

## **25.7 Cost Allocation Methodology for CRIS.**

### **25.7.1 Cost Allocation Among Developers in a Class Year.**

Each project in a Class Year will share in the then currently available deliverability capability of the New York State Transmission System, and will also share in the cost of any System Deliverability Upgrades required for its project to qualify for CRIS at the requested level. The total cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades required for all the projects in the Class Year will be allocated among the projects in the Class Year based on the pro rata impact of each Class Year Project on the deliverability of the New York State Transmission System, that is, the pro rata contribution of each project in the Class Year to the total cost of each of the System Deliverability Upgrades identified in the Class Year Deliverability Study. In addition to this allocation of cost responsibility for System Deliverability Upgrades among the projects in a Class Year, the cost of certain Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will be shared with Load Serving Entities and subsequent Developers, as described below in Section 25.7.12 of these rules.

### **25.7.2 Categories of transmission facilities.**

For purposes of applying the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, transmission facilities comprising the New York State Transmission System will be categorized as either Byways or Highways or Other Interfaces.

**25.7.2.1 Byways.** The Developer of a Class Year Project will pay its pro rata share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades to any Byway needed to make the Class Year Project deliverable in accordance with these rules. The System Deliverability Upgrades on the Byway or Byways will be identified by the NYISO, with input from the Connecting Transmission

Owner and from the Affected Transmission Owner(s), in the Class Year

Deliverability Study. A Developer paying to upgrade a Byway will be eligible to receive Headroom payments in accordance with these rules. A Developer paying to upgrade a Byway will receive any Incremental TCCs created. A subsequent Developer paying for use of Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades will receive the corresponding Incremental TCCs.

**25.7.2.2 Highways.** The Developer of a Class Year Project will pay an allocated share of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades to any Highway needed to make the Class Year Project deliverable in accordance with these rules. The System Deliverability Upgrades on the Highway or Highways, and the Developer's allocated share of the cost of those System Deliverability Upgrades, will be identified by the NYISO, with input from the Connecting Transmission Owner and from the Affected Transmission Owner(s), in the Class Year Deliverability Study. A Developer paying for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will be eligible to receive Headroom payments in accordance with these rules to the extent that it pays for System Deliverability Upgrade capacity in excess of that required to provide the requested level of CRIS. A Developer paying for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will receive a share of any incremental TCCs created, in accordance with these rules. A subsequent Developer paying for use of Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades will receive the corresponding Incremental TCCs, if any, based on its share of the System Deliverability Upgrade costs.

**25.7.2.3 Other Interfaces.** If the proposed generation or merchant transmission project degrades the transfer capability of any one of the Other Interfaces below the transfer capability identified in the current ATBA, then the Developer will pay its pro rata share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades needed to restore the transfer capability of the Other Interfaces degraded by its proposed project to what the transfer capability of those Other Interfaces would have been without its project, as that transfer capability was measured in the current ATBA. Where two or more projects would cause degradation of an Other Interface's transfer capability, the cost of the necessary System Deliverability Upgrades to restore the original transfer capability of the interface shall be shared on a pro rata basis, based on the MW of degradation that each project would cause.

**25.7.3 ~~New York~~ Capacity Regions.**

For Class Years prior to Class Year 2012, the deliverability test will be applied within each of the three (3) ~~New York~~ Capacity Regions: (1) Rest of State (*i.e., Load Zones A through D*); (2) New York City (*i.e., Load Zone J*); and (3) Long Island (*i.e., Load Zone K*) and New York City. To be declared deliverable, a generator or merchant transmission project must be deliverable throughout the ~~NYISO~~ Capacity Region in which the project is interconnected. For example, a proposed generator or merchant transmission project interconnecting in the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e., Load Zones A-D*) will be required to demonstrate deliverability throughout the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e., Load Zones A-D*), but will not be required to demonstrate deliverability to or within either of the following Capacity Regions: New York City

(i.e., Load Zone J); or Long Island (i.e., Load Zone K) Long Island Capacity Region or the New York City Capacity Region.

