

**[Note: This attachment will not appear
in the Code of Federal Regulations.]**

ATTACHMENT A

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

BUSINESS PRACTICE

STANDARDS

AND

GUIDES

FOR

OPEN ACCESS SAME-TIME INFORMATION SYSTEM

(OASIS)

TRANSACTIONS

DRAFT

Version 1.0

(January 27, 1999)

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Section 1 — Introduction

This document contains business practice standards and guides designed to implement the Commission's policy related to on-line price negotiation and to improve the commercial operation of the Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS).

Section 1.1 Business Practice Standards and Guides

This document distinguishes between OASIS business practice standards and "best practices" guides. The standards are adopted as mandatory requirements, while the guides are offered as voluntary best practices. However, in the event that a transmission provider elects to follow the voluntary practice guides, it must do so on a uniform, non-discriminatory basis.

Section 2 — Standard Terminology for Transmission and Ancillary Services

Section 2.1 Attribute Values Defining the Period of Service

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

“Fixed” services are associated with transmission services whose periods align with calendar periods such as a day, week, or month. “Sliding” services are fixed in duration, such as a week or month, but the start and stop time may slide. For example a “sliding” week could start on Tuesday and end on the following Monday. “Extended” allows for services in which the start time may “slide” and also the duration may be longer than a standard length. For example an “extended” week of service could be nine consecutive days. Various transmission service offerings using these terms are defined in Standards 2.1.1 through 2.1.13 below.

Table 1-1 identifies the definitions that are proposed as standard terminology in OASIS Phase IA for the attributes SERVICE_INCREMENT (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly) and WINDOW (Fixed, Sliding, and Extended). A definition is required for each combination of SERVICE_INCREMENT and WINDOW, except Hourly Sliding and Hourly Extended, which, at the present, are not sufficiently common in the market to require standard definitions.

**Table 1-1
Standard Service Attribute Definitions Required in Phase IA**

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

* Included in the Phase IA S&CP Data Dictionary, Version 1.3, issued September 29, 1998.

The existence of a definition in this table does not imply the services must be offered by a Transmission Provider. Requirements as to which services must be offered are defined by regulation and tariffs.

Each definition assumes a single time zone specified by the Transmission Provider. It is recognized that daylight time switches must be accommodated in practice, but they have been omitted in the definitions for the purpose of simplicity.

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

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

Standard 2.1.2: FIXED DAILY — The service starts at 00:00 and stops at 24:00 of the same calendar date (same as 00:00 of the next consecutive calendar date).

Standard 2.1.3: FIXED WEEKLY — The service starts at 00:00 on Monday and stops at 24:00 of the following Sunday (same as 00:00 of the following Monday).

Standard 2.1.4: FIXED MONTHLY — The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar month and stops at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar month (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive month).

Standard 2.1.5: FIXED YEARLY — The service starts at 00:00 on the first date of a calendar year and ends at 24:00 on the last date of the same calendar year (same as 00:00 of the first date of the next consecutive year).

Standard 2.1.6: SLIDING DAILY — The service starts at the beginning of any hour of the day and stops exactly 24 hours later at the same time on the next day.

Standard 2.1.7: SLIDING WEEKLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops exactly 168 hours later at 00:00 on the same day of the next week.

Standard 2.1.8: SLIDING MONTHLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the next month (28-31 days later). If there is no corresponding date in the following month, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the next month.

For example: SLIDING MONTHLY starting at 00:00 on January 30 would stop at 24:00 on February 28 (same as 00:00 March 1).

Standard 2.1.9: SLIDING YEARLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 on the same date of the following year. If there is no corresponding date in the following year, the service stops at 24:00 on the last day of the same month in the following year.

For example SLIDING YEARLY service starting on February 29 would stop on February 28 of the following year.

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

Standard 2.1.11: EXTENDED WEEKLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one week later, but less than two weeks later.

Standard 2.1.12: EXTENDED MONTHLY — The service starts at 00:00 of any date and stops at 00:00 more than one month later but less than two months later.

