC's transmission access policy and OASIS.

Requested Action by the Commission

The CPWG respectfully requests that the Commission adopt the proposed business practice standards and guides in this report, and incorporate them into the OASIS regulations as a "Business Practice Standards and Guides" document to complement the existing Standards and Communications Protocols (S&CP). The CPWG also requests that the Commission approve certain amendments to the *pro forma* tariff to implement the business practices proposed in this report.

Key Recommendations

Examples of key recommendations include:

1. Transmission Providers shall use standard terminology to describe transmission services offered on OASIS. Innovative products may be offered by registering new service attributes at the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com. [Report Section 2]
2. All users of OASIS information shall register on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com. This registration will assure the identity of business entities and provide contact information for OASIS reservations and energy interchange transaction tagging. [Report Section 3]
3. Transmission Providers shall register Points of Receipt (POR) and Points of Delivery (POD) on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com and shall designate for each Path, for which they offer service on OASIS, only PORs and PODs that have been registered. This step will clarify for Customers the available Paths to connect energy sources and sinks, and will encourage coordination of Path naming and ATC posting among Providers. [Report Section 3]

4. An updated definition of what constitutes “on the OASIS” is proposed in order to clarify the requirements for electronic entry of reservations. [Report Section 4]
5. Customer confirmation time limits are proposed, as are Provider time limits for each iteration after a Customer rebid. [Report Section 4]
6. This report clarifies the relative priorities for the handling of competing bids for limited transmission resources. [Report Section 4]
7. Several new practices are recommended to assure greater Customer certainties related to price and reservation rights. As examples: a) a confirmed non-firm reservation should not be preempted by a subsequent request of equal duration and higher price; b) a confirmed non-firm reservation should not be preempted within the last hour prior to the start time by a subsequent non-firm request of longer duration; and c) an unconfirmed request should not be preempted solely for price unless the subsequent request is pre-confirmed. [Report Section 4]
8. Recommendations are made for implementation of right-of-first-refusal. [Report Section 4]
9. Recommendations are made to support implementation of ancillary services arrangements on Phase 1-A OASIS. [Report Section 5]
10. Several revisions to the *pro forma* tariff are offered to assure consistency of the tariff with the proposed business practices. [Appendix A]

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Section 1 — Introduction

A. Objective

This report proposes business practice standards and guides for the implementation of OASIS Phase 1-A. These standards and guides are intended to enable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) policy related to on-line price negotiation and to improve the commercial operation of OASIS. Process details contained in this report support FERC regulations, the *pro forma* tariff, and the OASIS Standards and Communication Protocols (S&CP). In a few cases, revisions to the *pro forma* tariff are required to support the business practices and recommended tariff changes are offered.

In the Phase 1 OASIS implementation, many business practice implementation details were left for Transmission Providers to determine based on their interpretations of Orders 888 and 889, the OASIS S&CP, and individual tariffs. The result was significant variation in business practices across OASIS nodes, as noted in the Commercial Practices Working Group's "Industry Report to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the Future of OASIS" [November 3, 1997]:

> "*There are inconsistencies in business practices across the nodes.* In fact, OASIS serves to underscore the differences in practices as customers try to access information and reserve transmission in a familiar way, but find procedures vary from provider to provider. Some of the variations … include packaging of ancillary services, application of discounts, use of "sliding windows" of transmission service, and customer confirmation time limits."

The proposed Phase 1-A business practice standards and guides enclosed in this report provide an important step toward achieving greater consistency in the implementation of FERC open access policy and OASIS. The Commission is requested to adopt the proposed standards and guides in support of the implementation of Phase 1-A OASIS.

B. Background

The Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) is an information network developed by the electric industry in response to FERC policy on transmission access. OASIS is intended to provide information and processes necessary for non-discriminatory access to electric transmission systems. The present version of OASIS supports the posting of available transfer capabilities, as well as the offering of transmission and ancillary services with their associated prices and terms. OASIS allows users to reserve capacity on the transmission system, purchase ancillary services, and resell transmission services to others.

OASIS is being implemented in phases. Phase 1 became operational on January 3, 1997 and is still in use today. In March 1997, the Commission issued Rehearing Order 889-A requiring implementation in OASIS of on-line price negotiation for transmission and ancillary services, the unmasking of identities and prices associated with OASIS reservations, disclosure of discounts given, and other changes. The industry responded by filing a proposed update to the OASIS S&CP for implementation of Phase 1-A. These specifications are under review by the Commission, with the effective date of Phase 1-A anticipated to be December 1, 1998.

C. Commercial Practices Working Group and OASIS How Working Group

The Commercial Practices Working Group (CPWG) is an independent forum with balanced industry segment representation. The CPWG seeks to resolve business practice issues as needed to facilitate non-discriminatory transmission access and to promote competitive and reliable electricity markets. Since its inception in April 1997, the CPWG has been advising the OASIS How Working Group (How WG) on OASIS requirements and has commented on the commercial impacts of reliability standards proposed by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC).

The CPWG provides a forum for discussion of issues by diverse interests, with the goal of reaching consensus-based solutions. To assure balance of representation, the CPWG votes in two blocks, as Transmission Customers and Transmission Providers. Each resolution requires a majority of both blocks to pass. For many issues, the CPWG process has allowed the group to reach final decisions with a strong majority of both voting blocks.

With the filing of the "Industry Report to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the Future of OASIS" on November 3, 1997, the CPWG took a step toward establishing itself as an industry forum for resolution of transmission access business practices. The proposed OASIS Phase 1-A business practice standards and guides contained in this current report reinforce that role for CPWG and begin to establish a process in which an industry facilitated organization develops consensus-based solutions for review and adoption by the Commission, culminating in their incorporation into regulations.

The How WG is an independent, non-discriminatory forum that has served for the past two and a half years to develop OASIS technical standards and protocols for the S&CP. The How WG has established a well-documented record of supporting the Commission's goals for OASIS through numerous filings of technical standards and protocols that have been incorporated into the OASIS regulations by the Commission.

D. Purpose and Scope

This report has been developed by the CPWG with assistance by the How WG. The report proposes standards and guides for business practices in the implementation of Phase 1-A OASIS. These OASIS business practice standards and guides represent the best available consensus on how to conduct business on OASIS and are offered to the Commission for adoption and incorporation into the OASIS regulations. The proposed standards and guides are consistent with existing FERC regulations, the *pro forma* tariff, and the Phase 1-A S&CP, except where specific tariff revisions are requested.

This report also is a first step toward establishing a continuing process for development of business practices by a consensus-based industry group. Filing of this report is consistent with a commitment made by CPWG in the November 3, 1997 report, in which one of the action items was:

> "The CPWG will file with the Commission by March 31, 1998 a draft set of guidelines to clarify OASIS business practices in Phase 1-A, including resolution of issues left over from Phase 1."

Completion of this report has been delayed to allow additional dialog on difficult issues that arose related to price negotiation and bumping priorities.

The CPWG will continue to develop business practice standards and guides for Phase 1-A OASIS as consensus is reached on specific issues. The CPWG also is beginning to address Phase 2 business processes, which will encompass energy interchange transaction scheduling and constraint management.

Ultimately, resolution of business practice standards and guides by the CPWG will lead to the development of updated technical standards by the How WG. CPWG is able to define the needs of market participants and relate those needs to the How WG in the form of functional and performance requirements. The How WG will then prepare the necessary technical standards to support these market-based requirements.

E. Business Practice Standards vs. Guides

This report distinguishes between OASIS business practice standards and "best practices" guides. While the standards are offered to the Commission for adoption as mandatory requirements, the guides are proposed as voluntary best practices. There are several reasons why some practices have been offered as guides instead of standards, including:

- There is a majority support for the practice, but not overwhelming consensus.
- Reasonable alternatives may exist.
- Customers and Providers need for time to adapt computer systems and processes.
- Adoption of the practice as a standard may conflict with existing tariffs and requires changes to the tariffs prior to adoption as a standard.
- The practice may be a suggested, but not a required action.

Over time, the CPWG proposes to file additional standards and guides and, as appropriate, may request existing guides be upgraded to standards.

F. Recommended Action by the Commission

The CPWG respectfully requests that the Commission adopt the proposed business practice standards and guides in this report, and incorporate them into the OASIS regulations as a "Business Practice Standards and Guides" document to complement the existing S&CP. The CPWG also requests that the Commission approve certain amendments to the *pro forma* tariff to implement the business practices discussed in this report. The proposed tariff amendments are provided in Appendix A.

Section 2 — Standard Terminology for Transmission and Ancillary Services

A. Need for Standard Terminology

The November 3, 1997 report on the Future of OASIS identified inconsistent use of terminology as an area for improvement in OASIS. Terminology is particularly important in the naming of transmission services and posted paths. In a review of experience in Phase 1 OASIS, the report noted:

> "Providers have taken liberties in naming services that create confusion for customers. Even the *pro forma* services can be found as Firm Daily Transmission and Daily Firm Transmission on the same node. There has been a proliferation of more than 300 transmission product names on OASIS, but it is difficult to tell if this is just 40 different products with 300 different names or if the products really do vary. Without industry-wide discipline in the naming of transmission products, it is difficult for the customer to determine the nature of the service being bought and to differentiate it from other services that sound similar."

The standards and guides proposed in this Section begin to address the need for common terminology by establishing a standard set of attribute values for the definition of transmission services. Use of these standard attribute values will provide clarity and consistency in the labeling of transmission services. The standard terms are to be used as appropriate, but do not restrict the development of innovative transmission services. CPWG encourages Providers to offer new products that meet the needs of their Customers. The introduction of standard terminology should in no way be viewed as inhibiting innovation. At the same time, the existence of standard terms does not imply it is mandatory for a Provider to offer certain services. The goal of this process is only to achieve consistency in the use of terminology.

Transmission Providers are required to use these standard attribute values if they fit the Provider's transmission product offerings. When an appropriate standard attribute is not available, the Transmission Provider is required to post a non-standard attribute value and its definition on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com prior to using the non-standard attribute value on OASIS. The attribute registration process is described in Section 3 of this report.

B. Attribute Values Defining the Period of Service

The data templates of the Phase 1-A S&CP have been developed with the use of standard service attributes in mind. What the Phase 1-A S&CP does not offer are specific definitions for each attribute value. This section offers standards and guides for these service attribute definitions to be used in conjunction with the Phase 1-A data templates.

In discussion of these definitions, the CPWG determined that the terms "fixed" and "sliding" are appropriate, but that an additional term "extended" is necessary to fully describe the nature of the commonly offered transmission services. "Fixed" is 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.

Table 1-1 identifies the definitions that are proposed as standard terminology in Phase 1-A for the attributes SERVICE_INCREMENT (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly) and WINDOW (Fixed, Sliding, and Extended). A definition is required for each combination of SERVICE_INCREMENT and WINDOW, except Hourly Sliding and Hourly Extended, which are not considered by CPWG to be sufficiently common in the market to require standard definitions. The use of the "Extended" value for WINDOW, which is new, requires a modification to the S&CP prior to Phase 1-A implementation.

Table 1-1
Standard Service Attribute Definitions Required in Phase 1-A

	Fixed	Sliding	Extended*
Hourly	X	N/A	N/A
Daily	X	X	X
Weekly	X	X	X
Monthly	X	X	X
Yearly	X	X	X

* Requires addition to the Phase 1-A S&CP Data Dictionary.

