

Attachment I

2.12 Back-Up Operation

2.12.1 Back-Up Operation Procedures:

The ISO shall maintain Back-Up Operation procedures that will carry out the intent and purposes of this ISO OATT, to the extent practical, in circumstances under which the normal communications or computer systems of the ISO are not fully functional. Such procedures shall include testing requirements and training for the ISO staff, and Transmission Owners. If a communication or computer system malfunction results in the ISO's inability to operate the NYCA in accordance with ISO Procedures or under approved testing procedures, the ISO will direct the Transmission Owners to assume the responsibility to operate their respective systems in accordance with Good Utility Practice to facilitate the operation of the NYCA in a safe and reliable manner.

The Transmission Owners will continue to operate their respective systems until such time that the ISO is ready to resume control. During Back-Up Operation, the Transmission Owner control centers will operate to maintain the Desired Net Interchange ("DNI") within each Transmission District. Generator Bid curves will be provided by the ISO to the individual Transmission Owners in order to permit dispatch by the Transmission Owners subject to the Transmission Owner code of conduct. Normal Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market operations may be halted if required.

2.12.2 Market Participant and Transmission Customer Obligations:

During Back-Up Operation, Transmission Customers and other Market Participants shall comply with any and all instructions and orders issued by the ISO or the Transmission Owners.

2.12.3 Billing and Settlement:

In the event that Back-Up Operation is implemented, the billing and settlement procedures contained in Section 2.7 of this ISO OATT shall apply only to the extent they can be implemented by the Back-Up Operation procedures. The ISO will develop and apply as necessary modified billing and settlement procedures for use under the specific circumstances that required Back-Up Operation. The ISO shall gather necessary information, manually reconstruct the billing information as soon as practical, and submit invoices to Transmission Customers. The ISO shall be under no obligation to comply with the billing procedure time limits specified in Article 2.7. Neither the ISO nor the Transmission Owners shall be liable, under any circumstances, for any economic losses suffered by any Transmission Customer, Market Participant, or third party, resulting from the implementation by the ISO of Back-Up Operation or from compliance with orders issued by the ISO or Transmission Owners that were necessary to operate the NYCA in a safe and reliable manner. Such orders may include, without limitation, instructions to generation facilities to increase or decrease output, and instructions to Load to reduce or interrupt service.

2.13 Emergency Notification:

The ISO shall notify the Commission and the PSC one business day after declaring a Major Emergency.

4.6 Load Shedding and Curtailments

4.6.1 Procedures:

The ISO and the Transmission Owners shall maintain Load Shedding and Curtailment procedures pursuant to the Network Operating Agreement with the objective of responding to contingencies on the NYS Transmission System. The parties will implement such programs during any period when the ISO determines that a system contingency exists and such procedures are necessary to alleviate such contingency. The ISO will notify all affected Network Customers in a timely manner of any scheduled Curtailment.

4.6.2 Transmission Constraints:

During any period when the ISO determines that a transmission Constraint exists on the NYS Transmission System, and such Constraint may impair the reliability of the NYS Transmission System, the ISO will dispatch generation resources on a least-cost basis in accordance with the provisions of Attachment J. When applicable, the ISO will follow the LEER Procedure, referenced in Section 3.1.6, which is incorporated by reference herein. If the ISO is required to Curtail Transmission Service as a result of a TLR event, the ISO will perform such Curtailment in accordance with the NERC TLR Procedure. Any redispatch under this Section may not unduly discriminate between the Transmission Owner's use of the NYS Transmission System on behalf of its Native Load Customers and any Network Customer's use of the NYS Transmission System to serve its designated Network Load.

4.6.3 Cost Responsibility for Relieving Transmission Constraints:

Whenever the ISO implements least-cost redispatch procedures in response to a transmission Constraint, all Transmission Customers and Network Customers will bear the costs

of such redispatch in accordance with Attachment J.