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

Section 2.2 Attribute Values Defining Service Class

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

Standard 2.2.1: FIRM — Transmission service that always has priority over NON-FIRM transmission service and includes Native Load Customers, Network Customers, and any transmission service not classified as non-firm in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.2.2: NON-FIRM — Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled on an as-available basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption at a lesser priority compared to FIRM transmission service, Native Load Customers, and Network Customers in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Section 2.3 Attribute Values Defining Service Types

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

Standard 2.3.1: POINT-TO-POINT — Transmission service that is reserved and/or scheduled between specified POINTS OF RECEIPT and DELIVERY pursuant to Part II of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.3.2: NETWORK — Network Integration Transmission Service that is provided to serve a Network Customer load pursuant to Part III of the pro forma tariff and in accordance with the definitions in the pro forma tariff.

Section 2.4

Reserved for Future Use

Section 2.5 Other Service Attribute Values

The Commission has defined six ancillary services in Order No. 888. Other services may be offered pursuant to filed tariffs.

Standard 2.5: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the AS_TYPES offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Provider. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

FERC Ancillary Services Definitions

Standard 2.5.1: SCHEDULING, SYSTEM CONTROL AND DISPATCH SERVICE (SC) — is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area. This service can be provided only by the operator of the control area in which the transmission facilities used are located. This is because the service is to schedule the movement of power through, out of, within, or into the control area. This service also includes the dispatch of generating resources to maintain generation/load balance and maintain security during the transaction and in accordance with section 3.1 (and Schedule 1) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.2: REACTIVE SUPPLY AND VOLTAGE CONTROL FROM GENERATION SOURCES SERVICE (RV) — is the provision of reactive power and voltage control by generating facilities under the control of the control area operator. This service is necessary to the provision of basic transmission service within every control area and in accordance with section 3.2 (and Schedule 2) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.3: REGULATION AND FREQUENCY RESPONSE SERVICE (RF) — is provided for transmission within or into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Customers may be able to satisfy the regulation service obligation by providing generation with automatic generation control capabilities to the control area in which the load resides and in accordance with section 3.3 (and Schedule 3) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.4: ENERGY IMBALANCE SERVICE (EI) — is the service for transmission within and into the transmission provider's control area to serve load in the area. Energy imbalance represents the deviation between the scheduled and actual delivery of energy to a load in the local control area over a single hour and in accordance with section 3.4 (and Schedule 4) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.5: OPERATING RESERVE - SPINNING RESERVE SERVICE (SP) — is provided by generating units that are on-line and loaded at less than maximum output. They are available to serve load immediately in an unexpected contingency, such as an unplanned outage of a generating unit and in accordance with section 3.5 (and Schedule 5) of the pro forma tariff.

Standard 2.5.6: OPERATING RESERVE - SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE SERVICE (SU) — is generating capacity that can be used to respond to contingency situations. Supplemental reserve, is not available instantaneously, but rather within a short period (usually ten minutes). It is provided by generating units that are on-line but unloaded, by quick-start generation, and by customer interrupted load and in accordance with section 3.6 (and Schedule 6) of the pro forma tariff.

Other Service Definitions

Other services may be offered to Transmission Customers through individual filed tariffs. Examples of other services that may be offered include the Interconnected Operations Services described below in Guides 2.5.7, 2.5.8, and 2.5.9. Ancillary service definitions may be offered pursuant to an individual transmission provider's specific tariff filings.

Guide 2.5.7: DYNAMIC TRANSFER (DT) — is the provision of the real-time monitoring, telemetering, computer software, hardware, communications, engineering, and administration required to electronically move all or a portion of the real energy services associated with a generator or load out of its Host Control Area into a different Electronic Control Area.

Guide 2.5.8: REAL POWER TRANSMISSION LOSSES (TL) — is the provision of capacity and energy to replace energy losses associated with transmission service on the Transmission Provider's system.

Guide 2.5.9: SYSTEM BLACK START CAPABILITY (BS) — is the provision of generating equipment that, following a system blackout, is able to start without an outside electrical supply. Furthermore, BLACK START CAPABILITY is capable of being synchronized to the transmission system such that it can provide a startup supply source for other system capacity that can then be likewise synchronized to the transmission system to supply load as part of a process of re-energizing the transmission system.

Section 3 — OASIS Registration Procedures

Section 3.1 Entity Registration

Operation of OASIS requires unambiguous identification of parties.

Standard 3.1: All entities or persons using OASIS shall register the identity of their organization (including DUNS number) or person at the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com. Registration shall be completed prior to the commencement of Phase IA and renewed annually and whenever changes in identification occur and thereafter. An entity or person not complying with this requirement may be denied access by a provider to that provider's OASIS node.