As mentioned previously, the existence of a definition 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 and are not addressed by this report. Neither is there an implication as to the curtailment priority or price caps for these services.

Each definition 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 in the definitions for the purpose of simplicity.

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

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

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).

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).

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).

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).

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.

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.

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).

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.

2.1.10: EXTENDED DAILY — The service starts at any hour of a day and stops more than 24 hours later and less than 48 hours later.

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 two weeks later.

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 two months later.

2.1.13: EXTENDED YEARLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one year calendar year later but less than two calendar years later.

C. Attribute Values Defining Service Class and Type

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

> **2.2.1:** FIRM — Transmission service that always has a priority over NON-FIRM transmission service and has equal priority with Native Load Customers and Network Customers, in accordance with FERC regulations.
>
> **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, Native Load Customers, and Network Customers.

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

> **2.3.1:** POINT-TO-POINT — Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified POINTS OF RECEIPT and DELIVERY pursuant to Part II of the FERC *pro forma* tariff.
>
> **2.3.2:** NETWORK — Network Integration Transmission Service that is reserved and/or scheduled to serve a Network Customer load pursuant to Part III of the FERC *pro forma* Tariff.

D. Curtailment Priorities

Standard 2.4: A Transmission Provider shall use the curtailment priority definitions in NERC Policy 9 Security Coordinator Procedures for NERC CURTAILMENT PRIORITY (1–7) for all transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Provider. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

E. Other Service Attribute Values

FERC has defined six ancillary services in Order 888. Other services may be offered pursuant to filed tariffs. The CPWG recommends the data element ANCILLARY_ SERVICE_TYPE in the S&CP be changed to AS_TYPE. This name is less restrictive and may be used to denote ancillary or additional services that are not FERC *pro forma* ancillary services. This name is also comparable to the use for transmission service of TS, for example TS_TYPE.

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 www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Provider. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

FERC Ancillary Services Definitions

2.5.1: SCHEDULING, SYSTEM CONTROL AND DISPATCH SERVICE (SC) — is the provision of (i) interchange schedule confirmation and implementation with other control areas, including intermediary control areas that are providing transmission service, and (ii) actions to ensure the operational security during interchange transaction.

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.

2.5.3: REGULATION AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE SERVICE (RF) — is the provision of resources to follow a Transmission Customer's load changes and to supply power to meet any difference between a Customer's actual and scheduled generation.

2.5.4: ENERGY IMBALANCE SERVICE (EI) — supplies any hourly mismatch between a Transmission Customer's energy supply and the load being served in the control area. This service makes up for any net mismatch over an hour between the scheduled delivery of energy and the actual load that the energy serves in the control area.

2.5.5: OPERATING RESERVE - SPINNING RESERVE SERVICE (SP) — is the provision of resources, which are on-line and loaded at less than maximum output, to serve load in case there is an unplanned event such as loss of generation.

2.5.6: OPERATING RESERVE - SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE SERVICE (SU) — is the provision of resources that may not be available instantaneously, including generating units that are on-line, quick start units, and customer-interrupted load, to serve load in case there is an unplanned event such as loss of generation.

Other Service Definitions

Other services may be offered to Transmission Customers through filed tariffs. Examples of other services that may be offered include Interconnected Operations Services that are being defined by the North American Electric Reliability Council. The following definitions are provided in NERC Operating Policy 10, which is a draft currently under review.

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.

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.

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.

F. Scheduling Period

In Section 4A of this report, two terms are used to distinguish the scheduling periods leading up to the start of a transaction. The definitions provided here are recommended as business practice guides. These definitions do not apply to a specific data element in the Phase 1-A S&CP. Rather, they are necessary for the application of the negotiation and bumping rules proposed in Section 4 of this report. Full explanations are provided in Section 4A.

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

2.6.1: SAME-DAY is (i) after 2 p.m. of the preceding day and (ii) more than one hour prior to the service start time.

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

Section 3 — OASIS Registration Procedures

A. Entity Registration

Operation of OASIS requires unambiguous identification of parties. Experience in Phase 1 OASIS indicates that several factors can cause confusion in identities, including mergers, reorganizations, and changes in company names.

Standard 3.1: All entities or persons using OASIS shall register the identity of their organization or person at the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com. Registration shall be completed prior to the commencement of Phase 1-A and renewed annually thereafter.

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. A nominal registration fee may be applied to defray the cost of the registration process and maintenance of the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com.

B. Process to Register Non-Standard Service Attribute Values

Section 2 of the OASIS business practice standards and guides addresses 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 www.tsin.com and may be used by all Providers to offer transmission and ancillary services on OASIS. If the Provider determines that the standard definitions are not applicable, the Provider may register new attribute values and definitions on the OASIS Home Page. Any Provider may use the attribute values and definitions posted by another Provider.

The CPWG will monitor the attribute registration process to ensure the values and definitions posted by Providers do not undermine the goal of promoting consistent terminology.

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 www.tsin.com for all transmission and ancillary services offered on their OASIS.

Guide 3.3: Providers of transmission and ancillary services may use on their OASIS attribute values and definitions that have been posted by other Providers on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com.

C. Registration of Points of Receipt and Delivery

In Phase 1 OASIS, Transmission Providers were required to define and post on OASIS transmission paths and associated transfer capabilities. While there are cases of regional coordination in the definition of commercial paths and service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery), for the most part, paths and service points have been defined from the perspective of

each individual Transmission Provider. The result in Phase 1 is the existence of confusion regarding feasibility of connecting paths to move energy from one system and region to another.

In order to encourage improved coordination of path naming and to enhance the identification of commercially available connection points between Providers and regions, the proposed business practice for Phase 1-A OASIS requires that:

- Transmission Providers register at the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com, all service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery) for which transmission service is available over OASIS.
- Each 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 would not be 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 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 node, 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 www.tsin.com.

Guide 3.6: When two or more Transmission Providers share a 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 should apply consistent names for those connecting or common Paths on OASIS.

Section 4 — On-line Negotiation and Confirmation Process

A. On-line Price Negotiation in Short-term Markets

In December 1996, FERC issued a Notice clarifying that transmission reservations arranged off the OASIS, but posted within one hour, are considered "on the OASIS." This clarification was provided in response to a concern by the How WG that most OASIS nodes would not be ready for "next-hour" reservations on the start date in January 1997.

While most OASIS nodes have moved closer to being able to support next-hour reservations using the Phase 1 OASIS business model, the addition of interactive price negotiation in Phase 1-A significantly raises the processing requirements. Order 889-A is silent on the issue of what is considered "on the OASIS." While CPWG has adopted a resolution that all reservations should be conducted on the OASIS in Phase 1-A, and most members of CPWG support this as a goal, there are real questions as to the limits of the proposed Phase 1-A technology to handle interactive price negotiations in the hour(s) leading up to the start of the reservation.

At the same time, there is confusion in the industry between the terms, "next hour" and "same-day." The CPWG believes these terms are inappropriately being used interchangeably to define the requirements for "on the OASIS." The CPWG interpretation is that the requirements detailed in the December 1996 Notice apply to same-day reservations, which are submitted after 2 p.m. of the preceding day.

As the capabilities of OASIS improve, the distinction between same-day and next-hour becomes more significant with respect to business process. Additionally, the CPWG and OASIS How WG have assessed the capability of the Phase 1-A OASIS design to handle interactive price negotiations on-line and determined that one hour prior to the start time of the reservation is a critical point after which there is some uncertainty as to the capability of the technology to effectively support on-line negotiations. For clarity in understanding the proposed standards and guides, the CPWG proposes the following definitions regarding the time of submittal of a reservation request:

- **Same-day** is (i) after 2 p.m. of the preceding day and (ii) more than one hour prior to the service start time. This time frame, while somewhat arbitrary, allows adequate time for processing of the reservation and is consistent with the *pro forma* definition.
- **Next-hour** is one hour or less prior to the service start time.

The CPWG recommends the following business practices regarding the conduct of business in short-term markets covered by these periods:

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

Guide 4.2: The following is considered "on the OASIS" during Phase 1-A: For a transmission service of hourly duration, requested within the next-hour, a Customer should have the option, subject to the exception allowed by Guide 4.3, of entering a reservation and schedule request

electronically on the Provider's OASIS and scheduling system (if such electronic transactions are allowed on the Provider's scheduling system), or arranging the reservation and schedule verbally with the Provider. If a transmission reservation is confirmed verbally, the Provider should have the option of requiring the Customer to enter the reservation on OASIS electronically within one hour after the start of the reservation.

Guide 4.3: If a Provider's OASIS and scheduling processes allow that a Customer's reservation and scheduling requests will be accepted or refused within 15 minutes of the queue time, then the Provider may require that reservations and schedules be entered electronically by the Customer prior to the established scheduling deadline. If in any case the Provider has not responded to the reservation and schedule request within 15 minutes, the Customer has the option of calling the Provider to verbally confirm the reservation and schedule.

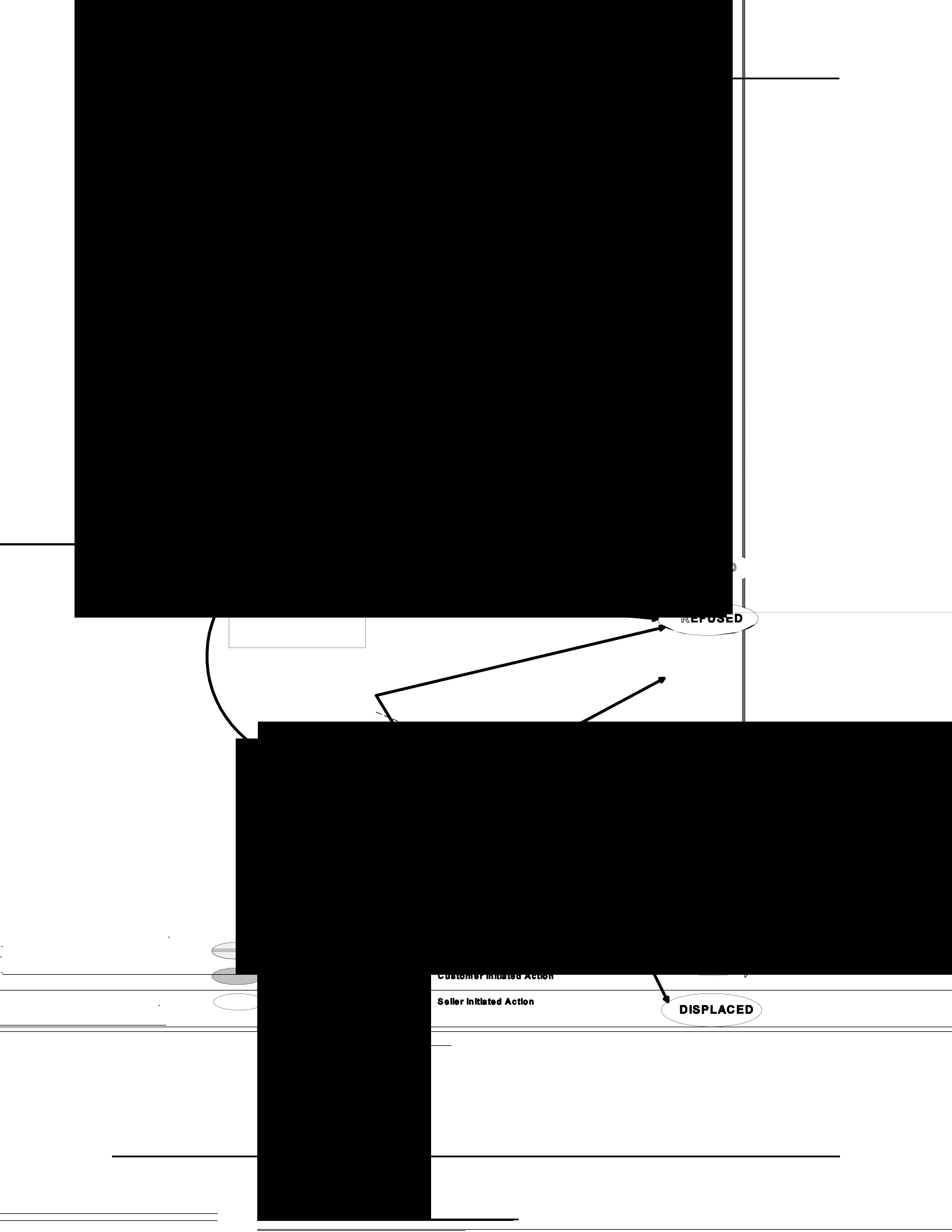
Guides 4.2 and 4.3 are based on a previous proposal filed with the Commission by the CPWG (reference CPWG letter filed June 10, 1998). This proposal requested that FERC adopt, for a four-month trial, a new procedure to allow Customers greater flexibility in the conduct of next-hour business. These practices are to be evaluated after four months to determine their effects, if any, on next-hour markets. After the test period is complete, CPWG will file an updated set of guides and standards on next-hour business with the Commission.