4.6.4 Curtailments of Scheduled Deliveries:

If a transmission Constraint on the NYS Transmission System cannot be relieved through the implementation of least-cost redispatch procedures and the ISO determines that it is necessary to Curtail scheduled deliveries, the parties shall Curtail such schedules in accordance with the Network Operating Agreement.

4.6.5 Allocation of Curtailments:

The ISO shall, on a non-discriminatory basis, Curtail the Transaction(s) that effectively relieve the Constraint. However, to the extent practicable and consistent with Good Utility Practice, any Curtailment will be shared by the Transmission Owners and Network Customers in proportion to their respective Load Ratio Shares. The ISO shall not direct Network Customers to Curtail schedules to an extent greater than the ISO would Curtail the Transmission Owners' schedules under similar circumstances.

4.6.6 Load Shedding:

To the extent that a system contingency exists on the NYS Transmission System and the ISO determines that it is necessary to shed load, the parties shall shed load in accordance with previously established procedures under the Network Operating Agreement.

4.6.7 System Reliability:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Tariff, the ISO reserves the right, consistent with Good Utility Practice and on a non-discriminatory basis, to Curtail Network Integration Transmission Service without liability on the ISO's and/or Transmission Owner's part for the purpose of the Transmission Owners making necessary adjustments to, changes in, or repairs on

their lines, substations and facilities, and in cases where the continuance of Network Integration Transmission Service would endanger persons or property. In the event of any adverse condition(s) or disturbance(s) on the NYS Transmission System or on any other system(s) directly or indirectly interconnected with the NYS Transmission System, the ISO, consistent with Good Utility Practice, also may Curtail Network Integration Transmission Service in order to (i) limit the extent or damage of the adverse condition(s) or disturbance(s), (ii) prevent damage to generating or transmission facilities, or (iii) expedite restoration of service. The ISO will give the Network Customer as much advance notice as is practicable in the event of such Curtailment. Any Curtailment of Network Integration Transmission Service will be not unduly discriminatory relative to the Transmission Owners' use of the NYS Transmission System on behalf of its Native Load Customers. The ISO shall specify the rate treatment and all related terms and conditions applicable in the event that the Network Customer fails to respond to established Load Shedding and Curtailment procedures.

9 Attachment C - Methodology to Assess Available Transfer Capability

The ISO shall calculate Firm and Non-Firm Available Transfer Capability ("ATC") according to the procedures set forth in this Attachment C which adopts the "Rated System Path Methodology" established by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation's Reliability Standard MOD-029-1a, or its successors.. Additional information and detail shall be set forth in the ISO's ATC Implementation Document ("ATCID").

9.1 Overview

The ISO shall calculate and post ATC values for its Internal and External Interfaces and for Scheduled Lines. The ISO's Interfaces represent a defined set of transmission facilities that separate Locational Based Marginal Pricing (LBMP) Load Zones within the New York Control Area and that separate the New York Control Area from adjacent Control Areas. External Interfaces may be represented by one or more Proxy Generator Buses for scheduling and dispatching purposes. Each Proxy Generator Bus may be associated with distinct, posted ATC values. Scheduled Lines represent a transmission facility or set of transmission facilities that provide a separate scheduling path interconnecting the ISO to an adjacent Control Area. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator bus for which the ISO separately posts ATC.

Hourly ATCs for the current day and for the next six days, and daily and monthly ATCs shall be calculated for all External Interfaces and for Scheduled Lines. Specifically, for External Interfaces and for all Scheduled Lines, the ISO shall calculate: (i) hourly ATC values for at least the next forty eight hours; (ii) daily values for at least the next thirty one calendar days; and (iii) monthly values for at least the next twelve months (*i.e.*, months 2-13). For External Interfaces and for all Scheduled Lines, the ISO shall recalculate ATC at a minimum on the following frequency, unless none of the calculated values identified in its ATC equation have changed: (i) for hourly values, once per hour (subject to the exception in MOD-001-1a which allows transmission service providers up to 175 hours per year during which calculations are not required); (ii) for daily values, once per day; and (iii) for monthly values, once per week. Hourly ATCs shall be calculated for all Internal Interfaces for the current day and for the next day. To the extent necessary for compliance with MOD-001-1a, the ISO: (i) accounts for the impacts of

its internal congestion on its external interfaces as accurately as possible; and (ii) calculates internal flows in order to fulfill its obligation to calculate external flows. External ATC calculations shall be performed with models that depict system conditions consistent with the expected internal flows.

