31.1 New York Comprehensive System Planning Process (“CSPP”)

31.1.1 Definitions

The following capitalized terms shall have the meanings set forth in this subsection for purposes of this Attachment Y of the ISO OATT, except as such terms are otherwise defined within this Attachment Y:

Affected TO: The Transmission Owner who receives written notification of a dispute related to a Local Transmission Planning Process pursuant to Section 31.2.1.3.1.

Bounded Region: A Load Zone or Zones within an area that is isolated from the rest of the NYCA as a result of constrained interface limits.

Cost Cap: A Developer’s commitment to contain the capital costs of its proposed Public Policy
Transmission Project in accordance with the requirements in Section 31.4.5.1.8. The Cost Cap
must be in the form of a hard Cost Cap or a soft Cost Cap as described in Section 31.4.5.1.8.3.

CRP: The Comprehensive Reliability Plan as approved by the ISO Board of Directors pursuant to this Attachment Y.

CSPP: The Comprehensive System Planning Process set forth in this Attachment Y, and in the
Interregional Planning Protocol, which covers reliability planning, economic planning, Public
Policy Requirements planning, cost allocation and cost recovery, and the interregional planning
process.

Designated Entity: A Developer or Transmission Owner that the ISO designates pursuant to Section 31.4.11 of this Attachment Y as the person or entity to build, own, and recover the costs of a Designated Public Policy Project. For Public Policy Transmission Projects selected by the ISO as the more efficient or cost effective solution to a Public Policy Transmission Need prior to the 2020-2021 cycle of the Public Policy Transmission Planning Process, the Designated Entity shall mean the Developer of the selected Public Policy Transmission Project.

Designated Public Policy Project: The Public Policy Transmission Project selected by the ISO
as the more efficient or cost effective solution to a Public Policy Transmission Need, or a portion
of such Public Policy Transmission Project, that the ISO designates to a Designated Entity
pursuant to Section 31.4.11 of this Attachment Y. For Public Policy Transmission Projects
selected by the ISO as the more efficient or cost effective solution to a Public Policy
Transmission Need prior to the 2020-2021 cycle of the Public Policy Transmission Planning
Process, the Designated Public Policy Project shall mean the selected Public Policy Transmission
Project.

Developer: A person or entity, including a Transmission Owner, sponsoring or proposing a project pursuant to this Attachment Y.

Development Agreement: The agreement: (i) between the ISO and the Developer concerning
the timely development and construction of: (i) a regulated transmission solution selected and/or
triggered by the ISO to address a Reliability Need that the parties are required to enter into
pursuant to Section 31.2.8.1.6 of this Attachment Y and is in the form set forth in Appendix C of
this Attachment Y, or (ii) between the ISO and a Designated Entity concerning the timely
development and construction of a Designated Public Policy Transmission Project selected by
the ISO to address a Public Policy Transmission NeedProject that the parties are required to enter
into pursuant to Section 31.4.12.2 of this Attachment Y and is in the form set forth in Appendix
D of this Attachment Y.

Economic Planning Process: Pursuant to Sections 31.3 and 31.5.4 of this Attachment Y, the
process by which the ISO: (i) develops the System & Resource Outlook and identifies current
and future congestion on the New York State Transmission System; (ii) evaluates in an
Economic Transmission Project Evaluation any Regulated Economic Transmission Project
proposals to address any constraint(s) on the BPTFs identified in the Economic Planning
Process, which transmission projects are eligible for cost allocation and cost recovery under the
ISO OATT if approved by a vote of the project’s Load Serving Entity beneficiaries; and (iii)
conducts any Requested Economic Planning Studies. In conducting the process, the ISO will
analyze a base case and scenarios that are developed in consultation with stakeholders.

Economic Transmission Project Evaluation: The evaluation by the ISO of a Regulated

Economic Transmission Project pursuant to Sections 31.3.2 and 31.5.4 of this Attachment Y.

ESPWG: The Electric System Planning Work Group, or any successor work group or
committee designated to fulfill the functions assigned to the ESPWG in this tariff.