B. Phase 1-A Negotiation Process State Transition Diagram

The Phase 1-A S&CP provides a process state diagram to define the Customer and Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation. Experience from Phase 1 OASIS indicates that providing a clear understanding of business process interactions will improve consistency between nodes and provide a more efficient interface for Customers.

The CPWG recommends the state diagram in the S&CP be revised as shown in Figure 4-1. The principal modifications are:

- Addition of an INVALID state to denote an incomplete or improperly completed service request. Without this state, there is no effective way to distinguish that the request was denied simply due to an error, as opposed to availability or price.
- Replacement of REJECTED with DECLINED, in order to more clearly distinguish a service request that is denied for availability reasons (REFUSED) from a request that was denied for price reasons (DECLINED). The CPWG feels that the use of both REJECTED and REFUSED would be confusing due to their similarity in general meaning.
- Changed OFFER to COUNTEROFFER to differentiate between the offer price, which is posted on OASIS, and a counteroffer price, which the Provider may quote in response to a service request.
- Added SUPERSEDED to indicate a request is preempted prior to confirmation (during negotiation). It is necessary to distinguish this state from DISPLACED, which denotes a reservation that has been confirmed but is being preempted after confirmation, in accordance with terms of the tariff.
- Addition of an allowed state change from RECEIVED to ACCEPTED (this has always been a valid transition, the diagram was previously in error).


REFUSED
Customer Initiated Action
Seller Initiated Action
DISPLACED

Guide 4.5: The following definitions in Table 4-1 should be applied to the process states in OASIS Phase 1-A.

Table 4-1
OASIS Phase 1-A State Definitions

QUEUED	The request has been received by OASIS.
INVALID	An invalid request (improper POR, POD, source, sink, increment, combination of duration and increment, etc.). (Final state.)
RECEIVED	The request has been received by Provider/Seller.
STUDY	The request is being evaluated by the Provider/Seller.
ACCEPTED	The Provider has determined that the request is valid, there is sufficient transfer capability, and the price is acceptable.
REFUSED	The request is denied due to lack of availability of transfer capability. (Final state.)
DECLINED	The Provider has determined that the price being proposed by the Customer is unacceptable and that negotiations are terminated. (Final state.)
COUNTEROFFER	The Provider/Seller is proposing a different price than was bid by the Customer.
REBID	The Customer responds to a Provider's ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER price with a new bid price.
RETRACTED	The Provider has (prior to Customer confirmation) determined that the Customer's time limit has expired. (Final state.)
SUPERSEDED	A request which has not yet been CONFIRMED is preempted by another reservation request. (Final state.)
WITHDRAWN	The Customer withdraws the request (prior to confirmation). (Final state.)
CONFIRMED	The Customer consummates the reservation which has been ACCEPTED or is in COUNTEROFFER by the Provider. (Final state unless later ANNULLED or DISPLACED.)
ANNULLED	The request is terminated after reaching the CONFIRMED state. This can only be done if both the Customer and Provider agree. The annulment should be confirmed on OASIS by both the Provider/Seller and Customer. (Final state.)
DISPLACED	A CONFIRMED reservation has been terminated because a reservation of higher priority has preempted it. (Final state.)

C. Negotiations — Without Competing Bids

The following practices are defined in order to enhance consistency of the reservation process across OASIS Phase 1-A nodes.

Guide 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 Provider may respond by setting the state of the reservation request to one of the following:

- INVALID
- DECLINED
- REFUSED
- COUNTEROFFER
- ACCEPTED
- STUDY (when the tariff allows), leading to REFUSED, COUNTEROFFER, or ACCEPTED

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

Guide 4.8: For any request that is REFUSED or INVALID, the Transmission Provider should indicate in the COMMENTS field the reason the request was refused or invalid.

Guide 4.9: The Customer may change a request to WITHDRAWN at any time prior to CONFIRMED.

Guide 4.10: From ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, a Customer may change the status to CONFIRMED, WITHDRAWN, or 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.

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

Guide 4.12: Should the Customer elect to respond to a Provider's COUNTEROFFER by moving a reservation request to REBID, the 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 Provider response time is measured from the most recent REBID time.

Guide 4.13: The following timing requirements should apply to all reservation requests:

Table 4-2
Reservation Timing Guidelines

Class	Service Increment	Time QUEUED Prior to Start	Provider Evaluation Time Limit[1]	Customer Confirmation Time Limit after ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER[2]	Provider Counter Time Limit after REBID[3]
Non-Firm	Hourly	<1 hour	Best effort	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	>1 hour	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 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	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Daily	< 24 hours	Best effort	2 hours	30 minutes
Firm	Daily	N/A	30 days[4]	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Weekly	N/A	30 days[4]	48 hours	4 hours
Firm	Monthly	N/A	30 days[4]	4 days	4 hours
Firm	Yearly	N/A	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. 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.
3. Measurement starts at the time the Transmission Customer changes the state to REBID. The measurement resets each time the request is changed to REBID.
4. Subject to expedited time requirements of Section 17.1 of the *pro forma* tariff. Transmission Providers should 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.

These proposed confirmation time limits supersede the preliminary discussion of time limits that the CPWG offered in the "Industry Report to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the Future of OASIS," filed with the Commission on November 3, 1997.

D. 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:

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

Guide 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.

4.4.1. Service Request Tier 1: Native load, Network, or Long-term Firm
4.4.2. Service Request Tier 2: Short-term Firm
4.4.3. Service Request Tier 3: Network on Non-designated Resources
4.4.4. Service Request Tier 4: Non-firm
4.4.5. Service Request Tier 5: Service over secondary receipt and delivery points

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

Guide 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 is intended to also 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.

Table 4-3
Priorities for Competing Reservation Requests

Request 1	Is Preempted by Request 2	Right of First Refusal
Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm	N/A — Not preempted by a subsequent request.	N/A
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
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.	Yes, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted and right of first refusal is not applicable.
Tier 3: Network Service From Non-Designated Resources	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No
Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 3: Network Service from Non-Designated Resources.	No
Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of a longer term (duration)[2]. Except in the last hour prior to start (see Standard 4.23).	Yes
Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of equal term (duration)[2] 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.)	No
Tier 5: PTP Service over secondary receipt and delivery points.	Tier 5 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 4.	No

Guide 4.17: For a reservation request that is preempted, the Transmission Provider should indicate the Assignment Reference Number of the reservation that preempted the reservation request.

[2] 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).

Guide 4.18: Given competing requests for a limited resource and a right-of-first-refusal is not required to be offered, the 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.

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

Guide 4.20: A Customer who has been extended a right-of-first-refusal should 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 non-discriminatory 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.

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

Guide 4.25: Once an offer to provide non-firm PTP transmission service at a given price is extended to a Customer by the Provider, and while this first request is still unconfirmed but within the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, the Provider should 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.

Guide 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 Provider may 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.

Guide 4.27: Curtailment of non-firm PTP should not consider price.

Section 5 — Procurement of Other Services

A. Introduction

Phase 1-A 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 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:

- I will take all the MANDATORY and REQUIRED ancillary services from the Primary Provider
- I will take REQUIRED ancillary services from Third Party Seller "X"
- I would like to purchase OPTIONAL services
- I will self provide ancillary services
- I will arrange for ancillary services in the future (prior to scheduling)

While these interactions are available in the Phase 1-A S&CP, there is a need to clarify the associated business practices. The standards in Section 5 apply to services defined in filed tariffs.

B. Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 5.1: The Transmission Provider shall designate which ancillary services are MANDATORY, REQUIRED, or OPTIONAL for each offered transmission service 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.

Guide 5.2: A Transmission Provider may 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.

Guide 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 under PROVIDER COMMENTS that the service is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED.

C. Transmission Customer Requirements

Guide 5.5: The Transmission Customer should 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.

Guide 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.

Appendix A — Proposed Revisions to *Pro Forma* Tariff

Several changes to the *pro forma* tariff are recommended based on the business practices proposed in Section 4 of this report. The modifications are necessary to achieve the following:

1. Prevent the displacement of a confirmed non-firm request by a subsequent longer-term request, if the second request is made within an hour of the start, for the next hour.
2. Prevent displacement of a confirmed non-firm request by a subsequent request of the same duration, but at a higher price.
3. Change the response time to implement the right-of-first-refusal for hourly non-firm in response to a longer-term request from "immediately" to five minutes.
4. Eliminate interruption of non-firm transmission service in favor of non-firm transmission service of the same duration, but at a higher price.
5. Require Transmission Providers to use best efforts to respond promptly to applications for Daily Firm made within 24 hours of start of the transaction.

Recommended Tariff Revisions

14.2 Reservation Priority: Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be available from transmission capability in excess of that needed for reliable service to Native Load Customers, Network Customers and other Transmission Customers taking Long-Term and Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service. A higher priority will be assigned to reservations with a longer duration of service, except that once an Eligible Customer confirms a reservation, a subsequent request of longer duration made within an hour of the scheduled start of the confirmed reservation will not be allowed to displace the confirmed reservation for that next hour. In the event the Transmission System is constrained, competing requests of equal duration will be prioritized based on the highest price offered by the Eligible Customer for the Transmission Service, except that once an Eligible Customer confirms a reservation at a given price, a subsequent request of equal duration but at a higher price will not be allowed to displace the confirmed reservation. Eligible Customers that have already reserved shorter-term service have the right of first refusal to match any longer-term

reservation before being preempted. A longer-term competing request for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service will be granted if the Eligible Customer with the right of first refusal does not agree to match the competing request: (a) ~~immediately~~within five minutes for hourly Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service after notification by the Transmission Provider; and, (b) within 24 hours (or earlier if necessary to comply with the scheduling deadlines provided in section 14.6) for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service other than hourly transactions after notification by the Transmission Provider. Transmission service for Network Customers from resources other than designated Network Resources will have a higher priority than any Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service over secondary Point(s) of Receipt and Point(s) of Delivery will have the lowest reservation priority under the Tariff.