The registration requirement applies to any entity logging onto OASIS for the purpose of using or updating information, including Transmission Providers, Transmission Customers, Observers, Control Areas, Security Coordinators, and Independent System Operators.

Section 3.2 Process to Register Non-Standard Service Attribute Values

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

Standard 3.2: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall use only attribute values and definitions that have been registered on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com for all transmission and ancillary services offered on their OASIS.

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

Section 3.3 Registration of Points of Receipt and Delivery

In order to improve coordination of path naming and to enhance the identification of commercially available connection points between Providers and regions, the business practice for Phase IA OASIS requires that:

- I. Transmission Providers register at the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com, all service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery) for which transmission service is available over the OASIS.
- II. Each Provider would then indicate on its OASIS node, for each Path posted on its OASIS node, the Points of Receipt and Delivery to which each Path is connected.

A Transmission Provider is not required to register specific generating stations as Points of Receipt, unless they were available as service points for the purposes of reserving transmission service on OASIS. The requirement also does not include registration of regional flowgates, unless they are service points for the purposes of reserving transmission on OASIS.

Standard 3.4: A Transmission Provider shall register and thereafter maintain on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com all Points of Receipt and Delivery to and from which a Transmission Customer may reserve and schedule transmission service.

Standard 3.5: For each reservable Path posted on their OASIS nodes, Transmission Providers shall indicate the available Point(s) of Receipt and Delivery for that Path. These Points of Receipt and Delivery shall be from the list registered on the OASIS Home Page at www.tsin.com.

Guide 3.6: When two or more Transmission Providers share common Points of Receipt or Delivery, or when a Path connects Points of Receipt and Delivery in neighboring systems, the Transmission Providers owning and/or operating those facilities should apply consistent names for those connecting paths or common paths on the OASIS.

Section 4 — On-line Negotiation and Confirmation Process

Section 4.1 On-line Price Negotiation in Short-term Markets

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

Guide 4.2: Reserved

Guide 4.3: Reserved

Section 4.2 Phase IA Negotiation Process State Transition Diagram

The Phase IA S&CP Document provides a process state diagram to define the Customer and Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation.

Guide 4.4: The state diagram appearing in Exhibit 4-1 in Section 4.2.10.2 of the Version 1.3 of the S&CP Document constitutes a recommended business practice in OASIS Phase IA.

Guide 4.5: The definitions in Section 4.2.10.2 of the Version 1.3 of the S&CP Document (status values) should be applied to the process states in OASIS Phase IA.

Table 4-1 – Reserved

Section 4.3 Negotiations — Without Competing Bids

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

Guide 4.6: A Transmission Provider/Seller shall respond to a Customer's service request, consistent with filed tariffs, within the "Provider Response Time Limit" defined in **Table 4-2 "Reservation Timing Requirements"**. The time limit is measured from the time the request is QUEUED. A Provider may respond by setting the state of the reservation request to one of the following:

- III. INVALID
- IV. DECLINED
- V. REFUSED
- VI. COUNTEROFFER
- VII. ACCEPTED
- VIII. STUDY (when the tariff allows), leading to REFUSED, COUNTEROFFER, or ACCEPTED

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

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

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

Guide 4.10: From ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, a Customer may change the status to CONFIRMED, WITHDRAWN, or REBID. The Customer has the amount of time designated as “Customer Confirmation Time Limit” in **Table 4-2 “Reservation Timing Requirements”** to change the state of the request to CONFIRMED. The Customer time limit is measured from the first time the request is moved to ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, and is not reset with subsequent iterations of negotiation.

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

Guide 4.12: Should the Customer elect to respond to a Provider’s COUNTEROFFER by moving a reservation request to REBID, the Provider shall respond by taking the request to a DECLINED, ACCEPTED, or COUNTEROFFER state within the “Provider Counter Time Limit,” specified in **Table 4-2 “Reservation Timing Requirements”**. The Provider response time is measured from the most recent REBID time.