Gap Solution: A solution to a Reliability Need that is designed to be temporary and to strive to be compatible with permanent market-based proposals. A permanent regulated solution, if
appropriate, may proceed in parallel with a Gap Solution.

Interregional Planning Protocol: The Amended and Restated Northeastern ISO/RTO Planning Coordination Protocol, or any successor to that protocol.

Interregional Transmission Project: A transmission facility located in two or more

transmission planning regions that is evaluated under the Interregional Planning Protocol and proposed to address an identified Reliability Need, congestion identified in the Economic Planning Process, or a transmission need driven by a Public Policy Requirement pursuant to Order No. 1000 and the provisions of this Attachment Y.

IPTF: The Interregional Planning Task Force, or any successor ISO stakeholder working group or committee, designated to fulfill the functions assigned to the IPTF in this tariff.

ISO/RTO Region: One or more of the three ISO or RTO regions known as PJM, ISO-New England, and NYISO, which are the “Parties” to the Interregional Planning Protocol.

ISO/TO Reliability Agreement: The Agreement Between the New York Independent System

Operator, Inc., and the New York Transmission Owners on the Comprehensive Planning Process
for Reliability Needs, as filed with and accepted by the Commission in New York Independent

System Operator, Inc., 109 FERC ¶ 61,372 (2004) and 111 FERC ¶ 61,182 (2005) in Docket No.
ER04-1144, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor agreement
thereto.

LCR: An abbreviation for the term Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement, as defined in the ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Loss of Load Expectation (“LOLE”): A measure used to determine the amount of resources needed to minimize the possibility of an involuntary loss of firm electric load on the New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facilities.

LTP: The Local Transmission Owner Plan, developed by each Transmission Owner, which describes its respective plans that may be under consideration or finalized for its own
Transmission District.

LTP Dispute Resolution Process (“DRP”): The process for resolution of disputes relating to a Transmission Owner’s LTP set out in Section 31.2.1.3.

LTPP: The Local Planning Process conducted by each Transmission Owner for its own Transmission District.

Management Committee: The standing committee of the ISO of that name created pursuant to the ISO Agreement.

Merchant Transmission Facility shall mean a Developer’s proposed new transmission facility that will interconnect to the New York State Transmission System or a proposed upgrade—an improvement to, addition to, or replacement of a part of an existing transmission facility—to the New York State Transmission System, for which the costs of construction will be recovered through negotiated rates instead of cost-based rates and not subject to the competitive evaluation and selection process for purposes of cost allocation under Attachment Y to the ISO OATT. Merchant Transmission Facilities shall not include Attachment Facilities, Network Upgrade Facilities, System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

Net CONE: The value representing the cost of new entry, net of energy and ancillary services revenues, utilized by the ISO in establishing the ICAP Demand Curves pursuant to Section 5 of the ISO Market Services Tariff.

New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facilities (“BPTFs”): The facilities identified as the New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facilities in the annual Area Transmission
Review submitted to NPCC by the ISO pursuant to NPCC requirements.

NPCC: The Northeast Power Coordinating Council, or any successor organization.

NYCA Free Flow Test: A NYCA unconstrained internal transmission interface test, performed by the ISO to determine if a Reliability Need is the result of a statewide resource deficiency or a transmission limitation.

NYDPS: The New York State Department of Public Service, as defined in the New York Public Service Law.

NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report: As defined in Section 25 of the ISO OATT.

NYPSC: The New York Public Service Commission, as defined in the New York Public Service Law.

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

Operating Committee: The standing committee of the NYISO of that name created pursuant to the ISO Agreement.

Order No. 1000: The Final Rule entitled Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation by

Transmission Owning and Operating Public Utilities, issued by the Commission on July 21,

2011, in Docket RM10-23-001, as modified on rehearing, or upon appeal. (See FERC Stats &
Regs. ¶ 31,323 (2011) (“Order No. 1000”), on reh’g and clarification, 139 FERC ¶ 61,132
(“Order No. 1000-A”), on reh’g and clarification, 141 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2012) (“Order No. 1000-
B”).