The ISO's calculation of ATC shall reflect its provision of transmission service under an LBMP system pursuant to the schedules produced by its Day-Ahead Market software (the "Security Constrained Unit Commitment" ("SCUC")) and Real-Time Market software (the "Real Time Commitment" ("RTC")) in the form of "Transmission Flow Utilization" information which is incorporated into the ISO's ATC equation as specified in sections 9.2 and 9.4, below.

The ISO continuously redispatches all resources subject to its control in order to meet Load and to accommodate requests for Firm Transmission Service through the use of SCUC, RTC, and its Real-Time Dispatch software. If the posted ATC value for an Interface is zero that is an indication that the Interface is congested. The ISO may, however, still be able to provide additional Firm Transmission Service over such Interfaces through redispatching and other schedule adjustments directed by the SCUC and RTC algorithms that will be incorporated into the Transmission Flow Utilization component of its ATC equation.

SCUC creates the ISO's Day-Ahead Market schedules and prices by performing a series of commitment and dispatch runs. The SCUC algorithm simultaneously minimizes the ISO's total Bid Production Cost of: (i) supplying power or demand reductions to satisfy accepted purchasers' Bids to buy Energy from the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) providing sufficient Ancillary Services to support Energy purchased from the Day-Ahead Market consistent with the Regulation Service Demand Curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curve; (iii) committing

sufficient Capacity to meet the ISO's Load forecast and provide associated Ancillary Services; and (iv) meeting Bilateral Transaction schedules submitted Day-Ahead excluding schedules of Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs. The power flow information produced by the SCUC algorithm is incorporated into the ISO's ATC calculations as Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} data pursuant to sections 9.2 and 9.4, below.

RTC is a multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. RTC makes binding unit commitment and de-commitment decisions for the periods beginning fifteen minutes (in the case of resources that can respond in ten minutes) and thirty minutes (in the case of resources that can respond in thirty minutes) after the scheduled posting time of each RTC run, provides advisory commitment information for the remainder of the two and a half hour optimization period, and will produce binding schedules for External Transactions to begin at the start of each quarter hour. RTC co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for all Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service requirements and to minimize the total as bid production costs over its optimization timeframe. RTC considers SCUC's resource commitment for the day, load forecasts that RTC itself will produce each quarter hour, binding transmission constraints, and all Real-Time Bids and Bid parameters. The schedules produced by RTC are incorporated into the ISO's ATC calculation as Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} data pursuant to sections 9.2 and 9.4 below.

At the conclusion of the SCUC and RTC processes, the ISO's Non-Firm Transaction Scheduler ("NFTS") software performs the calculation for determining ATC values for the current day and the next day in accordance with section 9.2. ATC is first calculated taking into

consideration only firm transactions with the resultant values being ATC exclusive of non-firm transactions. The NFTS subsequently determines if there is remaining ATC for any submitted non-firm transactions for the given ATC calculation period. NFTS will then schedule those non-firm transactions, which are included in Transmission Flow Utilization_{Non-Firm} variable for purposes of sections 9.2 and 9.4, and calculate ATC values inclusive of non-firm transactions. Both sets of hourly ATC values are then posted to the ISO's OASIS as "ATC w/o Non-Firms" and "ATC w/Non-Firms." In addition, the ISO's long-term ATC calculator software runs twice a day and calculates daily and monthly ATC values, and hourly values further ahead than the next day, for the ISO's External Interfaces and all Scheduled Lines, which are in turn posted to the ISO's OASIS.

