

Interfaces. This information may include the ISO's most-current information regarding: potentially Congested paths, projected transmission uses, projected hourly Loop Flows across Inter-Zonal Interfaces, scheduled line Outages, forecasts of expected system-wide Load, the ISO's Ancillary Services requirements, Generation Meter Multipliers, and power flow outputs.

**7.2.5.2.8** The ISO will also publish information, once it is available, regarding tentative prices for the use of Inter-Zonal Interfaces, and Generation shift factors for the use of Inter-Zonal Interfaces, which indicate the relative effectiveness of Generation shifts in alleviating Congestion.

**7.2.6 Intra-Zonal Congestion Management.**

**7.2.6.1 [Not used]**

**7.2.6.1.1 [Not used]**

**7.2.6.1.2 [Not Used]**

**7.2.6.1.3 [Not Used]**

**7.2.6.1.4 [Not Used]**

**7.2.6.1.5 [Not Used]**

**7.2.6.1.6 [Not Used]**

**7.2.6.2 Intra-Zonal Congestion During Initial Period.** Except as provided in Section 5.2, during the initial period of operation, the ISO will perform Intra-Zonal Congestion Management in real time using available Adjustment Bids and Imbalance Energy bids, based on their effectiveness and in merit order, to minimize the cost of alleviating Congestion.

In the event no Adjustment Bids or Imbalance Energy bids are available, the ISO will exercise its authority to direct the redispatch of resources.

**7.2.6.3 Cost of Intra-Zonal Congestion Management.** The net of the amounts paid by the ISO to the Scheduling Coordinators and the amounts charged to the Scheduling Coordinators will be calculated and charged to all Scheduling Coordinators through a Grid Operations Charge, as described in Section 7.3.2.

**7.2.7 Creation, Modification and Elimination of Zones.**

**7.2.7.1 Initial Zones.** The initial Zones are as set forth in Appendix I to this ISO Tariff.

**7.2.7.2 Modifying Zones.** The ISO shall monitor usage of the ISO Controlled Grid to determine whether new Zones should be created, or whether existing Zones should be eliminated, in accordance with the following procedures.

**7.2.7.2.1** If over a 12-month period, the ISO finds that within a Zone the cost to alleviate the Congestion on a path is equivalent to at least 5 percent of the product of

Congestion (such amount due to the Participating TOs to be debited by them in turn from their Transmission Revenue Balancing Accounts or, for those Participating TOs that do not have such accounts, to their transmission revenue requirements); (2) charge each Scheduling Coordinator with its proportionate share, based on Schedules in the Day-Ahead Market across the Inter-Zonal Interface in the direction of the Congestion, of the difference between the amount charged to Participating TOs and FTR Holders under clause (1) and the Usage Charges in the Hour-Ahead Market associated with the reduced Available Transfer Capacity across the Congested Inter-Zonal Interface; and (3) credit each Scheduling Coordinator whose Schedule in the Hour-Ahead Market for the transfer of Energy across the Congested Inter-Zonal Interface was adjusted due to the reduction in Available Transfer Capacity an amount equal to the product of the adjustment (in MW) and the Usage Charge in the Hour-Ahead Market (in\$/MW).

**7.3.2 Grid Operations Charge for Intra-Zonal Congestion.**

Scheduling Coordinators whose resources are redispatched by the ISO, in accordance with Intra-Zonal Congestion Management,

will be paid or charged based on the Adjustment Bids or Supplemental Energy bids that they have provided to the ISO. The net redispatch cost will be recovered for each Settlement Period through the Grid Operations Charge, which shall be paid to the ISO by all Scheduling Coordinators in proportion to their metered Demands within the Zone with Intra-Zonal Congestion, and scheduled exports from the Zone with Intra-Zonal Congestion to a neighboring Control Area.

#### **7.4 Transmission Losses.**

##### **7.4.1 Obligation to Provide for Transmission Losses.**

Each Scheduling Coordinator shall ensure that it schedules sufficient Generation to meet both its Demand and Transmission Losses responsibilities as determined in accordance with this Section 7.4.

##### **7.4.2 Determination of Transmission Losses.**

The total Demand that may be served by a Generating Unit, in a given hour, taking account of Transmission Losses, is equal to the product of the total Metered Quantity of that Generating Unit in that hour and the Generation Meter Multiplier calculated by the ISO in the hour for that Generator location. The Generation Meter Multiplier shall be greater than one (1) where the Generating Unit's contribution to the ISO Controlled Grid reduces Transmission Losses and shall be less than one (1) where the Generating Unit's contribution to the system increases Transmission Losses. All Generating Units supplying Energy to the ISO Controlled Grid at the same electrical bus shall be assigned the same Generation Meter Multiplier.