Starting with Class Year 2012, the deliverability test will be applied within each of the four (4) Capacity Regions: (1) Rest of State (i.e., Load Zones A through F); (2) Lower Hudson Valley (i.e., Load Zones G, H and I); (3) New York City (i.e., Load Zone J); and (4) Long Island (i.e., Load Zone K). To be declared deliverable a generator or merchant transmission project must only be deliverable throughout the Capacity Region in which the project is interconnected. For example, starting with Class Year 2012, a proposed generator or merchant transmission project interconnecting in the Rest of State Capacity Region (i.e., Load Zones A-F) will be required to demonstrate deliverability throughout the Rest of State Capacity Region (i.e., Load Zones A-F), but will not be required to demonstrate deliverability to or within any of the following Capacity Regions: Lower Hudson Valley (i.e., Load Zones G, H and I); New York City (i.e., Load Zone J); or Long Island (i.e., Load Zone K).

#### **25.7.4 Participation in Capacity Markets.**

A Developer, in order to be eligible to become an Installed Capacity Supplier or receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights, must elect CRIS. The MW amount of CRIS requested by a Developer, stated in MWs of Installed Capacity, cannot exceed the name plate capacity of its generation or merchant transmission project. The NYISO will perform the Class Year Deliverability Study in accordance with these rules and with input of Market Participants, to determine the deliverability of each of the Class Year Projects that have requested some level of CRIS. The Class Year Deliverability Study will identify and allocate the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades needed to make deliverable each Class Year Project that has requested CRIS. In order to be eligible to become an Installed Capacity Supplier or receive Unforced

Capacity Deliverability Rights, a Developer must fund or commit to fund, in accordance with these rules, the System Deliverability Upgrades needed for its project to be deliverable at the requested level of CRIS.

#### **25.7.5 The Pre-Existing System.**

Where the Existing System Representation demonstrates deliverability issues, a Developer electing CRIS need only address the incremental deliverability of its inter-connecting generator or merchant transmission project, not the deliverability of the pre-existing system depicted in the Existing System Representation. Likewise, Transmission Owners will not be responsible for curing any pre-existing issues related to the deliverability of generators.

#### **25.7.6 CRIS Values.**

A Developer may elect partial CRIS for its project. Generators qualifying for CRIS will have two CRIS values: one for the Summer Capability Period and one for the winter capability period. The CRIS value for the Summer Capability Period will be set using the deliverability test methodology and procedures described below. The CRIS value for the Winter Capability Period will be set at a value that will maintain the same proportion of CRIS to ERIS as for the Summer Capability Period.

#### **25.7.7 Class Year Deliverability Study Procedures.**

The NYISO staff will conduct the Class Year Deliverability Study, as described in these rules, in cooperation with Market Participants. No Market Participant will have decisional control over any determinative aspect of the Class Year Deliverability Study. The NYISO and its staff will have decisional control over the entire Class Year Deliverability Study. If, at any time, the NYISO staff decides that it needs specific expert services from entities such as Market

Participants, consultants or engineering firms for it to conduct the Class Year Deliverability Study, then the NYISO will enter into appropriate contracts with such entities for such input. As it conducts each Class Year Deliverability Study, the NYISO staff will provide regularly scheduled status reports and working drafts, with supporting data, to the Operating Committee to ensure that all affected Market Participants have an opportunity to contribute whatever information and input they believe might be helpful to the process. Each completed Class Year Deliverability Study will be reviewed and approved by the Operating Committee, when the Operating Committee approves the ATRA for the same Class Year. Each Class Year Deliverability Study is reviewable by the NYISO Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Commission-approved ISO Agreement.

25.7.7.1 Starting with Class Year 2012, if the NYISO determines that additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies are required pursuant to Section 25.5.9 of this Attachment S, NYISO will notify all Class Year Projects that such additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies will be conducted, such notice to be provided as soon as practicable after the NYISO presents the results of the Class Year Deliverability Study to stakeholders. Within 10 business days from such notification, any Class Year Project may elect to (1) withdraw from the Class Year; (2) withdraw its CRIS request and remain in the Class Year for ERIS; or (3) keep its CRIS request, but elect to have no System Deliverability Upgrade identified to make the project deliverable at its level of requested CRIS. If a Class Year Project elects to keep its CRIS request, but with no System Deliverability Upgrade identified to make the project fully deliverable, the project has the option of accepting or not accepting its Deliverable MWs, as specified in the Class Year

Interconnection Facilities Study report. If a Class Year Project elects to withdraw entirely from the Class Year at this juncture, the Class Year from which the project drops out will still count as one of the two Class Years a project may enter under Section 25.6.2.3.4 of Attachment S.