14.7 Curtailment or Interruption of Service: The Transmission Provider reserves the right to Curtail, in whole or in part, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under the Tariff for reliability reasons when, an emergency or other unforeseen condition threatens to impair or degrade the reliability of its Transmission System. The Transmission Provider reserves the right to Interrupt, in whole or in part, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under the Tariff for economic reasons in order to accommodate (1) a request for Firm Transmission Service, (2) a request for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service of greater duration, or (3) ~~a request for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service of equal duration with a higher price, or (4)~~ transmission service for Network Customers from non-designated resources. The Transmission Provider also will discontinue or reduce service to the Transmission Customer to the extent that deliveries for transmission are discontinued or reduced at the Point(s) of Receipt. Where required, Curtailments or Interruptions will be made on a

non-discriminatory basis to the transaction(s) that effectively relieve the constraint, however, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be subordinate to Firm Transmission Service. If multiple transactions require Curtailment or Interruption, to the extent practicable and consistent with Good Utility Practice, Curtailments or Interruptions will be made to transactions of the shortest-term (e.g., hourly non-firm transactions will be Curtailed or Interrupted before daily non-firm transactions and daily non-firm transactions will be Curtailed or Interrupted before weekly non-firm transactions). Transmission service for Network Customers from resources other than designated Network Resources will have a higher priority than any Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service over secondary Point(s) of Receipt and Point(s) of Delivery will have a lower priority than any Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff. The Transmission Provider will provide advance notice of Curtailment or Interruption where such notice can be provided consistent with Good Utility Practice.

17.5 Response to a Completed Application: Following receipt of a Completed Application for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service, the Transmission Provider shall make a determination of available transmission capability as required in Section 15.2. ~~The~~ Except for a Completed Application for Daily Firm service received less than 24 hours prior to the commencement of the transmission service, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Eligible Customer as soon as practicable, but not later than thirty (30) days after the date of receipt of a Completed Application either (i) if it will be able to provide service without performing a System Impact Study or (ii) if such a study is needed to evaluate the impact of the Application pursuant to Section 19.1. For a Completed Application for Daily Firm service received less than 24 hours prior to the commencement of the transmission service, the Transmission Provider shall use its best

efforts to respond promptly to notify the Eligible Customer if it will be able to provide the service. Responses by the Transmission Provider must be made as soon as practicable to all completed applications (including applications by its own merchant function) and the timing of such responses must be made on a non-discriminatory basis.

Justification for Proposed Changes

Under the present terms of section 14.2, "competing requests of equal duration will be prioritized based on the highest price offered." Unlike the right of first refusal explicitly granted to match longer-term reservations, the tariff does not explicitly provide for a right of first refusal to match a higher price. This places the Customer in the position of having a deal preempted, even up until the last minute, and leaves no reasonable way for the Customer to cover its position. It also puts the Transmission Provider in the position of having to curtail a Customer to whom that Provider, in good faith, agreed to sell non-firm transmission service at a discount. This proposed change would give the Provider and Customer some certainty. With the advent of on-line price negotiations required by Orders 888-A and 889-A, competing Transmission Customers have the ability to "bid" against each other for transmission service. But after the bidding is ended, and thus the ability to outbid a competitor has ended, the parties should be bound to the price. This provides certainty to both buyer and sell.

An analogy (albeit without bidding) is reserving a hotel room. The price at the time you call may be low. Once the Customer has reserved the room, and obligated itself to pay, another later requesting Customer does not get the right to the room just by offering a higher price.

In the case of transmission, the Transmission Provider agreed to a discount. It was not required to do so but determined that it needed to discount to increase throughput. See Order 888-B, mimeo at 11. If the Transmission Provider miscalculated on price, a later requesting party can pay more in the secondary market, but should not be able to take the service away from a confirmed Customer.

The *pro forma* tariff does not distinguish between requests for non-firm point-to-point service made within an hour of the start of the transaction and requests made more than an hour prior to the start of the schedule. Taken literally, the terms and conditions of the *pro forma* tariff allow a later Customer that requests a longer duration non-firm point-to-point transaction to displace an earlier transaction of shorter duration, subject to the right of first refusal. As a practical matter, there is generally insufficient time to evaluate these longer-term transactions, notify the longer-term transactions, communicate whether the first Customer will match the longer-term transaction and schedule the transaction.

Section 17.5 adds a requirement that Transmission Providers use best efforts to respond as promptly as possible to completed applications for daily firm transmission service submitted within 24 hours of the start of service. The CPWG recommends this change as recognition of commercial realities — that many times Transmission Customers are not in a position to request Daily Firm transmission until the day prior to start of service and need a prompt response to

decide whether or not to commit to a transaction. The Transmission Providers need sufficient time to evaluate the request to ensure that they are not "overselling" firm transmission service, which would place all other firm commitments in jeopardy. This amendment strikes a balance between these two interests and should benefit all parties.

Section 14.2 changes the time a non-firm hourly Customer must exercise its right of first refusal to match a subsequent non-firm request of longer duration from "immediately" to five minutes. The CPWG believes this change recognizes the commercial and technical realities of electronic communication. This gives the Transmission Customer enough time to make a decision.

96 FERC ¶ 61, 133
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

18 CFR Part 37

[Docket No. RM95-9-014]

Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct

(Issued July 26, 2001)

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Order Adopting Minor Revisions to OASIS Standards And Communication Protocols Document, Version 1.4 (S&CP Document).

SUMMARY: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the Commission) adopts minor technical revisions to the Data Element Dictionary of the S&CP Document.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The revisions to the Data Element Dictionary adopted in this order are to become effective on October 1, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Office of the Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. E-Mail address:"comment.rm@ferc.fed.us".

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marvin Rosenberg (Technical Information)
Office of Markets, Tariffs, and Rates
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426
(202) 208-1283

Paul Robb (Technical Information)
Office of Markets, Tariffs, and Rates
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426
(202) 219-2702

Gary D. Cohen (Legal Information)
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426
(202) 208-0321

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Curt Hébert, Jr., Chairman;
William L. Massey, Linda Breathitt,
Pat Wood, III and Nora Mead Brownell.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) and Standards of Conduct — Docket No. RM95-9-014

ORDER ADOPTING MINOR REVISIONS TO OASIS STANDARDS AND COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS DOCUMENT, VERSION 1.4

(Issued July 26, 2001)

In this Order, the Commission adopts minor technical revisions to the OASIS Standards and Communication Protocols Document, Version 1.4 (S&CP Document) recommended by the OASIS Standards Collaborative Group (OSC).[1]

Background

On March 23, 2001, OSC submitted a list of recommended revisions to the OASIS Data Dictionary ("Appendix "A") of the S&CP Document.[2] OSC states that the revisions merely correct minor errors in the data dictionary.

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[1]The OSC states that it formerly was known as the OASIS How Working Group.

[2]A summary of prior revisions to the S&CP Document is found in Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct, FERC Stats. & Regs., Regulations Preambles 1996-2000 ¶ 31,106 at 31,710 (2000).

Notice of the filing was published in the Federal Register,[3] with comments due on or before May 18, 2001. The notice stated that the Commission contemplated adopting the recommended revisions after consideration of any comments filed. None was filed.

Discussion

The OSC recommends that the Commission make the following revisions to the Data Element Dictionary of the S&CP Document:

* The attributes CAPACITY_SCHEDULED, OLD_DATA, VALUE, and VALUE_UNITS are no longer used and should be deleted from the Data Dictionary.

* The FACILITY_NAME needs to be increased from 25 to 100 characters to accommodate the full length of the PATH_NAME data element and allow for more detailed naming standards in the future.

* The definitions for INITIATING_PARTY and RESPONSIBLE_PARTY should be changed to avoid confusion in interpretation. These elements identify a Control Area, Security Coordinator, etc., by their four character registered codes and do not identify a person.

* OTHER_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY should be changed to a designation of "{registered}" to reflect the requirement to register any alternative curtailment priority attributes adopted by the Transmission Provider as called for under Standard 2.4 of the Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions Version 1.1.

* The attributes PROCEDURE_NAME and PROCEDURE_LEVEL should be defined either to be the NERC Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) or WSCC Un-Scheduled Flow (USF) transmission security procedures and their corresponding curtailment levels, or names and associated levels registered at tsin.com identifying local transmission security procedures implemented by the Transmission Provider.

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[3] 66 FR 21,135 (2001).

* Identify the maximum length of the SECURITY_TYPE element and the restricted values of "OUTAGE" and "LIMIT."

* Correct the REQUEST_TYPE value for REDIRECT requests.

* The data attribute TRANSACTION_ID needs to be increased from 20 to 30 characters to accommodate the 23 character string length of the NERC Tag ID.

We agree with OSC that each of the recommended revisions to the S&CP Document's Data Element Dictionary should be made. Each of these revisions constitutes a minor technical revision and none is controversial (as shown by the complete absence of comments on the OSC proposal). To avoid confusion, we will refer to the revised Data Element Dictionary we are adopting in this order as Version 1.41.

IV. Effective Date and Congressional Notification

While the revisions to the data dictionary are minor, several of them require transmission providers to modify their computer software. To provide sufficient time for transmission providers to make the modifications, and to insure that the changes are not implemented during the summer peak period, we will make these changes effective on October 1, 2001.

The Commission has determined, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget, that this order does not constitute a "major rule" within the meaning of section 351 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996. The Commission will submit this order to both houses of Congress and the Comptroller General prior to its publication in

the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The Commission orders:

The Data Element Dictionary of the S&CP Document is hereby revised, as shown on Attachment A to this order, for use by Transmission Providers, effective on October 1, 2001, as discussed in the body of this order. The revised Data Element Dictionary shall be referred to as Version 1.41.

By the Commission.

(S E A L)

David P. Boergers,
Secretary.

