

(6) 50 U.S.C. app. 2410(c), Export Administration Act, See E.O. 12851 (June 11, 1993), Non-national security violation: from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(7) 50 U.S.C. app. 2410(c), Export Administration Act, See E.O. 12851 (June 11, 1993), and Section 38 Arms Export Control Act, National security violation: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(b) Economic Development Administration.

(1) 19 U.S.C. 2349, Trade Act of 1974, False statement, *etc.*: from \$5,500 to \$6,000.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)/Census.

(1) 13 U.S.C. 304, Delinquency on delayed filing of export documentation: from \$110 per/day (up to \$1,100) to \$120 per/day (up to \$1,200).

(2) 13 U.S.C. 305, Collection of foreign trade statistics violation: from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

(d) ESA/Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(1) 22 U.S.C. 3105(a), International Investment and Trade in Services Act, Failure to furnish information: from a minimum of \$2,750 to \$3,000, and from a maximum of \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) Import Administration.

(1) 19 U.S.C. 81s, Foreign Trade Zone violation: from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

(2) 19 U.S.C. 1677f(f)(4), North American Free Trade Agreement Protective Order violation: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(f) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(1) 15 U.S.C. 5623(a)(3), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, violation: from \$10,900 to \$11,900.

(2) 15 U.S.C. 5658(c), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, violation: from \$10,900 to \$11,900.

(3) 16 U.S.C. 773f(3), Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, violation: from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(4) 16 U.S.C. 783, Sponge Act (1914), violation: from \$550 to \$600.

(5) 16 U.S.C. 957, Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (1962):

(i) Violation/subsection c: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(ii) Violation/subsection a: from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(iii) Violation/subsection b: from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

(iv) Subsequent violation/subsection a: from \$55,000 to \$60,000

(v) Subsequent violation/subsection b: from \$5,500 to \$6,000

(6) 16 U.S.C. 971e(e)(1), Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (1995), violation: from \$100,000 to \$109,000.

(7) 16 U.S.C. 972f(b), Eastern Pacific Tuna Licensing Act of 1984:

(i) Violation/subsections (a)(1)–(3): from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(ii) Violation/subsections (a)(4)–(5): from \$5,500 to \$6,000.

(iii) Subsequent violation/subsections (a)(1)–(3): from \$55,000 to \$60,000.

(iv) Subsequent violation/subsections (a)(4)–(5): from \$5,500 to \$6,000.

(v) Violation/subsection (a)(6): from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(8) 16 U.S.C. 973f(a), South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988, violation: from \$275,000 to \$300,000.

(9) 16 U.S.C. 1174(b), Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983, violation: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(10) 16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1), Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, violation: from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(11) 16 U.S.C. 1385(e), Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act (1990), violation: from \$100,000 to \$110,000.

(12) 16 U.S.C. 1437(c)(1), National Marine Sanctuaries Act (1992), violation: from \$109,000 to \$119,000.

(13) 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1), Endangered Species Act of 1973:

(i) Knowing violations (1988): from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(ii) Otherwise violations (1978): from \$550 to \$600.

(iii) Other knowing violations (1988): from \$13,200 to \$14,000.

(14) 16 U.S.C. 1851 Note (Sec. 5)(c)(1), Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (1997), violation: from \$110,000 to \$114,000.

(15) 16 U.S.C. 1858 (a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (1990), violation: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(16) 16 U.S.C. 2437(a)(1), Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984:

(i) Knowing violation: from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(ii) Violation: from \$5,500 to \$6,000.

(17) 16 U.S.C. 2465(a), Antarctic Protection Act of 1990:

(i) Knowing violation: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(ii) Violation: from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

(18) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a), Lacey Act Amendments of 1981:

(i) Other than marking violation: from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(ii) Marking violation: from \$275 to \$300.

(iii) Sale and purchase violation (1988): from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(iv) False labeling violation (1988): from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

(19) 16 U.S.C. 3606(b), Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982 (1990), violation: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(20) 16 U.S.C. 3637(b), Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985 (1990), violation: from \$110,000 to \$120,000.

(21) 16 U.S.C. 4016(b)(1)(B) Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986, violation: from \$500 (up to \$5,000) to \$550 (up to \$5,500).

(22) 16 U.S.C. 5010(a), North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act of 1992, violation: from \$100,000 to \$110,000.

(23) 16 U.S.C. 5103(b)(2), Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (1993), violation: from \$100,000 to \$110,000.

(24) 16 U.S.C. 5507(a), High Seas Fishing Compliance Act of 1995, violation: from \$100,000 to \$109,000.

(25) 16 U.S.C. 5606(b), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995, violation: from \$100,000 to \$109,000.

(26) 22 U.S.C. 1978(e), Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (1971):

(i) Violation: from \$10,000 to \$11,000

(ii) Subsequent violation: from

\$25,000 to \$27,500.