## **25.7.8 Deliverability Test Methodology for Highways and Byways.**

25.7.8.1 Definition of NYCA Deliverability. The NYCA transmission system shall be able to deliver the aggregate of NYCA capacity resources to the aggregate of the NYCA load under summer peak load conditions. This is accomplished through ensuring the deliverability of new Large Facilities, new Small Generators larger than 2 MWs, and any existing facility increasing its capacity by more than the 2 MWs allowed by Section 30.3.2.6 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures contained in OATT Attachment X, in the Capacity Region~~(s)~~ where the facility interconnects.

25.7.8.2 NYCA Deliverability Testing Methodology. The current Class Year ATBA, developed in accordance with ISO Procedures, will serve as the starting point for the deliverability baseline for testing under summer peak system conditions, subject to ISO Procedures and the following:

25.7.8.2.1 All proposed projects seeking CRIS will be evaluated on an aggregate Class Year basis. Deliverability will be determined through a shift from generation to generation within the Capacity Regions in New York State. Each Capacity Region will be tested on an individual basis.

25.7.8.2.2 Each entity requesting External CRIS Rights will request a certain number of MW to be evaluated for deliverability pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of this

Attachment S. The MW of an entity requesting External CRIS Rights will not be derated for the deliverability analysis.

25.7.8.2.3 Each Developer requesting CRIS will request that a certain number of MW, not to exceed the name plate rating of its facility, be evaluated for deliverability. The MW requested by a Developer will represent Installed Capacity, and will be derated for the deliverability analysis. At the conclusion of the analysis, the NYISO will reconvert only the deliverable MW and report them in terms of MW of Installed Capacity using the same derating factor utilized at the beginning of the deliverability analysis.

A derated generator capacity incorporating availability is used. This derated generator capacity is based on the unforced capacity or “UCAP” of each resource and can be referred to as the UCAP Deration Factor (“UCDF”). The UCDF used is the average from historic ICAP to UCAP translations on a Capacity Region basis, as determined in accordance with ISO Procedures. This is the average EFORD, which will be used for all non intermittent ICAP providers. The UCDF for intermittent resources will be calculated based on their resource type in accordance with ISO Procedures. The UCDF factor for proposed projects will be applied to the requested CRIS level. For facilities modeled in the ATBA, the UCDF will be applied to their CRIS level.

25.7.8.2.4 Load uncertainties will be addressed in accordance with ISO Procedures by taking the impact of Load Forecast Uncertainty (“LFU”) from the most recent base case IRM and applying it to load.



25.7.8.2.5 Deliverability base case conditioning steps will be consistent with those used for the Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process and Area Transmission Review transfer limit calculation methodology.

25.7.8.2.6 In deliverability testing, Emergency transfer criteria and contingency testing will be in conformance with NYSRC rules and correspond to that used in the NYISO Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process studies.

25.7.8.2.7 The NYISO will monitor all transmission facilities that are part of the New York State Transmission System.

25.7.8.2.8 When either the voltage or stability transfer limit of an interface calculated in the ATBA is more binding than the calculated thermal transfer limit, then the lower of the ATBA voltage or stability transfer limit will be included in the deliverability testing as a proxy limit.

25.7.8.2.9 External system imports will be adjusted as necessary to eliminate or minimize overloads, other than the following external system imports: (i) the grandfathered import contract rights listed in Attachment E to the Installed Capacity Manual, (ii) the operating protocols set forth in Schedule C of Attachment CC to the OATT~~Attachment M-1 of the Services Tariff~~, (iii) the appropriate rules for reflecting PJM service to RECo load, (~~iii~~iv) beginning with Class Year 2008 and in subsequent Class Years, the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L of the OATT, (~~i~~iv) in Class Year 2008 and 2009, 1090 MW of imports made over the Quebec (via Chateaugay) interface, and (vi) beginning with Class Year 2010 and in subsequent Class Years, any

External CRIS Rights awarded pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of this Attachment S, either as a result of the conversion of grandfathered rights over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface or as a result of a Class Year Deliverability Study, until, as of the Class Year Start Date, the time available to renew the External CRIS Rights has expired, as described in Section 25.9.3.2.2 of this Attachment S.