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

**Table 4-2
Reservation Timing Guidelines**

Class	Service Increment	Time QUEUED Prior to Start	Provider Evaluation Time Limit ¹	Customer Confirmation Time Limit after ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER ²	Provider Counter Time Limit after REBID ³
Non-Firm	Hourly	<1 hour	Best effort	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Hourly	>1 hour	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Non-Firm	Daily	N/A	30 minutes	2 hours	10 minutes
Non-Firm	Weekly	N/A	4 hours	24 hours	4 hours
Non-Firm	Monthly	N/A	2 days	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Daily	< 24 hours	Best effort	2 hours	30 minutes
Firm	Daily	N/A	30 days ⁴	24 hours	4 hours
Firm	Weekly	N/A	30 days ⁴	48 hours	4 hours
Firm	Monthly	N/A	30 days ⁴	4 days	4 hours

Firm	Yearly	N/A	30 days	15 days	4 hours
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Notes for Table 4-2:

1. Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, measurement starts at the time the request is QUEUED.
2. Measurement starts at the time the request is first moved to either ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER. The time limit does not reset on subsequent changes of state.
3. Measurement starts at the time the Transmission Customer changes the state to REBID. The measurement resets each time the request is changed to REBID.
4. Subject to expedited time requirements of Section 17.1 of the pro forma tariff. Transmission Providers should make best efforts to respond within 72 hours, or prior to the scheduling deadline, whichever is earlier, to a request for Daily Firm Service received during period 2–30 days ahead of the service start time.

Section 4.4 Negotiations — With Competing Bids for Constrained Resources

Competing bids exist when multiple requests cannot be accommodated due to a lack of available transmission capacity. One general rule is that OASIS requests should be evaluated and granted priority on a first-come-first-served basis established by OASIS QUEUED time. Thus, the first to request service should get it, all else being equal.

Exceptions to this first-come-first-served basis occur when there are competing requests for limited resources and the requests have different priorities established by FERC regulations and filed tariffs. Prior to the introduction of price negotiations, the attribute values that have served as a basis for determining priority include:

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

Under a negotiation model, price can also be used as an attribute for determining priority. The negotiation process increases the possibility that a Provider will be evaluating multiple requests that cannot all be accommodated due to limited resources. In this scenario, it is possible that an unconfirmed request with an earlier QUEUED time could be preempted (SUPERSEDED). For this to occur, the subsequent request would be of higher priority or of greater price.

Guide 4.14: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, the following are recommended relative priorities of Service Request Tiers¹. Specific exceptions may exist in accordance with filed tariffs. The priorities refer only to negotiation of service and do not refer to curtailment priority.

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

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

Guide 4.16: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, Table 4-3 describes the relative priorities of competing service requests and rules for offering right-of-first-refusal. While the table indicates the relative priorities of two competing requests, it also is intended to be applied in the more general case of more than two competing requests.

**Table 4-3
Priorities for Competing Reservation Requests**

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

¹ Note: The term Tier is introduced to avoid confusion with existing terms such as TS_CLASS.

	start (see Standard 4.23).	
Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of equal term (duration) ² and higher price, when Request 1 is still unconfirmed and Request 2 is received pre-confirmed. A confirmed non-firm PTP may not be preempted for another non-firm request of equal duration. (See Standards 4.22 and 4.25.)	No
Tier 5: PTP Service over secondary receipt and delivery points.	Tier 5 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 4.	No

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

Guide 4.18: Given competing requests for a limited resource and a right-of-first-refusal is not required to be offered, the Provider may immediately move requests in the CONFIRMED state to DISPLACED, or from an ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER state to SUPERSEDED, if the competing request is of higher priority, based on the rules represented in Table 4-3. These state changes require dynamic notification to the Customer if the Customer has requested dynamic notification on OASIS.

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

Guide 4.20: A Customer who has been extended a right-of-first-refusal should have a confirmation time limit equal to the lesser of a) the Customer Confirmation Time Limit in Table 4-2 or b) 24 hours.

Standard 4.21: A Transmission Provider shall apply all rights-of-first-refusal in a non-discriminatory and open manner for all Customers.

Standard 4.22: Once a non-firm PTP request has been confirmed, it shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm PTP request of equal duration and higher price.

Standard 4.23: A confirmed, non-firm PTP reservation for the next hour shall not be displaced within one hour of the start of the reservation by a subsequent non-firm PTP reservation request of longer duration.

² Longer duration, in addition to being higher SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., WEEKLY has priority over DAILY), also may mean more multiples of the same SERVICE_INCREMENT (i.e., 3 Days may have priority over 2 Days).