Attachment A

Appendix A

Data Element Dictionary

Version 1.41

(OMB No. 1902-0173, expiration date 8/31/2002)

Data Dictionary Element Name	Alias	Field Format : minimum characters {type of ASCII} maximum characters	Restricted Values	Definition of Data Element
AFFILIATE_FLAG	AFFLAG	{ALPHANUMERIC}3	Valid Values YES NO	Set to YES if customer is an affiliate of the provider
ANC_SERVICE_POINT	ANCPOINT	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Free form text, null can be used if there is no ancillary service point other than the control area	Name of ancillary service point within a control area, such as a POR/POD/SOURCE/SINK from which the ancillary service is provided
AS_TYPE	ASTYPE	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid types · EI · SP · SU · RV · RF · SC · DT · TL · BS · {Registered}	EI - Energy Imbalance SP - Spinning Reserve SU - Supplemental Reserve RV - Reactive supply and Voltage Control RF- Regulation and Frequency response SC- Scheduling, system Control and Dispatch DT - Dynamic Transfer TL - Real power Transmission Loss BS - System Black Start capability {Registered} must be registered with www.tsin.com and listed in the ANCSERV Template
ANC_SVC_LINK	ANCSVCLINK	0{ALPHANUMERIC}300	Formatted string as follows: SC:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); RV:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); RF:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); EI:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); SP:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); SU:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); {Registered}:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]])	The method for linking ancillary services to a transmission service request. The provider and capacity of each ancillary service is identified using the formatted string: SC:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); RV:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); RF:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); EI:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); SP:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); SU:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]); {Registered}:(AA[:xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]]) where AA is the appropriate PRIMARY_PROVIDER_CODE, SELLER_CODE, or

	CUSTOMER_CODE, and represents the company providing the ancillary services. "AA" may be unspecified for "xxx" type identical to "FT", in which case the ":" character must be present and precede the "FT" type. If multiple "AA" terms are necessary, then each "AA" grouping will be enclosed within parenthesis, with the overall group subordinate to the AS_TYPE specified within parenthesis and where xxx represents either: "FT" to indicate that the Customer will determine ancillary services at a future time, or
ANC_SVC_LINK (cont.)	"SP" to indicate that the Customer will self-provide the ancillary services, or "RQ" to indicate that the Customer is asking the OASIS Node to initiate the process for making an ancillary services reservation with the indicated Provider or Seller on behalf of the Customer. The Customer must then continue the reservation process with the Provider or Seller. If the transmission services request is for preconfirmed service, then the ancillary services shall also be preconfirmed, or "AR" to indicate an assignment reference number sequence follows.The terms "yyy" and "nnn" are subordinate to the xxx type of "AR". yyy represents the ancillary services reservation number (ASSIGNMENT_REF) and nnn represents the capacity of the reserved ancillary services. Square brackets are used to indicated optional elements and are not used in the actual linkage itself. Specifically, the :yyy is applicable to only the "AR" term and the :nnn may optionally be left off if the capacity of ancillary services is the same as for the transmission services, and optionally multiple ancillary

				reservations may be indicated by additional (xxx[:yyy[:nnn]]) enclosed within parenthesis. If no capacity amount is indicated, the required capacity is assumed to come from the ancillary reservations in the order indicated in the codes, on an "as-needed" basis.
VC_REQ	/CREQ	HANUMERIC}100	R,O,U}; SP:{M,R,O,U}; SU:{M,R,O,U}; RV:{M,R,O,U}; RF:{M,R,O,U}; SC:{M,R,O,U}; red}:{M,R,O,U}	ry services required for a transmission services offering. The appropriate letter {M,R,O,U} will be assigned to each of the six Proforma FERC ancillary services (see AS_TYPE), where the letters mean the following: (M) Mandatory, which implies that the Primary Provider must provide the ancillary service (R) Required, which implies that the ancillary service is required, but not necessarily from the Primary Provider (O) Optional, which implies that the ancillary service is not necessarily required, but could be provided (U) Unknown, which implies that the requirements for the ancillary service are not known at this time
ASSIGNMENT_REF	AREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique value	A unique reference number assigned by a Transmission Information Provider to provide a unique record for each transmission or ancillary service request. A single transmission or ancillary service request will be over a contiguous time period, i.e. from a START_TIME to an STOP_TIME.
ATTRIBUTE_UNITS	ATTRUNITS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Free form text	System data attribute units
ATTRIBUTE_VALUE	ATTRVALUE	1{NUMERIC}12	Real number	System data attribute value
BID_PRICE	BIDPR	1{NUMERIC}5 + A.@ + 2{NUMERIC}4	Positive number with 2 to 4 decimals	The current bid price of a Service in dollars and cents. Used by Customers to designate a price being bid.
CAPACITY	CAP	0{NUMERIC}12	Number in units of MW	Transfer capability is the measure of the ability of the interconnected electric system to readily move or transfer power from one area to another over all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under

				specified system conditions. In this context "area" may be an individual electric system, powerpool, control area, subregion, or NERC region or portion thereof.
CAPACITY_AVAILABLE	CAPAVAIL	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	Amount of transmission capacity available after all the reductions are applied to CAPACITY_GRANTED over the time interval
CAPACITY_CURTAILED	CAPCUR	1{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	The amount of transfer capability curtailed by the Primary provider for emergency reasons.
CAPACITY_GRANTED	CAPGRNT	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	The amount of capacity granted by the seller equal to or less than CAPACITY_REQUESTED by the TC.
CAPACITY_REDUCED	CAPREDU	0{NUMERIC}12	Negative number in units of MW	Amount of transmission capacity reduced
CAPACITY_REQUESTED	CAPREQ	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	Transmission capacity requested by the Transmission Customer (TC)
CAPACITY_USED	CAPUSED	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	CAPACITY_USED reflects the peak MW amount of the reservation used to support the scheduled transaction
CATEGORY	CAT	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Valid name from CATEGORY in LIST Template	A name to be used to categorize messages. Valid names would include: *, Want-Ad, Curtailment, Outage, OASIS_Maintenance_Outage*
CEILING_PRICE	CEILPR	1{NUMERIC}5 + "." + 2{NUMERIC}4	Positive number with 2 to 4 decimals	Ceiling price of the Service as entered by the Transmission Provider.
COLUMN_HEADERS	HEADERS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}Limited to all the elements names in one Template	Headers surrounded with A and separated by commas. Limited to valid Template element names. Must use full element name and not alias.	Example: COLUMN_HEADER=APATH_NAME","POINT_OF_RECEIPT","POINT_OF_DELIVERY","SOURCE","SINK"
COMPETING_REQUEST_FLAG	COMPREQ	1{ALPHANUMERIC}1	"Y" or "N"	If "Y", indicates there is one or more competing requests for this reservation. The competing request AREFs are listed in the SELLER_COMMENTS
CONTINUATION_FLAG	CONT	1{ALPHANUMERIC}1	"Y" or "N"	Indicates whether or not this record is a continuation

				from the previous record
CONTROL_AREA	AREA	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid name of a control area	A part of the power system with metered tie lines and capable of matching generation and load while meeting scheduled interchange. Location of Ancillary Services is my CONTROL_AREA.
CURTAILMENT_OPTIONS	CUROPT	0{ALPHANUMERIC}80	Free form text	Customer options, if any, to avoid curtailment
CUSTOMER_CODE	CUST	1{ALPHANUMERIC}6	Unique value, registered on TSIN.COM	Any entity (or its designated agent) that is eligible to view OASIS information, to execute a service agreement, and/or to receive transmission service.
CUSTOMER_COMMENTS	CUSTCOM	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 255	Free-form text	Informative text. For information to be communicated between the customer and seller.
CUSTOMER_DUNS	CUSTDUNS	9{NUMERIC}9	Unique DUNS number	Unique DUNS number for a Customer
CUSTOMER_EMAIL	CUSTEMAIL	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Valid Internet E-Mail address	Internet E-Mail address of Customer contact person
CUSTOMER_FAX	CUSTFAX	14{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Area code and telephone number, plus any extensions (aaa)-nnn-nnnn xnnnn	FAX phone number of Customer contact person
CUSTOMER_NAME	CUSTNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Name of Customer contact person
CUSTOMER_PHONE	CUSTPHON	14{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Area code and telephone number, plus any extensions (aaa)-nnn-nnnn xnnnn	Telephone of Customer contact person
DATA_ROWS	ROWS	1{NUMERIC} unlimited	Positive Number	Number of records (rows) of data exclusive of header information that are to be uploaded or downloaded in a file.
DATE_TIME_EFFECTIVE	TIMEEFCT	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time in seconds yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Date and time a message or service offer is in effect

DEAL_REF	DREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique value, Assigned by Customer	The unique reference assigned by a Customer to two or more service purchases to identify each of them as related to others in the same power service deal. These requests may be related to each other in time sequence through a single Provider, or as a series of wheels through multiple Providers, or a combination of both time and wheels. The User uses the DEAL_REF to uniquely identify a combination of requests relating to a particular deal.
DISCRETION_DESCRIPTION	DISCDESC	0{ALPHANUMERIC}1000	Free form text	A detailed description of the discretion being reported
ELEMENT_NAME	ELEMENT	1{ALPHANUMERIC}40	Valid Template element name	Template element name as indicated in data dictionary
EMPLOYEE_NAME	EMPNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Name of person who is transferring from one position to another
ERROR_MESSAGE	ERROR	1{ALPHANUMERIC}250	Free form text	Error message related to a RECORD_STATUS or REQUEST_STATUS
EVENT_ID	EVENTID	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	The EVENT_ID Data Element is any regional or interconnection-wide recognized security event identifier for events that are of greater scope than those administered locally by the Provider (e.g., a NERC Security Coordinator assigned identifier corresponding to a particular implementation of the NERC TLR procedure).
FACILITY_CLASS	FACLASS	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text, for example: TRANSFORMER, LINE, FLOWGATE Or as defined in the LIST Template	Type of limiting device such as ‘transformer’, ‘line’ or ‘flowgate’
FACILITY_LIMIT_TYPE	FACLIMTYP	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	thermal, stability, voltage or defined in LIST Template	For example: thermal, stability, voltage

FACILITY_LOCATION	FACLOC	0{ALPHANUMERIC}8	Free form text, for example: INTERNAL EXTERNAL Or as defined in the LIST Template	Location of facility that caused the interruption, either internal to the TP or external to the TP grid
FACILITY_NAME	FACNAME	0{ALPHANUMERIC}100	Free form text	Name of facility, such as name of path or name of flowgate
FORMER_COMPANY	FORMCO	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Former company of the person who is transferring
FORMER_DEPARTMENT	FORMDEPT	1{ALPHANUMERIC}52	Free form text	Former department of the person who is transferring
FORMER_POSITION	FORMPOS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Former position held by the person who is transferring
GCA_CODE	GCA	1{ALPHANUMERIC}4	Registered control area company code	Generator Control Area Code. Information from Tag
IMPACTED	IMPACTED	0{NUMERIC}4	Number	Indicates whether the reservation has been impacted by another reservation. For an original reservation this counter is 0. This counter is incremented by 1 by TSIP on the parent request when its ASSIGNMENT_REF is entered in any other reservation's REASSIGNED_REF or RELATED_REF or in entered in any reduction.
IMPACTING_REF	IMPACTREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique reference	IMPACTING_REF references the ASSIGNMENT_REF of the associated transmission reservation (if applicable) that caused the reduction in capacity
INITIATING_PARTY	INITPARTY	0{ALPHANUMERIC}4	Registered company code for a Transmission Provider, Security Coordinator or Control Area	Company code for company responsible for initiating execution of a transmission security procedure.
INTERFACE_TYPE	INTERFACE	0{ALPHANUMERIC}1	I,E	Type of interface define by path: Internal (I) to a control area or External (E) to a control area
LCA_CODE	LCACODE	0{ALPHANUMERIC}4	Valid registered control area	Load Control Area registered code. Information comes

			code	from tag
LIST_ITEM	ITEM	1{ALPHANUMERIC}50	Free form text	Item from LIST, such as list of SELLER, list of PATH_NAME, list of POINT_OF_RECEIPT, list of POINT_OF_DELIVERY, list of SERVICE_INCREMENT, list of TS_CLASS, list of TS_TYPE, list of TS_PERIOD, list of TS_WINDOW, list of TS_SUBCLASS, list of AS_TYPE, list of REQUEST_TYPE, list of ANC_SERVICE_POINT, list of FACILITY_CLASS, list of FACILITY_LIMIT_TYPE, list of PROCEDURE_NAME, list of SYSTEM_ATTIBUTE, list of SECURITY_TYPE, list of FACILITY_LOCATION, list of NERC_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY, list of OTHER_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY, list of CATEGORY, list of TEMPLATE, list of LIST
LIST_ITEM_DESCRIPTION	ITEMDESC	0{ALPHANUMERIC}100	Free form text	A detailed description of the LIST_ITEM
LIST_NAME	LIST	1{ALPHANUMERIC}50	LIST, SELLER, PATH, POR, POD, SERVICE_INCREMENT, TS_CLASS, TS_TYPE, TS_PERIOD, TS_SUBCLASS, AS_TYPE, NERC_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY, REQUEST_TYPE, ANC_SERVICE_POINT, FACILITY_CLASS, FACILITY_LIMIT_TYPE, PROCEDURE_NAME, SYSTEM_ATTRIBUTE, SECURITY_TYPE, FACILITY_LOCATION,	List of valid names for each of the types of lists. The minimum set of lists defined must be implemented.