25.7.8.2.10 Flows associated with generators physically located in the NYCA but selling capacity out of the market will be modeled as such in the deliverability base cases.

25.7.8.2.11 Resources and demand are brought into balance in the baseline. If resources are greater than demand in the Capacity Region, existing generators within the Capacity Region are prorated down. If resources are lower than demand in the Capacity Region, additional external resources are included in the model.

25.7.8.2.12 PARs within the applicable Capacity Region will be adjusted as necessary, in either direction and within their angle capability, to eliminate or minimize overloads without creating new ones. PARs controlling external ties and ties between the Capacity Regions will be modeled, within their angle capability, to hold the individual tie flows to their respective deliverability baseline schedules, which shall be set recognizing firm commitments and operating protocols set forth in Schedule C of Attachment CC to the OATT~~Attachment M-1 of the Services Tariff~~.

25.7.8.2.13 Deliverability testing will proceed as follows - The generation/load mix is split into two groups of generation and load, one upstream and one downstream

for each zone or sub-zone tested within the Capacity Region. All elements that are part of the New York State Transmission System within the Capacity Region will be monitored. If there is excess generation upstream (that is, more upstream generation than is necessary to serve the upstream load plus LFU) then the generation excess, taking into account generator derate factors described in Section 25.7.8.2.2 above, is assumed to displace downstream generation. If the dispatch of the upstream excess generation causes an overload, this overload is flagged as a potential deliverability problem and will be used to determine the amount of capacity that is assigned CRIS status and the overload mitigation.

25.7.8.2.14 For Highway interfaces ~~in the Rest of State Capacity Region~~, the generator or merchant transmission projects in a Class Year, whether or not they are otherwise deliverable, will not be considered deliverable if their aggregate impact degrades the transfer capability of the interface more than the lesser of 25 MW or 2 percent of the transfer capability identified in the ATBA and results in an increase to the NYCA LOLE determined for the ATBA of .01 or more. The Class Year projects causing the degradation will be responsible, on a pro rata basis, for restoring transfer capability only to the extent their aggregate ~~degradation of~~ transfer capability, compared to that in the ATBA, would not occur but for the Class Year projects.

### **25.7.9 Deliverability Test Methodology for Other Interfaces.**

The generator or merchant transmission projects in a Class Year, whether or not they are otherwise deliverable across Highways and Byways, will not be considered deliverable if their aggregate impact degrades the transfer capability of any Other Interface more than the lesser of

25 MW or 2 percent of the transfer capability of the Other Interface identified in the ATBA.

Each Developer will be responsible for its pro rata Class Year share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of System Deliverability Upgrades needed to restore transfer capability on the Other Interfaces impacted by the Class Year Projects but only to the extent that the degradation of transfer capability on the Other Interfaces, compared to that measured in the current Class Year ATBA, would not occur but for the aggregate impact of the Class Year Projects. Where two or more projects contribute to the degradation of the transfer capability of an Other Interface, each project Developer shall pay for a share of the required System Deliverability Upgrades based on its contribution to the degradation of the transfer capability.

#### **25.7.10 Deliverability of External Installed Capacity.**

External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be subject to the deliverability test in Section 25.7.8 and 25.7.9 of this Attachment S, but not as a part of the Class Year Deliverability Study. As described in detail in Section 5.12.2 of the Services Tariff, the deliverability of External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be evaluated separately as a part of the annual process under the Services Tariff that sets import rights for the upcoming Capability Year, to determine the amount of External Installed Capacity that can be imported to the New York Control Area.

#### **25.7.11 CRIS Rights For External Installed Capacity**

An entity, by following the procedures and satisfying the requirements described in this Section 25.7.11, may obtain External CRIS Rights. While the External CRIS Rights are in effect, External Installed Capacity associated with External CRIS Rights is not subject to (1) the deliverability determination described above in Section 25.7.10 of this Attachment S, (2) the annual deliverability determination applied in the import limit setting process described in

Section 5.12.2.2 of the Services Tariff, or (3) to the allocation of import rights described in ISO Procedures.