When calculating ATC the ISO shall use assumptions no more limiting than those used in the planning of operations, for the corresponding time period studied, provided that such planning of operations has been performed for that time period. When different inputs are used in ATC calculations because the calculations are performed at different times, such that the most recent information is used in any calculation, a difference in that input data shall be not be considered to be a difference in assumptions.

9.2 Methodology for Computing Firm and Non-Firm ATC

The ISO calculates hourly Firm ATC and Non-Firm ATC based on the market schedules determined using its SCUC process for the Day-Ahead Market and its RTC processes for the Real-Time Market for the next day and current day time periods. These Firm and Non-Firm ATC values shall be posted for all Interfaces and Scheduled Lines in compliance with applicable North American Energy Standards Board requirements. The ISO also calculates and posts Firm and Non-Firm ATC for External Interfaces for the additional hourly, as well as the daily and monthly periods specified in section 9.1, above..

When calculating Firm ATC (“ATC_F”) for all Interfaces for each of the time periods specified in section 9.1 above, the ISO shall use the algorithm established under Requirement 7 of MOD-029-1a. Specifically:

$$ATC_F = TTC - ETC_F - CBM - TRM + Postbacks_F + counterflows_F$$

Where

ATC_F is the firm Available Transfer Capability for the Interface for that period.

TTC is the Total Transfer Capability of the Interface for that period.

ETC_F is the sum of existing firm commitments for the Interface during that period (including Firm Transmission Flow Utilization).

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the Interface during that period.

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the Interface during that period.

Postbacks_F are changes to firm Available Transfer Capability due to a change in the use of Transmission Service for that period, as defined in Business Practices.

counterflows_F are the adjustments to ATC_F as determined by the ISO and specified in its ATCID.

When calculating Non-Firm ATC (“ ATC_{NF} ”) for all Interfaces for each of the time periods specified in section 9.1 above, the ISO shall use the algorithm established under Requirement 8 of MOD-029-1a. Specifically:

$$ATC_{NF} = TTC - ETC_F - ETC_{NF} - CBM_S - TRM_U + Postbacks_{NF} + counterflows_{NF}$$

Where

ATC_{NF} is the non-firm Available Transfer Capability for the Interface for that period.

TTC is the Total Transfer Capability of the Interface for that period.

ETC_F is the sum of existing firm commitments for the Interface during that period (including Firm Transmission Flow Utilization).

ETC_{NF} is the sum of existing non-firm commitments for the Interface during that period.

CBM_S is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the Interface that has been scheduled during that period.

TRM_U is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the Interface that has not been released for sale (unreleased) as non-firm capacity by the ISO during that period.

$Postbacks_{NF}$ are changes to non-firm Available Transfer Capability due to a change in the use of Transmission Service for that period, as defined in Business Practices

counterflows_{NF} are the adjustments to ATC_{NF} as determined by the ISO and specified in its ATCID.