Other Developer: A Developer, other than a Transmission Owner, sponsoring or proposing to sponsor a regulated economic project, a Public Policy Transmission Project, an Other Public Policy Project, or a regulated solution to a Reliability Need.

Other Public Policy Project: A non-transmission project or a portfolio of transmission and non-transmission projects proposed by a Developer to satisfy an identified Public Policy
Transmission Need.

Public Policy Requirement: A federal or New York State statute or regulation, including a NYPSC order adopting a rule or regulation subject to and in accordance with the State
Administrative Procedure Act, any successor statute, or any duly enacted law or regulation passed by a local governmental entity in New York State, that may relate to transmission
planning on the BPTFs.

Public Policy Transmission Planning Process: The process by which the ISO solicits needs
for transmission driven by Public Policy Requirements,; evaluates all proposed Public Policy
Transmission Projects and Other Public Policy Projects proposed to address a Public Policy
Transmission Need on a comparable basis, and; selects the more efficient or cost effective Public
Policy Transmission Project, if any, for eligibility for cost allocation under the ISO Tariffs.; and
designates a Designated Entity or Designated Entities to be responsible for developing the
Designated Public Policy Project(s) that compose the selected Public Policy Transmission
Project.

Public Policy Transmission Need: A transmission need identified by the NYPSC that is driven by a Public Policy Requirement pursuant to Sections 31.4.2.1 through 31.4.2.3.

Public Policy Transmission Planning Report: The report approved by the ISO Board of

Directors pursuant to this Attachment Y on the ISO’s evaluation of all Public Policy

Transmission Projects and Other Public Policy Projects proposed to satisfy an identified Public
Policy Transmission Need pursuant to Section 31.4.6 and; the ISO’s selection of a proposed
Public Policy Transmission Project, if any, that is the more efficient or cost effective solution to
the identified Public Policy Transmission Need pursuant to Section 31.4.8; and the ISO’s
designation of a Designated Entity or Designated Entities to be responsible for developing the
Designated Public Policy Project(s) that compose the selected Public Policy Transmission
Project.

Public Policy Requirement: A federal or New York State statute or regulation, including a NYPSC order adopting a rule or regulation subject to and in accordance with the State
Administrative Procedure Act, any successor statute, or any duly enacted law or regulation passed by a local governmental entity in New York State, that may relate to transmission
planning on the BPTFs.

Public Policy Transmission Project: A transmission project or a portfolio of transmission

projects proposed by Developer(s) to satisfy an identified Public Policy Transmission Need and for which the Developer(s) seek to be selected by the ISO for purposes of allocating and
recovering the project’s costs under the ISO OATT.

Public Policy Transmission Upgrade: Any portion(s) of a Public Policy Transmission Project that satisfies the definition of upgrade in Section 31.6.4 of this Attachment Y.

Regulated Economic Transmission Project (“RETP”): A transmission project or a portfolio of transmission projects proposed by Developer(s) to address constraint(s) on the BPTFs
identified in the Economic Planning Process, which transmission project(s) are evaluated in the Economic Transmission Project Evaluation and are eligible for cost allocation and cost recovery under the ISO OATT if approved by a vote of the project’s Load Serving Entity beneficiaries pursuant to Section 31.5.4 of this Attachment Y.

Reliability Criteria: The electric power system planning and operating policies, standards,
criteria, guidelines, procedures, and rules promulgated by the North American Electric
Reliability Corporation (“NERC”), Northeast Power Coordinating Council (“NPCC”), and the
New York State Reliability Council (“NYSRC”), as they may be amended from time to time.

Reliability Need: A condition identified by the ISO as a violation or potential violation of one or more Reliability Criteria.

Reliability Planning Process: The process set forth in this Attachment Y by which the ISO determines in the RNA whether any Reliability Need(s) on the BPTFs will arise in the Study Period and addresses any identified Reliability Need(s) in the CRP, as the process is further described in Section 31.1.2.2.