#### **25.7.11.1 Required Commitment of External Installed Capacity.**

An entity requesting External CRIS Rights for a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity must commit to supply that number of MW of External Installed Capacity for a period of at least five (5) years (“Award Period”). The entity’s commitment to supply the specified number of MW for the Award Period may be based upon either an executed bilateral contract to supply (“Contract Commitment”), or based upon another kind of long-term commitment (“Non-Contract Commitment”), both as described herein.

**25.7.11.1.1 Contract Commitment.** An entity making a Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity must have one or more executed bilateral contract(s) to supply a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity (“Contract CRIS MW”) to a Load Serving Entity or Installed Capacity Supplier for an Award Period of at least five (5) years. The entity must have ownership or contract control of External Installed Capacity to fulfill its bilateral supply contract throughout the Award Period, and that otherwise satisfies NYISO requirements.

25.7.11.1.1.1 The bilateral supply contract(s) individually or in the aggregate, must be for all months of the Summer Capability Periods over the term of the bilateral supply contract(s), but need not include any of the months of the Winter Capability Periods over that term. The entity seeking External CRIS Rights must specify which, if any, months of the Winter Capability Period it will supply External Installed Capacity under the bilateral supply contract(s) (“Specified Winter Months”).

25.7.11.1.1.2 The bilateral supply contract(s) must be for the same number of MW for all months of the Summer Capability Periods (“Summer Contract CRIS MW”) and the same number of MW for all Specified Winter Months (“Winter Contract CRIS MW”). The Winter Contract CRIS MW level must be less than or equal to the Summer Contract CRIS MW level.

25.7.11.1.1.3 An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Contract Commitment must certify the bilateral supply contract for every month of the Summer Capability Periods and all Specified Winter Months for the applicable Contract CRIS MW. The Summer Contract CRIS MW must be certified for every month of the Summer Capability Period, and the Winter Contract CRIS MW must be certified for every Specified Winter Month (if any).

**25.7.11.1.2 Non-Contract Commitment.** An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Non-Contract Commitment must offer the committed number of MW of External Installed Capacity for every month of the commitment, as described below, in the NYISO Installed Capacity auctions for an Award Period of at least five (5) years. The entity must have ownership or contract control of External Installed Capacity to fulfill its Non-Contract Commitment throughout the Award Period.

25.7.11.1.2.1 The Non-Contract Commitment must be made for all months of the Summer Capability Periods over the term of the Award Period, but need not include any months in the Winter Capability Periods. The entity must identify the Specified Winter Months, if any, of the Winter Capability Periods for which it will make the commitment.

25.7.11.1.2.2 The commitment must be for the same number of MW for each month of the Summer Capability Period (“Summer Non-Contract CRIS MW”), and the same number of MW for all Specified Winter Months (“Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW”). The Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW level must be less than or equal to the Summer Contract CRIS MW level.

25.7.11.1.2.3 An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Non-Contract Commitment must offer the committed capacity (a) in at least one of the following NYCA auctions: the Capability Period Auction, the Monthly Auction or the ICAP Spot Market Auctions, or (b) through a certified and scheduled Bilateral ~~contract~~ Transaction (as such terms not defined in this Attachment S are defined in the Services Tariff). The Summer Non-Contract CRIS MW must be offered for every month of the Summer Capability Period, and the Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW must be offered for every Specified Winter Month (if any).

25.7.11.1.2.4 Notwithstanding other capacity mitigation measures that may apply, the offers to sell Installed Capacity into an auction submitted pursuant to this Non-Contract Commitment will be subject to an offer cap for each month of the Summer Capability Periods and each Specified Winter Month. This offer cap will be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 5.12.2.4 of the Services Tariff.

**25.7.11.1.3 Failure to Meet Commitment.** If an entity fails to certify or offer the full number of Contract CRIS MW or Non-Contract CRIS MW in accordance with the terms stated above, in Sections 25.7.11.1.1 and 25.7.11.1.2, the entity shall pay the NYISO an amount equal to 1.5 times the Installed Capacity Spot Auction

Market Clearing Price for the month in which either the capacity under Non-Contract Commitment was not offered or the Contract Commitment to supply ICAP was not certified (“Supply Failure”), times the number of MW committed under the Non-Contract or Contract Commitment but not offered.