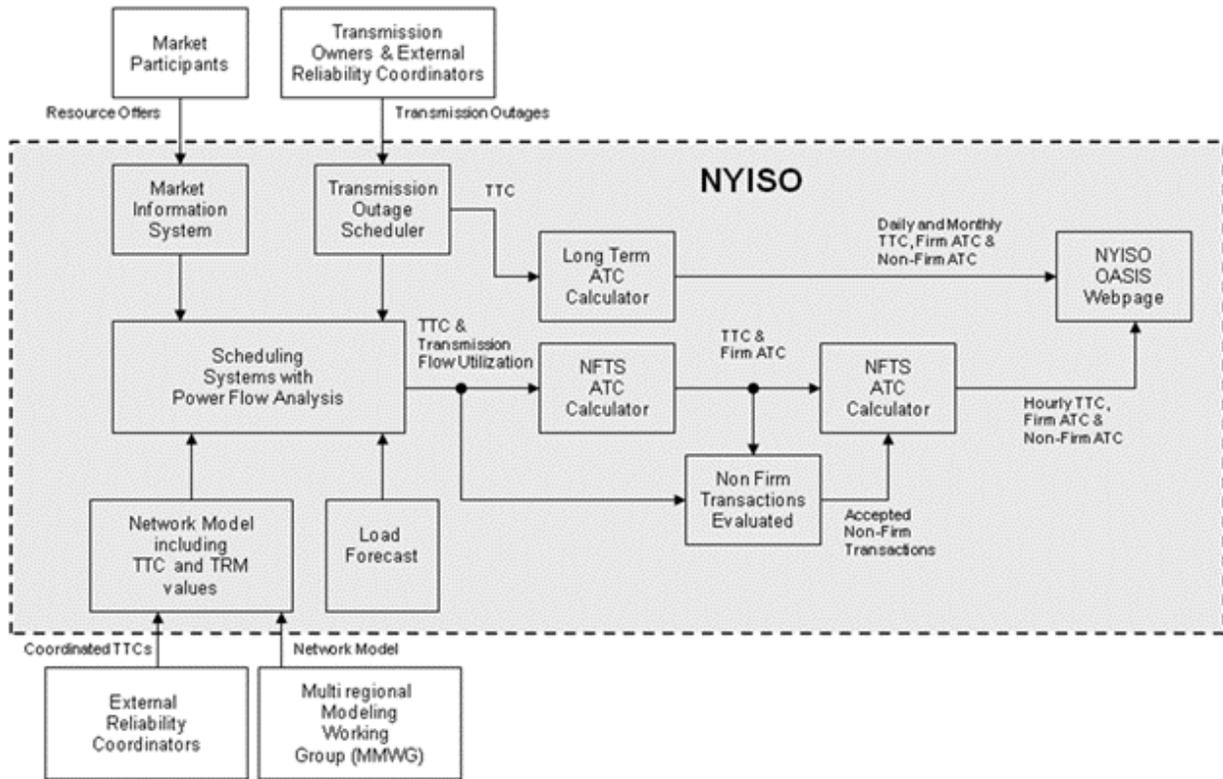
The ISO's ATC calculation algorithms are posted at the "ATC Detailed Algorithms" link at:

http://www.nyiso.com/public/webdocs/market_data/power_grid_info/ATCDetailedAlgorithm.pdf

9.3 Process Flow Diagram

The following diagram illustrates the process that the ISO follows when computing and posting ATC.

NYISO ATC Calculation Flow Diagram



9.4 Existing Transmission Commitments (“ETC”)

The ISO shall calculate ETC for firm Existing Transmission Commitments (ETCF) for a specified period for an Interface, using the formula established under Requirement 5 of MOD-029-1a. Specifically:

$$\text{ETCF} = \text{NLF} + \text{NITSF} + \text{GFF} + \text{PTPF} + \text{RORF} + \text{OSF}$$

Where:

NLF is the firm capacity set aside to serve peak Native Load forecast commitments for the time period being calculated, to include losses, and Native Load growth, not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin or Capacity Benefit Margin.

NITSF is the firm capacity reserved for Network Integration Transmission Service serving Load, to include losses, and Load growth, not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin or Capacity Benefit Margin.

GFF is the firm capacity set aside for grandfathered Transmission Service and contracts for energy and/or Transmission Service, where executed prior to the effective date of a Transmission Service Provider’s Open Access Transmission Tariff or “safe harbor tariff.”

PTPF is the firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

RORF is the firm capacity reserved for Roll-over rights for contracts granting Transmission Customers the right of first refusal to take or continue to take Transmission Service when the Transmission Customer’s Transmission Service contract expires or is eligible for renewal.

OSF is the firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or agreement(s) not specified above using Firm Transmission Service as specified in the ATCID.

The ISO shall calculate ETC for non-firm Existing Transmission Commitments (ETCNF) for a specified period for an Interface, using the formula established under Requirement 6 of MOD-029-1a. Specifically:

$$\text{ETCNF} = \text{NITSNF} + \text{GFNF} + \text{PTPNF} + \text{OSNF}$$

Where:

NITSNF is the non-firm capacity set aside for Network Integration Transmission Service serving Load (i.e., secondary service), to include losses, and load growth not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin or Capacity Benefit Margin.