Requested Economic Planning Study: A study performed solely for information purposes by
the ISO pursuant to Section 31.3.3 of this Attachment Y at the request of a Market Participant or

other interested party at their expense, the scope and deliverables of which are agreed upon by the ISO and the requesting entity.

Responsible Transmission Owner: The Transmission Owner or Transmission Owners

designated by the ISO, pursuant to Section 31.2.4.3, to prepare a proposal for a regulated

backstop solution to a Reliability Need or to proceed with a regulated solution to a Reliability

Need. The Responsible Transmission Owner will normally be the Transmission Owner in whose Transmission District the ISO identifies a Reliability Need and/or that owns a transmission
facility on which a Reliability Need arises.

RNA: The Reliability Needs Assessment as approved by the ISO Board under this Attachment.

RNA Base Case: The model(s) representing the New York State Power System over the Study
Period.

Short-Term Reliability Process: This term shall have the meaning set forth in Section 38.1 of Attachment FF of the ISO OATT.

Site Control: Documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest
in, or a right to develop a site or right of way for the purpose of constructing a proposed project;

(2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site or right of way for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between the Transmission Owner, or Other Developer, and the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the Transmission Owner, or Other
Developer, the right to possess or occupy a site or right of way for such purpose.

Study Period: For purposes of the Reliability Planning Process, the Study Period shall mean the
seven-year time period encompassing years 4 through 10 following the year in which the RNA is
conducted, which is used in the RNA and the CRP. For purposes of the Economic Planning
Process, the Study Period shall be the 20 year period defined in Section 31.3.1.3.1 of this
Attachment Y.

System & Resource Outlook: The biennial report that the ISO produces pursuant to Section

31.3.1 of this Attachment Y by which it summarizes the current assessments, evaluations, and
plans in the biennial Comprehensive System Planning Process; produces a twenty-year
projection of congestion on the New York State Transmission System; identifies, ranks, and
groups congested elements; and assesses the potential benefits of addressing the identified
congestion.

Target Year: The calendar year in which a Reliability Need arises, as determined by the ISO pursuant to Section 31.2.

TPAS: The Transmission Planning Advisory Subcommittee, or any successor work group or
committee designated to fulfill the functions assigned to TPAS pursuant to this Attachment.

Trigger Date: The date by which the ISO must request implementation of a regulated backstop solution or an alternative regulated solution pursuant to Section 31.2.8 in order to meet a
Reliability Need.

Viability and Sufficiency Assessment: The results of the ISO’s assessment of the viability and sufficiency of proposed solutions to a Reliability Need under Section 31.2.5 or a Public Policy Transmission Need under Section 31.4.6, as applicable.

All other capitalized terms shall have the meanings provided for them in the ISO’s

Tariffs.

31.1.2 Short-Term Reliability Process and Reliability Planning Process

31.1.2.1 Short-Term Reliability Process

The Short-Term Reliability Process set forth in Attachment FF of the ISO OATT

establishes the process that the ISO, Transmission Owners, Market Participants, Generator

Owners, Developers and other interested parties shall follow to plan to meet Generator

Deactivation Reliability Needs that would result from a Generator’s deactivation and other

Reliability Needs identified pursuant to Attachment FF affecting the BPTFs (collectively, ShortTerm Reliability Process Needs), which needs cannot be timely addressed in the Reliability
Planning Process set forth in this Attachment Y.

Consistent with Section 38.2 of the OATT, Short-Term Reliability Process Needs that
arise within three years of the later of (a) the conclusion of the 365 day prior notice period for
that is described in Section 38.3.1.1 of the OATT for Generator Deactivation Reliability Needs,
or (b) the posting of a completed Short-Term Assessment of Reliability (“STAR”) for other
Reliability Needs on the BPTF, will be addressed using the Short-Term Reliability Process. The
terms “Generator Deactivation Reliability Need” and “STAR” are defined in Section 38.1 of the
OATT.

Short-Term Reliability Process Needs that arise more than three years after the later of

(x) the conclusion of the 365 day prior notice period for Generator Deactivation Reliability
Needs, or (y) the posting of a completed STAR for other Reliability Needs on the BPTF, will

only be addressed using the Short-Term Reliability Process if the identified Reliability Need

cannot timely be addressed through the Reliability Planning Process set forth in this Attachment

Y.