			OTHER_CURTAILMENT_ PRIORITY, CATEGORY, TEMPLATE	
MESSAGE	MSG	1{ALPHANUMERIC}200	Free form text	An informative text message
MODIFYING_ COMPANY_CODE	MODCODE	1{ALPHANUMERIC}6	Registered company code for a TP, SC or CA	Contains the registered company code that modified the transaction, used in the audit Templates
MODIFYING_NAME	MODNAME	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	free form text	Contain the name of the person that modified the transaction, used in the audit Templates
MODIFICATION_REF	MODREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Valid ASSIGNMENT_REF	Forward pointer. Pointing to next reservation that replaces the current reservation
NEGOTIATED_PRICE_FL AG	NGPRIFLG	0{ALPHANUMERIC}1	H, L, or blank	Set to H if OFFER_PRICE is higher than the currently posted price; set to L if OFFER_PRICE is lower than the currently posted price
NERC_CURTAILMENT_P RIORITY	NERCURT	1{INTEGER}1	Integer	One of the NERC curtailment priorities, documented in LIST Template
NEW_COMPANY	NEWCO	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	New company of the person who is transferring Data Element
NEW_DEPARTMENT	NEWDEPT	1{ALPHANUMERIC}52	Free form text	New department of the person who is transferring
NEW_POSITION	NEWPOS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	New position held by the person who is transferring
OFFER_PRICE	OFFPR	1{NUMERIC}5 + "." + 2{NUMERIC}4	Positive number with 2 to 4 decimals	The current offered price of a Service in dollars and cents. Used by the Seller to indicate the offering price.
OFFER_START_TIME	OFFSTIME	0,16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Start time of the window during which a Customer may request a discounted offer. If null, no restrictions on the start of the offering time is implied (other than tariff requirements).
OFFER_STOP_TIME	OFFSPTIME	0,16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh	Stop time of the window during which a Customer may request a discounted offer. (Expiration time of an offer). If null, no restrictions on the end of the offering time is

			+mm+ss+tz	implied (other than tariff requirements).
OPTIONAL_CODE	N/A	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Unique path name within region	OPTIONAL_CODE - 25 chars, unique for Path. If used for directionality, then the first 12 characters shall represent POR, followed by >->, followed by 12 characters which shall represent POD. Used by PATH_NAME.
OTHER_CURTAILMENT_ PRIORITY	OTHCUR	0{ALPHANUMERIC}8	Valid Values: (Registered)	Other than NERC curtailment priorities, such as regional curtailment priorities. Suggested format region+number, for example MAPP4, WSCC7. Documented in LIST Template and registered with central registry.
OUTPUT_FORMAT	FMT	4{ALPHANUMERIC}4	HTML, DATA	Format of response: HTML = hypertext markup language for presentation using a web browser DATA = text for use in a downloaded file.
PATH_CODE	N/A	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique code for each path as defined by primary provider	Unique code within a Region for each path. Used by PATH_NAME
PATH_NAME	PATH	5{ALPHANUMERIC}50	Unique value	The unique name assigned to a single transmission line or the set of one or more parallel transmission lines whose power transfer capabilities are strongly interrelated and must be determined in aggregate. These lines are typically described as being on a path, corridor or interconnection in some regions, or as crossing an interface or cut-plane in other regions. Multiple lines may be owned by different parties and require prorating of capability shares. The name is constructed from the following codes, with each code separated by a "/". Trailing "/@ may be omitted, if there are no values for OPTION_CODE and SPARE_CODE: REGION_CODE - 2 chars, unique to OASIS System PRIMARY_PROVIDER_CODE - 4 chars, unique within Region PATH_CODE - 12 chars, unique for Primary Provider

				OPTIONAL_CODE - 25 chars, unique for Path. If used for directionality, then the first 12 characters shall represent POR, followed by >->, followed by 12 characters which shall represent POD SPARE_CODE - 3 chars.
POINT_OF_DELIVERY	POD	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12, Only non-numeric and non-alpha character allowed is ".".	Unique value within Primary Provider. Only special character allowed is ".", for example, ab.cde.123	Point of Delivery is one or more point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider's transmission system where capacity and/or energy transmitted by the Transmission Provider will be made available to the Receiving Party. This is used along with Point of Receipt to define a Path and direction of flow on that path. For internal paths, this would be a specific location(s) in the area. For an external path, this may be an area-to-area interface.
POINT_OF_RECEIPT	POR	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12 Only non-numeric and non-alpha character allowed is ".".	Unique value within Primary Provider. Only special character allowed is ".", for example, ab.cde.123	Point of Receipt is one or more point(s) of interconnection on the Transmission Provider's transmission system where capacity and/or energy transmitted will be made available to the Transmission Provider by the Delivering Party. This is used along with Point of Delivery to define a Path and direction of flow on that path. For internal paths, this would be a specific location(s) in the area. For an external path, this may be an area-to-area interface.
POSTING_NAME	POSTNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Name of person who is posting the information on the OASISNode
POSTING_REF	POSTREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique Value	Assigned by TSIP when Service or Message is received by TSIP. Unique reference can be used by the user to modify or delete the posting.
PRECONFIRMED	PRECONF	2{ALPHA}3	YES or NO	Used by Customer to preconfirm sale in Template TRANSREQUEST or ANCREQUEST. If customer indicates sale is preconfirmed, then the response is YES and the customer does not need to confirm the sale.
PRICE_UNITS	UNITS	0(ALPHA)20	Free form text	The units used for CEILING_PRICE, OFFER_PRICE,

				and BID_PRICE. Examples: $/MWhr, $/MWmonth
PRIMARY_PROVIDER_CODE	PROVIDER	1{ALPHANUMERIC}4	Unique code	Unique code for each Primary Provider. Used by PATH_NAME and in URL. Registered as part of URL at www.tsin.com.
PRIMARY_PROVIDER_COMMENTS	PPROVCOM	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 255	Free-form text	Informative text. Usually entered by the Primary Provider through a back end system. For information communicated between primary transmission provider and all other parties.
PRIMARY_PROVIDER_DUNS	PPROVDUNS	9{NUMERIC}9	Valid DUNS number	Unique code for each Primary. Provided by Dun and Bradstreet.
PROCEDURE_NAME	PROCNAME	0{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Valid Names: NERC TLR WSCC USF {Registered}	Name of a transmission security procedure: - NERC TLR as defined in NERC Policy 9 - WSCC USF as defined in WSCC Policy - Local procedure as registered by Transmission Providers
PROCEDURE_LEVEL	PROCLVL	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Valid Levels: {NERC TLR Levels} {WSCC USF Levels} {Registered}	Levels or stages associated with actions to be taken in implementation of a transmission security procedure as defined in: - NERC Policy 9 for the NERC TLR procedure - WSCC Policy for the WSCC USF procedure - Local procedure as registered by Transmission Providers
PROVIDER_ACTION	PROVACT	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text, for example: DENIED CURTAILED INTERRUPTED	PROVIDER_ACTION indicates the particular action taken by the Transmission Provider with respect to the scheduled transaction; specific values to be returned are, DENIED if the schedule was not started as requested, CURTAILED if the scheduled MW was limited for reliability reasons, or INTERRUPTED if the scheduled MW was limited for economic reasons.
REASSIGNED_CAPACIT	RASCAP	1{NUMERIC}12	Positive number, cannot	The amount of transfer capability that was reassigned

Y			exceed previous assigned capacity	from one entity to another.
REASSIGNED_REF	REREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique value	REASSIGNED_REF contains the ASSIGNMENT_REF of any preceding (parent) requests that are affected by this request. Used only for secondary market sales.
REASSIGNED_START_TIME	RESSTIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh+tz	Beginning date and time of the reassigned transmission service
REASSIGNED_STOP_TIME	RESSPTIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time to hour: yyyy+mo+dd+hh+tz	Date and time of the end of the transmission service that is reassigned to another User.
RECORD_STATUS	RECSTATUS	1{NUMERIC}3	Error number	Record status indicating record was successful or error code if unsuccessful. 200 = Successful
RECORD_TYPE	RECTYPE	1{ALPHA}1	Valid Types: D	Indicates the type of information reported in a response record generated by an audit Template. "I" designates information as it was initially inserted (posted) on OASIS; "U" designates information updated (modified) on OASIS; "D" designates deleted information as it appeared on OASIS just prior to being deleted (as appropriate).
REDUCTION_REASON	REDREAS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}50	Free form text	Reason for the reduction
REDUCTION_TYPE	REDTYPE	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	Type of reduction such as REDIRECT, INTERRUPTION, RESALE, DISPLACEMENT
REGION_CODE	N/A	1{ALPHANUMERIC}2	Unique within OASIS System	Defined for NERC regions, with the following defined: E - ECAR I - MAIN S - SERC T - ERCOT A - MAPP P - SPP

				M - MAAC N - NPCC W - WSCC F - FRCC Second character or digit reserved for subregion id as defined by each region.
RELATED_REF	RELREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique reference	Contains the ASSIGNMENT_REF of any preceding (parent) requests that are affected by this request
REQUEST_REF	RREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique value	A reference uniquely assigned by a Customer to a request for service from a Provider.
REQUEST_STATUS	RSTATUS	1{NUMERIC}3	Error number	Message status indicating message was successful (if all RECORD_STATUS show success) or error code if any RECORD_STATUS showed unsuccessful. 200 = Successful
REQUEST_TYPE	REQTYPE	1{ALPHA}30	Valid Types: ORIGINAL RESALE RENEWAL MATCHING DEFERRAL REDIRECT {Registered}	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 {registered} – Primary Transmission Provider's may register values for REQUEST_TYPE to implement specific provisions of their Tariffs.
RESPONSE_TIME_LIMIT	RESPTL	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time to	Date and time to seconds by when a response must be

			seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	received from a Customer
RESPONSIBLE_PARTY	PARTY	1{ALPHANUMERIC}4	Registered company code for a Transmission Provider, Security Coordinator or Control Area	The company code of the entity responsible for administering a transmission security procedure.
RESPONSIBLE_PARTY_NAME	PARTNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	The name of the person responsible for granting the discretion.
RETURN_TZ	TZ	2{ALPHANUMERIC}2	AD, AS, PD, PS, ED, ES, MD, MS, CD,CS, UT	A time zone code, indicating the base time zone, and whether daylight saving time is to be used. This field may be set by a Customer in a query. Returned date and time data is converted to this time zone.
SALE_REF	SREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Unique value	Identifier which is set by seller (including Primary Provider) when posting a service for sale
SCHEDULE_GRANTED	SCHEDGRNTED	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	SCHEDULE_GRANTED reflects the MW value of energy actually scheduled by the Transmission Provider at either the point of receipt or delivery, whichever is larger, over the START_TIME/STOP_TIME time interval
SCHEDULE_LIMIT	SCHEDULELIM	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	SCHEDULE_LIMIT reflects the **maximum** MW value over the START_TIME/STOP_TIME interval that the Provider has determined can be scheduled
SCHEDULE_PRIORITY	SPRIORITY	0{NUMERIC}2	Positive Number	SCHEDULE_PRIORITY identifies the relative priority of this particular interchange transaction as compared to all other scheduled transactions with respect to the application of curtailments or interruptions. SCHEDULE_PRIORITY would typically reflect the curtailment priority Data Elements associated with the OASIS transmission reservation used to support the schedule (i.e., NERC_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY or