GFNF is the non-firm capacity set aside for grandfathered Transmission Service and contracts for energy and/or Transmission Service, where executed prior to the effective date of a Transmission Service Provider's Open Access Transmission Tariff or "safe harbor tariff."

PTPNF is non-firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

OSNF is the non-firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or agreement(s) not specified above using non-firm transmission service as specified in the ATCID.

OS_F and OS_{NF} shall include a Transmission Flow Utilization value which shall be based on the market schedules determined using the SCUC and RTC market software for the current and next day time periods. The Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market schedules established by the market software are security constrained network powerflow solutions that are used to determine the Transmission Flow Utilization value for the ISO's Interfaces and Scheduled Lines.

Thus:

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} for each Internal and External Interface is determined by the corresponding security constrained network powerflow solutions of SCUC or RTC, as applicable.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Non-Firm} for each Internal and External Interface is the sum of Non-Firm Transactions scheduled.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} for Scheduled Lines is determined by the corresponding security constrained network powerflow solutions of SCUC or RTC, as applicable.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Non-Firm} for Scheduled Lines is the sum of Non-Firm Transactions scheduled.

The Transmission Flow Utilization value for OS_F and OS_{NF} for time periods beyond the next day shall be zero because the ISO's Commission-approved market design does not permit transactions to be scheduled for such time periods.

9.5 Total Transfer Capability (“TTC”)

The ISO shall develop TTC values for each Interface and Scheduled Line in conformance with all applicable requirements of MOD-001-1a and MOD-029-1a, or their successors.

External Interfaces may be represented by one or more Proxy Generator Buses for scheduling and dispatching purposes. Each Proxy Generator Bus associated with an External Interface may be associated with distinct, posted TTC values. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Bus for which the ISO separately posts a TTC value.

The TTC value for each Interface and Scheduled Line shall be the maximum amount of electric power that can be reliably transferred over the New York State Transmission System. The ISO shall use studies that it performs, joint studies conducted with neighboring Control Areas, and real-time system monitoring to determine the appropriate TTC values. The TTC values are periodically reviewed and may be updated as warranted to ensure that accurate values are posted. When calculating TTC the ISO shall use assumptions no more limiting than those used in the planning of operations, for the corresponding time period studied, provided that such planning of operations has been performed for that time period. When different inputs are used in TTC calculations because the calculations are performed at different times, such that the most recent information is used in any calculation, a difference in that input data shall be not be considered to be a difference in assumptions.

Databases used in the determination of the TTC values include Eastern Interconnection Reliability Assessment system representations, and the ISO’s Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market system representations.

The normal maximum Interface and Scheduled Line TTC values correspond to TTC assessments that assume: (1) all significant Bulk Power System transmission facilities are in service, (2) Capability Period forecast peak-load conditions, (3) no significant generation outages with generation output levels consistent with typical operation for Capability Period forecast peak-load conditions, and (4) coordination with neighboring Control Area transfer capability assessments.

Interface or Scheduled Line TTC values may be modified in response to identified transmission facility or generation outage conditions. TTC values may also be modified to account for neighboring Control Area transfer capability assessments for identified transmission facility or generation outage conditions, assuming the ISO receives timely notification of such conditions, or to account for operating conditions affecting the New York State Transmission System.

9.6 Transmission Reliability Margin (“TRM”)

TRM is the amount of transmission transfer capability necessary to ensure that the interconnected transmission network remains secure under a reasonable range of system conditions. TRM accounts for the inherent uncertainty in system conditions and the need for operating flexibility to ensure reliable system operation as system conditions change.

The ISO shall maintain a TRM Implementation Document (“TRMID”) in compliance with the requirements of MOD-008-1, or its successors..

Databases used in the determination of the TRM values include the MultiRegional Modeling Working Group system representations and the ISO’s Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market system representations.