31.1.2.2 Reliability Planning Process

The Reliability Planning Process set forth in Sections 31.2.1 through 31.2.13 of this

Attachment Y establishes the process that the ISO, Transmission Owners, Market Participants,
and other interested parties shall follow to plan to meet Reliability Needs of the BPTFs that are
identified in the RNA. The objectives of the process are to: (1) evaluate the Reliability Needs of the BPTFs over the Study Period pursuant to Reliability Criteria (2) identify, through the
development of appropriate scenarios, factors and issues that might adversely impact the
reliability of the BPTFs; (3) provide a process whereby solutions to identified needs are
proposed, evaluated on a comparable basis, and implemented in a timely manner to ensure the
reliability of the system; (4) provide a process by which the ISO will select the more efficient or cost effective regulated transmission solution to satisfy the Reliability Need for eligibility for
cost allocation under the ISO Tariffs; (5) provide an opportunity first for the implementation of
market-based solutions while ensuring the reliability of the BPTFs; and (6) coordinate the ISO’s reliability assessments with neighboring Control Areas.

The ISO will provide, through the analysis of historical system congestion costs,

information about historical congestion including the causes for that congestion so that Market Participants and other stakeholders can make appropriately informed decisions. See
Appendix A.

31.1.3 Transmission Owner Planning Process

The Transmission Owners will continue to plan for their transmission systems, including
the BPTFs and other NYS Transmission System facilities. The planning process of each
Transmission Owner is referred to herein as the LTPP, and the plans resulting from the LTPP are
referred to herein as LTPs, whether under consideration or finalized. Each Transmission Owner
will be responsible for administering its LTPP and for making provisions for stakeholder input
into its LTPP. The ISO’s role in the LTPP is limited to the procedural activities described in this
Attachment Y.

The finalized portions of the LTPs periodically prepared by the Transmission Owners
will be used as inputs to the CSPP described in this Attachment Y. Each Transmission Owner
will prepare an LTP for its transmission system in accordance with the procedures described in
Section 31.2.1.

31.1.4 Economic Planning Process

The ISO will prepare and publish the System & Resource Outlook. Section 31.3.1 of this
Attachment Y establishes the process by which the ISO, in consultation with Market Participants
and interested parties, develops the System & Resource Outlook to: (1) summarize the current
assessments, evaluations, and plans in the biennial Comprehensive System Planning Process and
the information and sources relied upon by the ISO; (2) project congestion on the New York
State Transmission System and system conditions over a twenty-year Study Period; (3) identify,
rank, and group the congested elements on the New York State Transmission System based on
metrics set forth in Sections 31.3.1.3.4 and 31.3.1.3.5 of this Attachment Y; and (4) assess the
potential benefits of addressing the identified congestion. For the non-BPTF portion of the New
York State Transmission System, the ISO will coordinate with the Transmission Owners in the

development of the System & Resource Outlook. The ISO will incorporate the Transmission

Owners’ Local Transmission Owner Plans into the Economic Planning Process. The Economic
Planning Process provides opportunities for the development of market-based solutions and
regulated transmission solutions to address identified congestion. Sections 31.3.2 and 31.5.4 of
this Attachment Y establish the process by which Developers may propose, and the ISO will
evaluate in its Economic Transmission Project Evaluation, proposed Regulated Economic
Transmission Projects to address constraint(s) on the BPTFs identified in the Economic Planning
Process, which transmission projects are eligible for cost allocation and cost recovery under the
ISO OATT if approved by a vote of the project’s Load Serving Entity beneficiaries pursuant to
Section 31.5.4 of this Attachment Y. The ISO will coordinate its assessments in the Economic
Planning Process with neighboring Control Areas. Market Participants and other interested
parties, at their own expense, may also request that the ISO perform Requested Economic
Planning Studies pursuant to Section 31.3.3 of this Attachment Y solely for information
purposes, which scope and deliverables will be agreed upon by the ISO and the requesting entity.