(27) 30 U.S.C. 1462(a), Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (1980), violation: from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

(28) 42 U.S.C. 9152(c)(1), Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980, violation: from \$27,500 to \$30,000.

3. Section 6.5 is revised to read as follows:

§ 6.5 Effective date of adjustments.

The inflation adjustments made by § 6.4 of this part, of the penalties there specified, are effective on November 1, 2000, and said penalties, as thus adjusted by the inflation adjustments made by § 6.4 of this part, shall apply only to violations occurring after November 1, 2000, and before the effective date of any future inflation adjustment thereto made subsequent to November 1, 2000, as provided in § 6.6 of this part.

[FR Doc. 00–28007 Filed 10–31–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 37

[Docket No. RM95–9–013]

Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct

Issued October 26, 2000.

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission).

ACTION: Order adopting revised “Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions” (BPS Document).

SUMMARY: The Commission is revising the BPS Document adopted by the

Commission on February 25, 2000 in *Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct*, Order No. 638, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,093 (2000). The revisions reflect the Commission's consideration of the comment received in response to the August 1, 2000 order seeking comments in this proceeding. (92 FERC ¶ 61,147 (2000)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: This order is effective on December 1, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Office of the Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. E-Mail address: "comment.rm@ferc.fed.us".

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marvin Rosenberg (Technical Information), Office of Markets, Tariffs, and Rates, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426; (202) 208-1283.

Paul Robb (Technical Information), Office of Markets, Tariffs, and Rates, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426; (202) 219-2702.

Sharon Dameron (Legal Information), Office of the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426; (202) 208-2017.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Order Adopting Revised "Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions"

I. Introduction

In this order, the Commission adopts revisions to the "Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions" (BPS) adopted by the Commission on February 25, 2000 in *Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct*, Order No. 638, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,093 (2000). The Commission is adopting these changes after consideration of the comments filed in response to the Commission's August 1, 2000 order seeking comments on proposed changes to the BPS.¹ Among other matters, the revisions concern the scheduling period for "same-day" and "next-hour" transactions and standards for Next Hour Market Service (NHM Service).

II. Background

In Order No. 638, the Commission adopted a set of uniform business practices (*i.e.*, the BPS), implementing

the Commission's policies on transmission service price negotiations and on improving interactions between transmission providers and customers over Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) sites. Order No. 638 also contained a number of requests to the Market Interface Committee and the OASIS How Working Group (collectively, MIC/How Groups),² including a request that the MIC/How Groups submit a report to the Commission, by June 29, 2000,³ providing recommendations for revisions to the BPS to reflect the Commission's findings in a December 16, 1999 order⁴ regarding NHM Service⁵ and to consider other changes.⁶

On June 16, 2000, the MIC/How Groups jointly submitted for Commission consideration recommendations to revise the BPS. The MIC/How Groups proposed a number of revisions, including revised definitions of the scheduling period for same-day and next-hour transactions in BPS Section 2.6.1, and a new section 7 with 16 new business practices covering NHM Service.⁷ These business practices defined NHM Service and listed it as a voluntary service that, if provided, must be provided in accordance with Standards 7.1-7.16. Among other matters, these standards set the time limits for such transactions, require NERC electronic tags (ETAGS) for reserving and designating such service, and discuss procedures for reserving such service, identifying path segments, and curtailing such service.

Our August 1, 2000 order invited comments on whether the Commission should adopt the recommended revisions to the BPS suggested by the

² See Order No. 638, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,093 at 31,448-49.

³ Ninety days from March 31, 2000, the date of publication of Order No. 638 in the **Federal Register**.

⁴ North American Electric Reliability Council, 89 FERC ¶ 61,277 (1999), *reconsideration denied*, 92 FERC ¶ 61,012 (2000).

⁵ NHM Service would allow customers to reserve transmission service for a duration of one hour when the request is made no more than 60 minutes prior to the commencement of service. See Section 7 of the BPS.

⁶ See section 4.2.10.2 of the OASIS Standards and Communication Protocols Document (S&CP Document).

⁷ Other revisions to the BPS include: (1) Designation in Table 1-1 of NHM Service as a standard product; (2) revisions to Tables 4-2 and 4-3 and related provisions to reflect the availability of NHM Service and its priority vis-a-vis other transmission services; (3) revisions to Standards 4.8, 4.17, 5.4, and addition of a new Standard 4.2.7, to reflect recommended clarifications of applicable comment fields; (4) revisions to Standards 3.3, 3.6, 4.1, 4.13, 4.15, 4.20, 4.24, 4.25, and 5.5 (by changing the word "should" to "shall" to reflect that these standards were made mandatory in Order No. 638.

MIC/How Group, as modified by the Commission.⁸ Williams Energy Marketing and Trading Company (WEM&T) filed the sole comment in response to our August 1, 2000 order. In this order, we adopt the revisions contemplated in our August 1, 2000 order, and correct an error concerning the definition of "same-day" in Standard 2.6.1.