TRM equal to the sum of the following components shall be applied to calculations conducted up to eighteen months before the Dispatch Day to address unexpected system conditions including: (1) uncertainty in unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging in value from zero (0) MW to five hundred (500) MW based on the greater of the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each External Interface or the average of the deviation in parallel flows observed over the last three months for each External Interface, (2) load forecast uncertainty (normally this value is set to zero (0) MW), (3) uncertainty in external system conditions (normally this value is set to zero (0) MW), and (4) External Interface transmission facility availability ranging in value from zero (0) MW to one thousand (1000) MW reflecting the uncertainty of transfer capability resulting from the most significant single transmission facility outage for each External Interface.

The TRM used for purposes of ATC calculations conducted for External Interfaces for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall be used to address unexpected system conditions equal to the sum of the following components: (1) uncertainty in unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging in value from zero (0) to five hundred (500) MW based on the greater of the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each External Interface or the average of the deviation in parallel flows observed over the last three months for each External Interface, (2) load forecast uncertainty, normally of value zero (0) MW, and (3) uncertainty in external system conditions, normally of value zero (0) MW.

The TRM used for purposes of the ATC calculations conducted for Internal Interfaces for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall normally be equal to the sum of the following components or a value of one hundred (100) MW, although the ISO may increase it above that level if necessary. TRM is applied to these ATC calculations to address unexpected system conditions including: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows normally of value zero (0) MW, (2) load forecast uncertainty normally of value zero (0) MW, (3) uncertainty in external and internal system conditions normally of value one hundred (100) MW, and (4) ISO Balancing Authority requirements normally of value zero (0) MW.

The TRM used for purposes of the ATC calculations conducted for Scheduled Lines for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall normally be equal to the sum of the following components, which will ordinarily be expected to have a combined value of zero (0) MW, although the ISO may increase it above that level if necessary: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging based on the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each associated External Proxy Generator Bus, normally of value zero (0) MW,

(2) load forecast uncertainty, normally of value zero (0) MW, and (3) uncertainty in external system conditions, normally of value zero (0) MW.

TRM is used to decrement TTC from External and Internal Interfaces and from Scheduled Lines when calculating ATC, and thus is not available when requesting Non-Firm transmission service. The ISO may, however, still be able to provide additional Firm Transmission Service over Internal Interfaces for Transmission Customers that are willing to pay congestion charges by redispatching the New York State Power System.

The specific values of TRM used on each Internal and External Interface and Scheduled Line are posted on the ISO's website. The TRM values are periodically reviewed by the ISO and may be updated as warranted. In compliance with Requirement 4 of MOD-008-1, or its successors, the ISO shall establish TRM values at least every thirteen months in accordance with its TRMID.

9.7 Capacity Benefit Margin

The ISO shall not set aside transmission capacity as CBM but shall maintain a CBM Implementation Document (“CBMID”) in compliance with the requirements of MOD-004-1, or its successors, which shall include all of the information required by that Reliability Standard. In compliance with Requirements 5 and 6 of MOD-004-1, or its successors, the ISO shall establish CBM values at least every thirteen months in accordance with its CBMID.

9.8 Coordinated ATC Calculations

The ISO's seasonal operating studies are an input into its TTC calculations for External Interfaces that represent Control Area boundaries. The ISO coordinates those seasonal operating studies, and exchanges data necessary to support that coordination, with neighboring Control Areas.

The ISO also coordinates transmission outages and the TTCs associated with these system conditions, and exchanges related data, with neighboring Control Areas. The ISO's and neighboring Control Areas' practice is to provide relevant information to each other in sufficient time for it to be incorporated into their own scheduling and ATC calculation processes. If a neighboring Control Area determines a more limiting TTC corresponding to a transmission outage, the ISO will use the other Control Area's TTC in its scheduling system (SCUC and RTC). These values are correspondingly used in the calculation of ATC consistent with the algorithms set forth in section 9.2 above.