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

Guide 4.25: Once an offer to provide non-firm PTP transmission service at a given price is extended to a Customer by the Provider, and while this first request is still unconfirmed but within the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, the Provider should not preempt or otherwise alter the status of that first request on receipt of a subsequent request of the same Tier and equal duration at a higher price, unless the subsequent request is submitted as pre-confirmed.

Guide 4.26: If during a negotiation of service (i.e., prior to Customer confirmation) a subsequent pre-confirmed request for service over the same limited resource of equal duration but higher price is received, the Provider must COUNTEROFFER the price of service on the prior COUNTEROFFER or ACCEPTED price to match the competing offer, in order to give the first Customer an opportunity to match the offer. This practice must be implemented in a non-discriminatory manner.

Section 5 — Procurement of Ancillary and Other Services

Section 5.1 Introduction

Phase IA OASIS data templates allow the coupling of ancillary service arrangements with the purchase of transmission service for the purpose of simplifying the overall process for Customers.

Transmission Providers must indicate (consistent with filed tariffs), which services are MANDATORY (must be taken from the Primary Provider), REQUIRED (must be provided for but may be procured from alternative sources), or OPTIONAL (not required as a condition of transmission service).

The Transmission Customer should make known to the Transmission Provider at the time of the reservation request certain options related to arrangement of ancillary services. The Transmission Customer may indicate:

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

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

Section 5.2 Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 5.1: The Transmission Provider shall designate which ancillary services are MANDATORY, REQUIRED, or OPTIONAL for each offered transmission service to the extent these requirements can be determined in advance of the submittal of a reservation request on a specific Path by a Transmission Customer.

Guide 5.2: A Transmission Provider may modify a Transmission Customer’s service request to indicate the Transmission Provider as the SELLER of any ancillary service, which is MANDATORY, to be taken from the Transmission Provider.

Standard 5.3: For REQUIRED and OPTIONAL services, the Transmission Provider shall not select a SELLER of ancillary service without the Transmission Customer first selecting that SELLER.

Guide 5.4: A Transmission Provider may accept a Transmission Customer’s request for an ancillary service, which is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED, but shall indicate to the Transmission Customer at the time of acceptance under PROVIDER COMMENTS that the service is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED.

Section 5.3 Transmission Customer Requirements

Guide 5.5: The Transmission Customer should indicate with the submittal of a transmission reservation request, the preferred options for provision of ancillary services, such as the desire to use an alternative resource.

Guide 5.6: A Transmission Customer may, but is not required to, indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services, if these services are arranged by the Transmission Customer off the OASIS and if such arrangements are permitted by the Transmission Provider's tariff.

Section 6 - Pathnaming Standards

Section 6.1 Introduction

The Data Element Dictionary of the OASIS S&CP Document, Version 1.3, defines a path name in terms of a 50-character alphanumeric string:

RR/TPTP/PATHPATHPATH/OPTIONALFROM-OPTIONALTOTO/SPR

RegionCode/TransmissionProviderCode/PathName/OptionalFrom-To(POR-POD)/Spare

This definition leaves it to the Transmission Providers to name the paths from their own perspective. The following standards provide an unambiguous convention for naming paths and will produce more consistent path names.

Section 6.2 Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 6.1: A transmission provider shall use the path naming convention defined in the S&CP Data Dictionary for the naming of all reservable paths posted on OASIS.

Standard 6.2: A transmission provider shall use the third field in the path name to indicate the sending and receiving control areas. The control areas shall be designated using standard NERC codes for the control areas, separated by a hyphen. For example, the first three fields of the path name will be:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/

Standard 6.3: A transmission provider shall use the fourth field of the path name to indicate POR and POD separated by a hyphen. For example, a path with a specific POR/POD would be shown as:

RR/TPTP/CAXX-CAYY/PORPORPOR-PODPODPOD/

If the POR and POD are designated as control areas, then the fourth field may be left blank (as per the example in 6.2).

Guide 6.4: A transmission provider may designate a sub-level for Points of Receipt and Delivery. For example, a customer reserves a path to POD AAAA. The ultimate load may be indeterminate at the time. Later, the customer schedules energy to flow to a particular load that may be designated by the transmission provider as a sub-level Point of Delivery. This option is necessary to ensure certain providers are not precluded from using more specific service points by the inclusion of the POR/POD in the path name. All sub-level PORs and PODs must be registered as such on www.tsin.com.