31.1.5 Public Policy Transmission Planning Process

Section 31.4 of this Attachment Y describes the planning process that the ISO, and all
interested parties, shall follow to consider Public Policy Requirements that drive the need for
expansions or upgrades to BPTFs. The objectives of the Public Policy Transmission Planning
Process are to: (1) allow Market Participants and other interested parties to propose transmission
needs that they believe are being driven by Public Policy Requirements and for which
transmission solutions should be evaluated, (2) provide a process by which the NYPSC will, with
input from the ISO, Market Participants, and other interested parties, identify the transmission
needs, if any, for which transmission solutions should be evaluated, (3) provide a process

whereby Public Policy Transmission Projects and Other Public Policy Projects are proposed to
satisfy each identified Public Policy Transmission Need and are evaluated by the ISO on a
comparable basis, (4) provide a process by which the ISO will select the more efficient or cost
effective regulated Public Policy Transmission Project, if any, to satisfy each identified Public
Policy Transmission Need for eligibility for cost allocation under the ISO Tariffs; and will
designate the selected Public Policy Transmission Project or parts of the selected Public Policy
Transmission Project to a Designated Entity or Designated Entities, which will be responsible for
developing the Designated Public Policy Project(s); (5) provide a cost allocation methodology
for the regulated Designated Public Policy Transmission ProjectsProject(s) that have been
selected by the ISO, and (6) coordinate the ISO’s Public Policy Transmission Planning Process
with neighboring Control Areas.

31.1.6 Interregional Planning Process

The ISO, the Transmission Owners, and Market Participants and other interested parties
shall coordinate system planning activities with neighboring planning regions (i.e., the ISO/RTO
Regions and adjacent portions of Canada). The Interregional Planning Protocol includes a
description of the committee structure, processes, and procedures through which system planning
activities are openly and transparently coordinated by the ISO/RTO Regions. The objective of
the interregional planning process is to contribute to the on-going reliability and the enhanced
operational and economic performance of the ISO/RTO Regions through: (1) exchange of
relevant data and information; (2) coordination of procedures to evaluate certain interconnection
and transmission service requests; (3) periodic comprehensive interregional assessments; (4)
identification and evaluation of potential Interregional Transmission Projects that can address
regional needs in a manner that may be more efficient or cost-effective than separate regional

solutions, in accordance with the requirements of Order No. 1000; (5) allocation of costs among the ISO/RTO Regions of Interregional Transmission Projects, identified in accordance with the Interregional Planning Protocol and approved by each region, pursuant to the cost allocation
methodology set forth in Section 31.5.7 herein. The planning activities of the ISO/RTO Regions shall be conducted consistent with the planning criteria of each ISO/RTO Region’s regional
reliability organization(s) as well as the relevant local reliability entities. The ISO/RTO Regions shall periodically produce a Northeastern Coordinated System Plan that integrates the system
plans of all of the ISO/RTO Regions.

31.1.7 Enrollment in the ISO’s Transmission Planning Region

31.1.7.1 For purposes of any matter addressed by this Attachment Y, participation

in the ESPWG, IPTF and TPAS shall be open to any interested entity, irrespective of whether that entity has become a Party to the ISO Agreement. Any entity may enroll in the ISO’s transmission planning region in order to fully participate in the ISO’s governance process by becoming a Party to the ISO Agreement, as set forth in Section 2.02 of the ISO Agreement.

31.1.7.2. An owner of transmission in New York State may become a Transmission

Owner by executing the ISO/TO Agreement or an Operating Agreement as provided for in Section 31.1.7.3.