				OTHER_CURTAILMENT_PRIORITY).
SCHEDULE_REF	SCHDREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Unique reference	Unique reference assigned by Transmission Provider to a posting of a schedule information
SCHEDULE_REQUESTED	SCHEDULEREQ	0{NUMERIC}12	Non-negative number in units of MW	Scheduled energy requested by the Transmission Customer (TC)
SECURITY_REF	SECREF	1{ALPHANUMERIC}10	Unique value	Unique value generated by company initiating the security for each security event in the SECURITY Template.
SECURITY_TYPE	SECTYPE	1{ALPHANUMERIC}	Valid Values: OUTAGE LIMIT	SECURITY_TYPE identifies the type of information posted for the event; restricted values are OUTAGE for postings reflecting the state of critical transmission facilities, and LIMIT for postings reflecting the implementation of security procedures to limit or reduce scheduled transactions.
SELLER_CODE	SELLER	1{ALPHANUMERIC}6	Unique value	Organization name of Primary Provider or Reseller.
SELLER_COMMENTS	SELCOM	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 255	Free-form text	Informative text provided by the Seller. For information communicated between the seller (either Primary Provider or reseller) to the customer of the services.
SELLER_DUNS	SELDUNS	9{NUMERIC}9	Valid DUNS number	Unique Data Universal Numbering System provided by Dun and Bradstreet. Code for a Primary Provider or Seller.
SELLER_EMAIL	SELEMAIL	5{ALPHANUMERIC}60	Valid network reference	E-Mail address of Seller contact person
SELLER_FAX	SELFAX	14{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Area code and telephone number, plus any extensions Example: (aaa)-nnn-nnnn xnnnn	The fax telephone number for contact person at Seller.
SELLER_NAME	SELNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Free form text	The name of an individual contact person at the Seller.
SELLER_PHONE	SELPHONE	14{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Area code and telephone	The telephone number of a contact person as a Seller

			number, plus any extensions (aaa)-nnn-nnnn xnnnn	
SELLER_REF	SELREF	0{ALPHANUMERIC}12	Free-form text	Identifier which is set by seller (including Primary Provider) to uniquely identify reservation requests for seller's own internal use
SERVICE_DESCRIPTION	SVCDESC	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 200	Free-form text	Information regarding a service.
SERVICE_INCREMENT	SRVINCR	1{ALPHANUMERIC}8	Valid increments · HOURLY · Daily · Weekly · Monthly · Yearly · {Registered}	The transmission service increments provided. Five are pre-defined, while additional increments can be used if they are registered on TSIN.COM and shown in the Provider's LIST Template
SERVICE_NAME	SVCNAME	1{ALPHANUMERIC} 25	Free-form text	Name of service affected by the discretionary action
SERVICE_TYPE	SVCTYPE	1{ALPHANUMERIC} 25	Free-form text	Type of service affected by the discretionary action.
SINK	SINK	0{ALPHANUMERIC}14	Valid area name	The area in which the SINK is located.
SOURCE	SOURCE	0{ALPHANUMERIC}14	Valid area name	The area in which the SOURCE is located.
SPARE_CODE	N/A	0{ALPHANUMERIC}3	Defined by region	Spare code to be used at a later time. Used by PATH_NAME
STANDARDS_OF_CONDUCT_ISSUES	STDISSUE	0{ALPHANUMERIC}800	Free-form text	Issues that were in violation of the FERC Standards of Conduct. This text may include a reference pointer to a more detailed description.
START_TIME	STIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Start date and clock time of a service. When used as a Query Variable, it requires the return of all items whose Stop time is after the Start time. Note that for some Templates when used as a Query Variable the time may be only valid up to the hour, day or month. If more data is given than is valid, the hour, day or month will be used to make the date and time

				inclusive, i.e. date or time will be truncated to valid hour, day or month.
START_TIME_POSTED	STIMEP	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Query parameter to indicate all the records are to be retrieved that were posted on or after this time.
START_TIME_QUEUED	STIMEQ	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Start date and clock time of a service, used for requesting transactions queued after this time
STATUS	STATUS	5{ALPHANUMERIC}25	Valid field (QUEUED, INVALID, RECEIVED, STUDY, REBID, COUNTEROFFER, DECLINED, SUPERSEDED, ACCEPTED, REFUSED, CONFIRMED, WITHDRAWN, DISPLACED, ANNULLED, RETRACTED)	initial status assigned by TSIP on receipt of "customer services purchase request". assigned by TSIP or Provider indicating an invalid field in the request, such as improper POR, POD, source, sink, etc. (Final state). assigned by Provider or Seller to acknowledge QUEUED requests and indicate the service request is being evaluated, including for completing the required ancillary services. assigned by Provider or Seller to indicate some level of study is required or being performed to evaluate service request. assigned by Provider or Seller to indicate service request has been denied due to lack of availability of transmission capability. SELLER_COMMENTS should be used to communicate details for denial of service. (Final state).
STATUS (cont.)				ER= assigned by Provider or Seller to indicate that a new OFFER_PRICE is being proposed or that CAPACITY_GRANTED is less than CAPACITY_REQUESTEDREBID =

	assigned by Customer to indicate that a new BID_PRICE is being proposed. = assigned by Provider or Seller when a request which has not yet been confirmed is preempted by another reservation request. (Final state). assigned by Provider or Seller to indicate the service request at the designated OFFER_PRICE and CAPACITY_GRANTED have been approved/accepted. If the reservation request was submitted PRECONFIRMED and CAPACITY_GRANTED is equal to CAPACITY_REQUESTED, the TSIP shall immediately set the reservation status to CONFIRMED. Depending upon the type of ancillary services required, the Seller may or may not require all ancillary service reservations to be completed before accepting a request.
STATUS (cont.)	DECLINED = assigned by the Provider or Seller to indicate that the terms and conditions, such as the BID_PRICE, are unacceptable and that negotiations are terminated or that contractual terms have not been met. (Final state). RETRACTED = assigned by Provider or Seller when the Customer fails to confirm or withdraw an accepted updated offer within the required time period. (Final state). WITHDRAWN =assigned by the Customer at any point in request evaluation to withdraw the request from any further action. (Final state). CONFIRMED = assigned by the Customer in response to

				the Provider or Seller posting "ACCEPTED" status, to confirm service. Once a request has been "CONFIRMED", a transmission service reservation exits. (Final state, unless overridden by DISPLACED or ANNULLED state). DISPLACED = assigned by Provider or Seller when a "CONFIRMED" reservation from a Customer is displaced by a higher priority request, and the Customer is not offered or has not exercised right of first refusal (i.e. refused to
STATUS_COMMENTS	STACOM	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 255	Free form text	Informative: For information to be communicated by any party to all other parties.
STATUS_NOTIFICATION	STATNOT	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 200	http://URL:portnumber/direc otry/cgi script/query parameters or Mailto: <*e-mail address*>	The STATUS_NOTIFICATION Data Element shall contain the protocol field "http:", which designates the notification method/protocol to be used, followed by all resource location information required; the target domain name and port designations shall be inserted into the notification URL based on the Customer's Company registration information. The resource location information may include directory information, cgi script identifiers and URL encoded query string name/value pairs as required by the Customer's application. or mailto and email address for the status information the Customer wants to receive upon a change in STATUS of transstatus, or ancstatus
STOP_TIME	SPTIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Stop date and clock time. When used as a Query Variable, it requires the return of all items which start before the Stop time. Note that for some Templates when used as a Query Variable the time may be only valid up to the hour, day or month. If more data is given than is valid, the hour, day or month will be used to make the date and time inclusive, i.e. date or time will be increased to include STOP_TIME.

STOP_TIME_POSTED	STPTIMEP	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Query parameter to indicate all the records are to be retrieved that were posted on or before this time.
STOP_TIME_QUEUED	SPTIMEQ	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Stop date and clock time, used for requesting transactions queued before this time
SUBJECT	SUBJ	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 80	Free form text	Informative text used to summarize a topic in a message
SYSTEM_ATTRIBUTE	SYSATTR	0{ALPHANUMERIC}15	Valid values: CBM TRM TTC NATC RATC or listed in the LIST Template	Type of system data viewed by SYSTEMDATA Template: CBM – Capacity Benefit Margin TRM – Transmission Reliability Margin TTC – Total Transmission Capability NATC – Non-recallable (Firm) Available Transmission Capability RATC – Recallable (Non-firm) Available Transmission Capability {registered} – Provider specific registered name for the data posted
TARIFF_REFERENCE	TARIFF	0{ALPHANUMERIC} 150	Free form text. Name and description of Tariff	Tariffs approved by FERC
TEMPLATE	TEMPL	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid Name of Template from Section 4.3 or from LIST Template	The name of a logical collection of DATA_ELEMENTS in a User's interaction with an OASIS Node.
TIME_OF_LAST_UPDATE	TLUPDATE	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Date and time to seconds that data was last updated. May be used to search data updated since a specific point in time.
TIME_POSTED	TIMEPST	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh	Date and time a message is posted

			+mm+ss+tz	
TIME_QUEUED	TIMEQ	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid Date and Time to seconds: yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Date and time that the request was queued
TIME_STAMP	TSTAMP	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and Time to seconds yyyy+mo+dd+hh+mm+ss+tz	Time data is created
TRANSACTION_ID	TRANSID	1{ALPHANUMERIC}30	Free form text	Identifier associated with an interchange transaction that may span multiple SCHEDULE_REF records. May be the NERC Tag id as specified in the NERC Electronic Tagging Functional Specification.
TS_CLASS	TSCLASS	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid classes: · FIRM · NON-FIRM · TTC · SECONDARY · Registered}	The transmission service classes provided. Four are pre-defined, while additional classes can be used if they are registered on TSIN.COM and shown in the Provider's LIST Template page. SECONDARY is defined as alternate points of receipt or delivery for POINT_TO_POINT, or as nondesignated resources for NETWORK service.
TS_PERIOD	TSPER	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid periods: · ON_PEAK · OFF_PEAK · FULL_PERIOD · {Registered}	The transmission service periods provided. Three are pre-defined, while additional periods can be used if they are registered on TSIN.COM and shown in the Provider's LIST Template
TS_SUBCLASS	TSSUBC	0{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Free Form	The transmission service subclasses provided. These are freeform.
TS_TYPE	TSTYPE	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid types · POINT_TO_POINT · NETWORK · ATC · {Registered}	The transmission service types provided. Three are pre-defined, while additional types can be used if they are registered on TSIN.COM and shown in the Provider's LIST Template
TS_WINDOW	TSWIND	1{ALPHANUMERIC}20	Valid windows · FIXED	The transmission service windows provided. Four are pre-defined, while additional windows can be used if

			· SLIDING · EXTENDED · NEXT_INCREMENT · {Registered }	they are registered on TSIN.COM and shown in the Provider's LIST Template
TZ	TZ	2{ALPHANUMERIC}2	Valid time zone and indication whether daylight savings time is to be used	Time zones: Atlantic time = AD, AS Eastern time = ED, ES Central time = CD, CS Mountain time = MD, MS Pacific time = PD, PS Universal time = UT
VALID_FROM_TIME	VALFTIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Date and time after which the message is valid
VALID_TO_TIME	VALTTIME	16{ALPHANUMERIC}16	Valid date and time yyyy+mo+dd+hh +mm+ss+tz	Date and time before which the message is valid
VERSION	VER	1{REAL NUMBER}6	Range of 1.0 to 9999.9	Specifies which version of the OASIS Standards and Communication Protocol to use when interpreting the request

Attachment A

OASIS IA Issues

This document has been created by the OSC to provide the industry with a description of issues related to the current implementation of OASIS. Many of these issues are documented in the form of a question that should be answered by the appropriate group(s). The OSC has categorized the issues (See []). The issues are in no particular order.