25.7.11.1.3.1 Within a given Award Period and each subsequent renewal of an Award Period pursuant to Section 25.9.3.2.2 herein, for the first three instances of a Supply Failure, no additional actions will be taken. Upon the fourth instance within the Award Period or the fourth instance within a subsequent renewal period of a Supply Failure, the associated External CRIS Rights will be terminated in their entirety with no ability to renew. Entities that had External CRIS Rights terminated may reapply for External CRIS in accordance with Section 25.7.11.1.4.2 below. Nothing in this Section 25.7.11.1.3 shall be construed to limit or diminish any provision in the Market Power Mitigation Measures or the Market Monitoring Plan.

**25.7.11.1.4 Obtaining External CRIS Rights.** An entity making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity may obtain External CRIS Rights for a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity in one of two different ways, either (i) by converting MW of grandfathered deliverability rights over the External Interface with Quebec (via Chateauguay), or (ii) by having its specified MW of External Installed Capacity evaluated in a Class Year Deliverability Study, both as described herein.



25.7.11.1.4.1 One-Time Conversion of Grandfathered Rights. An entity can request to convert a specified number of MW pursuant to the conversion process established in Section 5.12.2.3 of the Services Tariff.

25.7.11.1.4.2 Class Year Deliverability Study. An entity may seek to obtain External CRIS Rights for its External Installed Capacity by requesting that its External Installed Capacity be evaluated for deliverability in the ~~Open~~ Class Year ~~Deliverability Study~~. To make such a request an entity must provide to the NYISO a completed External CRIS Rights Request stating whether it is making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment, the number of MW of External Installed Capacity to be evaluated, and the specific External Interface(s). The first Class Year Deliverability Study to evaluate requests for External CRIS Rights will be that for Class Year 2010. After the NYISO receives a completed External CRIS Rights Request, an entity making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment that satisfies the requirements of Section 25.7.11.1 of this Attachment S will be eligible to proceed, as follows:

25.7.11.1.4.2.1 The entity is made a Class Year Project when the NYISO receives the entity's executed Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement for External Installed Capacity and all required data and the full deposit.

25.7.11.1.4.2.2 The entity's MW of External Installed Capacity covered by its bilateral contract(s) or, in the case of a Non-Contract Commitment the number of MW committed by the entity, are evaluated for deliverability within the ~~appropriate Rest of State~~ Capacity Region, ~~depending on the applicable External Interface~~. The entity's External Installed Capacity is not subject to the NYISO

Minimum Interconnection Standard. The NYISO will determine whether the requests for External CRIS Rights within a given Class Year exceed the import limit, established pursuant to ISO procedures, for the applicable External Interface that is in effect on the Class Year Start Date when combined, to the extent not already reflected in the import limit, with the following: (1) awarded External CRIS Rights at the same External Interface, (2) Grandfathered External Installed Capacity Agreements listed in Attachment E of the ISO Installed Capacity Manual at the same External Interface, and (3) the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT (applies to the PJM interface only) (“Combined Total MW”). In addition to the other requirements stated herein, External CRIS Rights will only be awarded to the extent that the Combined Total MW does not exceed the import limit, as described above.

25.7.11.1.4.2.3 The Class Year Deliverability Study report will include an SDU Project Cost Allocation and a Deliverable MW number for the entity’s External Installed Capacity.

25.7.11.1.4.2.4 The entity will have the same decision alternatives as other Class Year Projects participating in the Deliverability Study only. That is, the entity may either (a) accept its SDU Project Cost Allocation, (b) decline its SDU Project Cost Allocation and accept its Deliverability MW figure, or (c) decline both its SDU Project Cost Allocation and its Deliverable MW. If the entity does decline both its SDU Project Cost Allocation and its Deliverable MW, the entity’s External Installed Capacity will be removed from the Class Year Deliverability

Study. Once removed from the then current Class Year Deliverability Study, the entity can request for its External Installed Capacity to be evaluated again for deliverability in a subsequent Class Year Deliverability Study that is open at the time of its request.