31.1.7.3 A transmission owner that is not a party to the ISO/TO Agreement or an

Operating Agreement and will own transmission facilities in the New York

Control Area over which Transmission Service will be provided under the ISO
Tariffs must enter into an Operating Agreement prior to energizing its
transmission facilities. The ISO will tender a draft Operating Agreement as soon

as practicable following its selection of the transmission owner’s transmission
facilities under the CSPP in this Attachment Y or under the Short-Term
Reliability Process in Attachment FF of this ISO OATT. If the transmission
owner’s transmission facilities were not selected under the CSPP, the
transmission owner shall request that the ISO tender the draft Operating
Agreement as soon as practicable after receiving its Article VII certification or
other applicable siting permits or authorizations under New York State law. The
draft Operating Agreement will be completed by the ISO to the extent practicable
for review and completion by the transmission owner. The draft shall be in the
form of the ISO’s Commission-approved Operating Agreement, which is located
in Appendix H in Section 31.11 of this Attachment Y. The ISO and the
transmission owner shall finalize and negotiate concerning any disputed
provisions. Unless otherwise agreed by the ISO and the transmission owner, the
transmission owner must execute the Operating Agreement within three (3)
months of the ISO’s tendering of the draft Operating Agreement; provided,
however, if, during the negotiation period, the ISO or the transmission owner
determines that negotiations are at an impasse, the ISO may file the Operating
Agreement in unexecuted form with the Commission on its own or following the
transmission owner’s request in writing that the agreement be filed unexecuted.

31.1.7.4 If the Operating Agreement resulting from the negotiation between the

ISO and the transmission owner does not conform with the Commission-approved
standard form in Appendix H in Section 31.11 of this Attachment Y, the ISO shall
file the agreement with the Commission for its acceptance within thirty (30)

Business Days after the execution of the Operating Agreement by both parties. If
the transmission owner requests that the Operating Agreement be filed
unexecuted, the ISO shall file the agreement at the Commission within thirty (30)
Business Days of receipt of the request from the transmission owner. The ISO
will draft to the extent practicable the portions of the Operating Agreement and
appendices that are in dispute and will provide an explanation to the Commission
of any matters as to which the parties disagree. The transmission owner will
provide in a separate filing any comments that it has on the unexecuted
agreement, including any alternative positions it may have with respect to the
disputed provisions.

31.1.7.5 Upon the ISO’s and the transmission owner’s execution of the Operating

Agreement or the ISO’s filing of an unexecuted Operating Agreement with the Commission, the ISO and the transmission owner shall perform their respective obligations in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement that are not in dispute, subject to modification by the Commission.

31.1.7.6 As of June 1, 2016, the Transmission Owners are: (1) Central Hudson Gas

& Electric Corporation, (2) Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., (3)
New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, (4) Niagara Mohawk Power
Corporation d/b/a National Grid, (5) Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., (6)
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, (7) the Power Authority of the State of
New York, (8) Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA, and (9) New York
Transco, LLC.

31.1.8 NYISO Implementation and Administration

31.1.8.1 The ISO shall adopt procedures for the implementation and administration

of the CSPP set forth in this Attachment Y, the Short-Term Reliability Process in
Attachment FF of this ISO OATT, and the Interregional Planning Protocol, and
shall revise those procedures as and when necessary. Such procedures will be

incorporated in the ISO’s manuals. The ISO Procedures shall provide for the

open and transparent coordination of the CSPP to allow Market Participants and
all other interested parties to have a meaningful opportunity to participate in each
stage of the CSPP through the meetings conducted in accordance with the ISO

system of collaborative governance. Confidential Information and Critical

Energy Infrastructure Information exchanged through the CSPP shall be subject to the protections for such information contained in the ISO’s tariffs and procedures, including this Attachment Y and Attachment F of the NYISO OATT.

31.1.8.2 The ISO Procedures shall include a schedule for the collection and

submission of data and the preparation of models to be used in the studies

contemplated under this tariff. That schedule shall provide for a rolling two-year
cycle of studies and reports conducted in each of the ISO planning processes
(reliability, economic and public policy) as part of the Comprehensive System
Planning Process. Each cycle commences with the LTPP providing input into the
Reliability Planning Process. The Economic Planning Process will commence
within each two year planning cycle using the most recent base case of the
Reliability Planning Process and Short-Term Reliability Process, as appropriate.
The Public Policy Transmission Planning Process will to the extent practicable
run in parallel with the Reliability Planning Process, provided that the NYPSC’s