1. Additional Standardization in OASIS Phase 1A

Should additional standards be written for OASIS 1A while beginning OASIS Phase II initiatives? [General]

2. GUI Issue/Navigation

Over the years there has been debate over the standardization of the HTML interface to OASIS. HTML "look & feel" requirements were intentionally left out of the S&CP.

The overwhelming majority of the OASIS How Working Group opposed the standardization of the HTML interface to OASIS. The reality is that, with the standardization of the CSV templates across OASIS nodes, vendors have the ability to provide a single interface to all OASIS nodes.

The GUI issue may have deeper roots in customer complaints and "free" OASIS usage. In other words, users of OASIS want a single "look & feel" and they want it at no cost.

If standards were made concerning the HTML interface to OASIS, how would they be policed? What would be the scope of these standards? Would providers have the ability to offer a standard interface as well as an enhanced interface? [General]

3. Output Formats

Should additional output formats, such as XML, be added to the S&CP? [Technical, Specification Change]

4. INFO.HTM

The posting of information in the INFO.HTM file is inconsistent. The availability of the file across providers is also inconsistent.

Should additional standards be written to clarify the information and design of INFO.HTM? How should non-compliance be monitored? [Clarification]

5. Posting of Schedules

There is a need for compliance on the use of the OASIS template "scheduledetail" for queries and responses associated with schedules and curtailments/interruptions (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.1). This is the template where FERC requires information specific to an individual schedule. There is a tendency to use the tag for this information; however, the OASIS data is currently the required source for audit information associated with schedules and curtailments/interruptions. [Compliance]

6. TLR & Curtailment Posting

There is a need for compliance on use of the OASIS template "security" for queries and responses associated with security events such as curtailments or TLR's (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.2). This is the template where FERC requires information specific to the event, such as facilities involved, start time of the event, etc. Currently, the NERC website provides a central repository for such information associated with the Eastern Interconnection. There is a need to add Western Interconnection information to this repository. [Compliance]

7. Posting of Advertisements

Should the posting of related and/or unrelated advertisements be allowed on OASIS nodes? [Clarification]

8. Upgrade Planning & Progression

Should OASIS changes be incremental? Who determines if a modification is mandatory or voluntary or both? If a modification is voluntary, how can compliance be monitored? [General]

9. Responsibility Determination

Who is responsible for the categorization of issues? For example, given an issue, who determines if it is an implementation issue, a compliance issue, or a technical issue? [General]

10. Redirect of Transmission Service

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. [Specification Change, Business Practice]

11. Recalls of Transmission Service

Recall allows a provider to reduce the capacity or duration of a transmission request. The issue with recalls concerns implementation and may be an issue to address at the provider/vendor level. However, clarification is needed.

When a provider recalls a transmission request that is a REDIRECT, should capacity be returned to the impacted request? When a provider recalls any impacting request type, should capacity be returned to the impacted request? If so, should a provider post reductions for the entire "chain" of requests? [Business Practices]

12. 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 this 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.

Does there need to be a standard to limit these issues? Will FERC Order 605 address this issue? [Business Practice]

13. Population of System Data

There is a need for compliance with the S&CP on use of the OASIS template "systemdata" for queries and responses associated with ATC/TTC, etc. (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.4).

This is the template that must be populated in order to meet FERC requirements associated with uploads and downloads of ATC/TTC data. Prior to publication of the S&CP version 1.4, the S&CP required provision of ATC/TTC data through use of the "transoffering" template.

When FERC required CBM data on OASIS, uploads and downloads of CBM were combined with all other system attribute data through the use of "systemdata". At the same time, use of "transoffering" for ATC/TTC data became optional. [Clarification, Compliance]

14. Ancillary Service Requests and Purchases

There is a need for compliance on use of the several ancillary services templates in OASIS for queries and responses associated with the sale and purchase of ancillary services. FERC requires this under Order 889, and as revised. This priority may be lower due to the complexities involved and chaos in the industry associated with ancillary services, in addition to the somewhat rigid methodology provided for in the current OASIS S&CP. This will also be a requirement under OASIS II. [Compliance]

15. ATC Updates

There is a need to revisit the FERC requirement for ATC adjustments and posting updates. In Order 638, FERC requires adjustments to ATC off-line (internally) when the Transmission Provider accepts reservation requests and then on-line, following confirmation, the ATC posting is to be updated. FERC reasoned that use of this two-step method should reduce the number of accepted requests that will be denied service. This methodology tends to encourage delayed acceptance responses from Transmission Providers and has been a trigger for discontent expressed by marketers.

Over the last 3–4 years, there have been significant advances in the automation of backend systems, including calculation of ATC, which interface with OASIS. Revision of ATC postings can be made earlier now and with more certainty than before, so Transmission Providers can avoid the denials of service that once were more frequent due to ATC calculation uncertainties. A pilot project should be designed to test the concerns surrounding denial of service under a one-step method where ATC would only be adjusted upon confirmation. [Business Practice]

16. NAESB Implementation of a Compliance Program

Should an OASIS Compliance program be implemented? [Compliance]

17. Announcing / Posting of OASIS Outages

OASIS Outage posting is inconsistent across OASIS nodes. Some nodes send messages to an email list, such as tsin@nerc.com or osc@nerc.com. Other nodes send a message to a list managed by that TSIP.

Section 4.3.10.1 of the S&CP requires providers to post outages "When the OASIS node is out of service and transmission requests are received by the TP by phone or fax." Using the message template, OASIS users can download this information. All other postings of outages are at the discretion of the provider.

The reality is that many providers leave the posting of node outages to the TSIP. Therefore, the provider has the obligation to make sure that the TSIP is posting outage information on the provider's behalf.

The message functionality was added to provide a standard for the posting of specific messages, such as node outage information. All OASIS outages can be posted using this standard and customers will have unilateral access to this data using the message template.

Should additional standards be implemented? How can compliance with this requirement be monitored? [Specification Change]

18. Standardized Process for NITS service on OASIS

Overall problem of misuse the different status indicators, e.g. setting a request to REFUSED because the request was incomplete. There is a need for a uniform interpretation of the S&CP. Specifically, making sure that similar conventions and data definitions are employed on all nodes. [Compliance]
Examples:

Standardized process for NITS service on OASIS:
a) Initial service application procedure
b) Designation of network resources
c) Addition of network resources
d) Elimination of network resources
[Business Practice – Specification Change]

Some providers post things in "blocks" (i.e., an on-peak block), while others post everything in hourly increments (i.e., 24 discrete values). Another might be that some providers respond to a TRANSSTATUS by using CAPACITY REQUESTED and STATUS to allow a customer to derive CAPACITY_GRANTED, while other providers specifically indicate CAPACITY_GRANTED(and some only use CAPACITY_GRANTED if it differs from CAPACITY_REQUESTED).

There are different implementations all have their own unique flavor that have to be coded around. "If PROVIDER =" type statements must be written in order to catch all the node-specific implementation details. Obviously you can write exception rules to deal with it, but you shouldn't have to.
If we did some standard queries against all the nodes and compared the data, we'd probably find some interesting differences. If there are valid reasons for the differences, then they should be codified in the S&CP or in Order 638. If not, they should be clarified to ensure uniform interpretation and the nodes modified to meet the clarified S&CP. [Compliance, Business Practices]

The standardization issue above is probably a good idea but it might be a little late unless we see the existence of OASIS according to the S&CP 1.4 continuing more than a couple of more years.

The key question is, is it a matter of S&CP 1.4 implementation (i.e., template access) or is it a really a matter of a TP's tariff (i.e., data content). It would not seem you could affect change to the latter (e.g., your reference to "block" vs. hourly), only the first (e.g., element name usage discrepancies).

Many solutions and associated support systems have been built around the different interpretations and implementations as they are today. I don't know if companies would be inclined to incur the cost to make significant changes.

In addition, I believe a submission to FERC would be required since they are the ones in control of the specification and I believe any clarification should become part of the specification. A validation suite should be developed. [Compliance, Business Practice]

19. Post Reference Field

The post reference is a reference number that must identify the offers being posted on OASIS. The offer posting is in fact a combination of the ATC and the system data, reservations and the price information. When this data is combined to present the offers on the system the post reference has no real meaning, as it is not clear which of the base items posting identifier is to be used. This worked fine in the past when the system data and the offers were not posted separately. This is a change or a clarification on the purpose of the post ref field. [Specification Change]

20. Other Items

1) System Data

There is a need for compliance with the S&CP on use of the OASIS template "systemdata" for queries and responses associated with ATC/TTC, etc. (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.4).

This is the template that must be populated in order to meet FERC requirements associated with uploads and downloads of ATC/TTC data. Prior to publication of the S&CP version 1.4, the S&CP required provision of ATC/TTC data through use of the "transoffering" template.

When FERC required CBM data on OASIS, uploads and downloads of CBM were combined with all other system attribute data through the use of "systemdata." At the same time, use of "transoffering" for ATC/TTC data became optional.

2) Schedule Details

There is a need for compliance on the use of the OASIS template "scheduledetail" for queries and responses associated with schedules and curtailments/interruptions (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.1). This is the template where FERC requires information specific to an individual schedule. There is a tendency to use the tag for this information; however, the OASIS data is currently the required source for audit information associated with schedules and curtailments/interruptions.

3) Security Events

There is a need for compliance on use of the OASIS template "security" for queries and responses associated with security events such as curtailments or TLR's (see OASIS S&CP section 4.3.4.2). This is the template where FERC requires information specific to the event, such as facilities involved, start time of the event, etc. Currently, the NERC website provides a central repository for such information associated with the Eastern Interconnection. There is a need to add Western Interconnection information to this repository.

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5) ATC Updates

There is a need to revisit the FERC requirement for ATC adjustments and posting updates. In Order 638, FERC requires adjustments to ATC off line (internally) when the Transmission Provider accepts reservation requests and then on line, following confirmation, the ATC posting is to be updated. FERC reasoned that use of this 2-step method should reduce the number of accepted requests that will be denied service. This methodology tends to encourage delayed acceptance responses from Transmission Providers and has been a trigger for discontent expressed by marketers.

Over the last 3–4 years, there have been significant advances in the automation of backend systems, including calculation of ATC, which interface with OASIS. Revision of ATC postings can be made earlier now and with more certainty than before, so Transmission Providers can avoid the denials of service that once were more frequent due to ATC calculation uncertainties. A pilot project should be designed to test the concerns surrounding denial of service under a one-step method where ATC would only be adjusted upon confirmation.

6) Naming Standardization

Standardization for items such as service points is a continuing problem in OASIS and should be addressed.