25.7.11.1.4.2.5 If the entity accepts its SDU Project Cost Allocation, it must fund, or commit to fund the SDU upgrades, like any other Class Year Project.

25.7.11.1.4.2.6 If the entity accepts its SDU Project Cost Allocation and funds or commits to fund the SDU upgrades as required by Attachment S, the entity must also execute and fulfill agreement(s) with the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner and any Affected Transmission Owner to cover the engineering, procurement and construction of the SDUs.

25.7.11.1.4.2.7 By the end of the Initial Decisional Period (*i.e.*, 30 days from Operating Committee approval of the Class Year Deliverability Study), an entity making a Contract Commitment and accepting either its SDU Project Cost Allocation or Deliverable MW quantity, must provide specific contract and resource information to the NYISO. Unless entities are supplying External Installed Capacity as Control Area System Resources, requests for External Installed Capacity shall be resource-specific. Entities are permitted to substitute resources located in the same External Control Area. Such substitutions shall be subject to review and approval by NYISO consistent with ISO Procedures and deadlines specified therein.

25.7.11.1.4.2.8 If the entity satisfies the requirements described in this Section 25.7.11.1.4, the entity will obtain External CRIS Rights for the number of MW

determined to be deliverable, made deliverable through an SDU (with an accepted SDU Project Cost Allocation), or deemed deliverable through a commitment to pay for an SDU.

## **25.7.12 Cost Allocation for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades**

25.7.12.1 If the portion of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades (measured in MW) required to make one or more projects in a Class Year deliverable is ninety percent (90%) or more of the total size (measured in MW) of the System Deliverability Upgrades, the Developer(s) of the project(s) will be responsible for its pro rata Class Year share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades.

25.7.12.2 If the portion of the System Deliverability Upgrades required to make one or more projects in a Class Year deliverable is less than 90% of the total size (measured in MW) of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, the Developer(s) will be required to pay or commit to pay for a percentage share of the total cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades equal to the estimated percentage megawatt usage by the Class Year Project of the total megawatts provided by the System Deliverability Upgrades. Other generators or merchant transmission projects in the current Class Year may share in the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades, on the same basis. Projects in the current Class Year will not be allocated all of the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades. The rest of the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades will be allocated to Load Serving Entities and subsequent Developers, as described in this Section 25.7.12 The Developer may either (1) make a cash payment of its

proportionate share of the upgrade, which will be held by the Connecting Transmission Owner and Affected Transmission Owner(s) in interest-bearing account(s); or (2) post Security (as defined in this Attachment S) meeting the commercially reasonable requirements of the Connecting Transmission Owner and Affected Transmission Owner(s) for the Developer's proportionate share of the cost of the upgrade. The amount(s) of cash or Security that a Developer must provide to its Connecting Transmission Owner and any Affected Transmission Owners will be included in the Class Year Deliverability Study report. If the Developer chooses to provide Security, its allocated cost will be increased by an annual construction-focused inflation index. The Developer will update its Security on an annual basis to reflect this increase. Except for this adjustment for inflation, the cost allocated to the Developers will not be increased if the estimated cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade increases. However, the costs allocated to subsequent Developers will be based on a current cost estimate of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade project.

25.7.12.3 The generator or merchant transmission facility will be considered deliverable, and eligible to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier or to receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights, when it is in service, provided it has paid its share of the total cost of System Deliverability Upgrades necessary to support the requested CRIS level, or made a satisfactory commitment to do so. Highway System Deliverability Upgrades--where the System Deliverability Upgrades are below the 90% threshold discussed in Section 25.7.12.2 above--will

be constructed and funded either (i) according to Sections 25.7.12.3.1 and 25.7.12.3.2 below, or (ii) according to Section 25.7.12.3.3 below.