issuance of a written statement pursuant to Section 31.4.2.1 will occur after the

draft RNA study results are posted. If the CRP cannot be completed within a twoyear cycle, the ISO will notify stakeholders and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons the additional time is required. As detailed in Attachment FF of the ISO OATT, the Short-Term Reliability Process will be
conducted on a quarterly basis and will run in parallel with the other planning
processes. As further detailed in Sections 31.2, 31.3, 31.4, and 31.5, the
interregional planning process shall be conducted in parallel with the Reliability
Planning Process, the Economic Planning Process, and the Public Policy
Transmission Planning Process to identify and evaluate Interregional
Transmission Projects that may more efficiently or cost-effectively meet the needs of the region than a regional transmission project.

31.1.8.3 The ISO Procedures shall be designed to allow the coordination of the

ISO’s planning activities with those of the ISO/RTO Regions, NERC, NPCC, the NYSRC, and other regional reliability organizations so as to develop consistency of the models, databases, and assumptions utilized in making reliability and
economic determinations.

31.1.8.4 The ISO Procedures shall facilitate the timely identification and resolution

of all substantive and procedural disputes that arise out of the CSPP. Any party
participating in the CSPP and having a dispute arising out of the CSPP may seek
to have its dispute resolved in accordance with ISO governance procedures during
the course of the CSPP. If the party’s dispute is not resolved in this manner as a
part of the plan development process, the party may invoke formal dispute

resolution procedures administered by the ISO that are the same as those available
to Transmission Customers under Section 11 of the ISO Market Administration
and Control Area Services Tariff. Disputes arising out of the LTPP shall be

addressed by the LTP DRP set forth in Section 31.2.1.3 of this Attachment Y.

31.1.8.5 Except for those cases where the ISO OATT provides that an individual

customer shall be responsible for the cost, or a specified share of the cost, of an
individually requested study related to interconnection or to system expansion or
to congestion and resource integration, the study costs incurred by the ISO as a

result of its administration of the CSPP will be recovered from all customers through and in accordance with Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT.

31.1.8.6 The ISO shall make reasonable efforts to meet all deadlines provided in

this Attachment Y; provided, however, that the ISO must meet all deadlines set
forth in a development agreement entered into pursuant to this Attachment Y in
accordance with the terms of that agreement. If the ISO cannot meet a deadline
set forth in this Attachment Y and an extension of that deadline will not result in a
reliability violation, the NYISO may extend the deadline, provided that it shall
notify Market Participants and other interested parties, explain the reason for the
failure to meet the deadline, and provide an estimated time by which it will
complete the applicable action.

31.1.8.7 The ISO may extend, at its discretion, the deadlines indicated below that

are applicable to all parties participating in a given process for a reasonable period
of time if the extension: (i) is applied equally to all parties that are required to

meet the deadline, and (ii) will not result in a reliability violation. The deadlines eligible for extension are:

• Sixty (60) day deadline in Section 31.2.5.1 for interested Developers to
 propose solutions in response to the ISO’s solicitation for solutions to a
 Reliability Need;

• Thirty (30) day deadline in Section 31.2.6.1 for Developers of viable and

sufficient transmission solutions to submit project information in response to ISO request;

• Sixty (60) day deadline in Section 31.4.2 for stakeholders and interested

parties to submit proposed transmission needs in response to ISO solicitation for proposed needs;

• Sixty (60) day deadline in Section 31.4.4.3.2: (i) for Developers to propose

solutions to a Public Policy Transmission Need in response to ISO solicitation
for solutions, and (ii) pursuant to Section 31.4.4.4, for Developers of Public
Policy Transmission Projects to execute a study agreement, provide a study
deposit, and provide an application fee in response to ISO solicitation for
solutions; and

• Deadline in Section 31.4.6.6 for Developers to inform the ISO following the
 ISO’s filing of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment at the NYPSC that
 their viable and sufficient Public Policy Transmission Projects will proceed to
 be evaluated by the ISO for purposes of selection.