25.7.12.3.1 When a threshold of 60% of the most current cost estimate of the System Deliverability Upgrade has been paid or posted as Security by Developers, the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade will be built by the Transmission Owner that owns the facility to be upgraded. If the facility to be constructed will be entirely new, construction should be completed by the Transmission Owner that owns or controls the necessary site or right of way. If no Transmission Owner(s) has such control, construction should be completed by the Transmission Owner in whose Transmission District the facility would be constructed. If the upgrade crosses multiple Transmission Districts, each Transmission Owner will be responsible for the portion of the upgrade in its Transmission District; and

25.7.12.3.2 The actual cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade project above that paid for by Developers will be funded by Load Serving Entities, using the rate mechanism contained in Schedule 12 of the NYISO OATT. Load Serving Entity funding responsibility for the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade will be allocated among Load Serving Entities based on their proportionate share of the ICAP requirement in the statewide capacity market, adjusted to subtract their locational capacity requirements. Provided, however, Load Serving Entities will not be responsible for actual costs in excess of their share of the final Class Year estimated cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade if the excess results from causes, as described in Section 25.8.6.4 of this

Attachment S, within the control of a Transmission Owner(s) responsible for constructing the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade; or

25.7.12.3.3 If the NYISO Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process (“CRPP”) identifies a Reliability Need requiring a Highway facility to be constructed earlier than would be the case pursuant to Section 25.7.12.3.1, the facility will be constructed as determined in the CRPP. Funds collected from Developers (pursuant to Section 25.7.12.2, above) will be used to cover a portion of the regulated solution costs to the extent that the funds collected from Developers were collected for System Deliverability Upgrades that are actually constructed by the regulated solution. To the extent this is true, these funds will be used as an offset to the total reliability solution upgrade cost, with the remainder of the upgrade cost to be allocated per the requirements of the CRPP, as set forth in Sections 31.4.1, 31.4.2 and 31.4.4 of Attachment Y to the NYISO OATT.

25.7.12.4 If a Developer has accepted its Project Cost Allocation, before construction of an identified System Deliverability Upgrade for a Highway is commenced, if a Developer elects to be retested for deliverability it may request to be placed in the then Open Class Year. The Developer’s cost responsibility for System Deliverability Upgrades shall not increase as a result of such retesting. It may decrease or be eliminated. If the Developer’s facility is found to be deliverable without the System Deliverability Upgrades previously identified, the Developer’s Security posting will be terminated, or the Developer’s cash payment will be returned with the interest earned.

25.7.12.5 When the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades are built, any resulting Incremental TCCs will be distributed to the Developers in proportion to their funding of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade.

25.7.12.5.1 Incremental TCCs attributable to Load Serving Entity funding will be sold by the NYISO, and the NYISO will credit the Load Serving Entities in proportion to their funding of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, in accordance with Section 6.12.3.4 of Schedule 12 of the NYISO OATT.

25.7.12.6 As new generators and merchant transmission facilities come on line and use the Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades created by a prior Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, the Developers of those new facilities will reimburse the prior Developers or will compensate the Load Serving Entities who funded the System Deliverability Upgrades for use of the Headroom created by the prior Developers and Load Saving Entities in accordance with Sections 25.8.7 and 25.8.8 of these rules.

25.7.12.6.1 As new Developers make Headroom payments to prior Developers, the related Incremental TCCs previously distributed to the prior Developers will be transferred to the new Developers in proportion to the Headroom use and payments made by the new Developers.

25.7.12.6.2 As new Developers compensate Load Serving Entities for use of their Headroom, the NYISO will continue to sell the Incremental TCCs attributable to Highway System Deliverability Upgrades and Headroom funded by Load Serving Entities, and the NYISO will apportion the revenues among new Developers and Load Serving Entities in accordance with Section 6.12.4.2 of Schedule 12 of the



NYISO OATT. The apportionment of these revenues to new Developers will continue beyond the eligibility of Load Serving Entities for such payments.

25.7.12.7 The Transmission Owner responsible for constructing a System Deliverability Upgrade or a Developer contributing toward the cost of a System Deliverability Upgrade can elect to construct upgrades that are larger and/or more expensive than the System Deliverability Upgrades identified to support the requested level of CRIS for the Class Year Project in the Class Year Deliverability Study, provided that those upgrades are reasonably related to the Class Year Project. The party electing to construct the larger upgrade will pay for the incremental cost of the upgrade; *i.e.*, the difference in cost between the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades as determined by these rules, and the cost of the larger and/or more expensive upgrade.