III. Discussion

WEM&T comments on three issues. First, WEM&T comments that the August 1, 2000 order appears to inadvertently retain the original definition of "same-day," although the Commission was proposing to adopt a revised definition. Specifically, WEM&T notes that the definition in the Attachment to the August 1, 2000 order states:

Standard 2.6.1: Same-day is (i) after 2 p.m. of the preceding day and (ii) more than one hour prior to the service start time.

WEM&T states that, consistent with the discussion in the August 1, 2000 order, Standard 2.6.1 should read as follows:

Standard 2.6.1: Same-day is after 2 p.m. of the preceding day.

The Commission agrees that the definition in the Attachment to the August 1, 2000 order does not match the intent of that order. This was an inadvertent error. Accordingly, we revise Standard 2.6.1, as described above.

Next, WEM&T requests that the Commission include a definition of NHM Service in the BPS. WEM&T contends that allowing individual transmission providers to devise their own definitions of NHM Service is not conducive to the creation of seamless interactions between regional transmission organizations.

We deny WEM&T's request. It is predicated on the assumption that individual transmission providers are free to devise their own definitions of NHM Service. This assumption is not accurate. On July 7, 2000, the Commission clarified that "transmission providers wishing to adopt the NHM Service must do so by filing a tariff sheet that states the utility is adopting NERC's NHM Service, as accepted by the Commission in the December 16 order."⁹ Thus, individual transmission providers are not free to devise their own definitions of NHM Service, but rather, must file tariff sheets adopting NERC's NHM Service, which includes a

⁸ Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct, 92 FERC ¶ 61,147 (2000).

⁹ North American Reliability Council, 92 FERC ¶ 61,012 at 61,025. [Footnote omitted.]

¹ Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct, 92 FERC ¶ 61,147 (2000).

detailed and specific definition of NHM Service. Further, the July 7, 2000 order also provided that if the Commission approves any revisions by NERC to the NHM Service, transmission providers must file tariff sheets with the Commission that reflect the changes.

Finally, WEM&T urges the Commission to require transmission providers to offer NHM Service. WEM&T states that mandatory NHM Service will enhance the development of more liquid and competitive electric markets.

The Commission denies this request as beyond the scope of this proceeding which involves business practices, not modifications to the terms of the Commission's pro forma tariff.

The Commission orders

(A) The revisions to the "Business Practice Standards for OASIS Transactions" contemplated by the August 1, 2000 order in Docket No. RM95-9-013 are adopted, with the exception of the change in Ordering Paragraph (B) below.

(B) Standard 2.6.1 is revised to read as follows:

Standard 2.6.1: Same-day is after 2 p.m. of the preceding day.

By the Commission.

David P. Boergers,
Secretary.

Attachment A—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—Business Practice Standards for Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) Transactions

Version 1.2 (October 25, 2000)

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Section 1 Introduction

This document contains business practice standards 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

This document adopts OASIS business practice standards as mandatory requirements.

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 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 2.1.14 below. Next_Increment indicates the next available full Service_Increment, such as the next hour, next day, or next week. Next_Increment is added at this time to address Next Hour Market Service, but may be used in the future to denote other products.

Table 1-1 identifies the standard terminology in OASIS Phase IA for the attributes SERVICE_INCREMENT (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly) and TS_WINDOW (Fixed, Sliding, Extended, and Next_Increment). Values shown in Table 1-1 as N/A (Not Applicable) are not sufficiently common in the market to require standards.

Next Hour Market Service, a new pro forma service, is denoted as having a Service_Increment of Hourly and a TS_WINDOW of Next_Increment.

TABLE 1-1.—STANDARD SERVICE PERIOD ATTRIBUTE VALUES IN PHASE IA

	Fixed	Sliding	Extended ¹	Next_Increment
Hourly	X	N/A	N/A	X ²
Daily	X	X	X	N/A
Weekly	X	X	X	N/A
Monthly	X	X	X	N/A
Yearly	X	X	X	N/A

¹ Included in the Phase IA S&CP Data Dictionary, Version 1.3, issued September 29, 1998.

² Next Hour Market Service is identified by Service_Increment = Hourly and TS_WINDOW = Next_Increment.

The existence of an attribute value 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. Likewise, absence of a service period value in Table 1-1 does not restrict a Transmission Provider from offering a service. The intent of the table is to establish common terminology associated with standard products.

Each service period value 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 here for the purpose of simplicity.

Standard 2.1: A Transmission Provider shall use the values and definitions below for the service period attributes, Service_Increment and TS_Window for all transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative service

period values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at <http://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 168 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 four 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 twelve 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 later, but must be requested in increments of full years.

Standard 2.1.14: NEXT_INCREMENT HOURLY—The service starts at the beginning of the next clock hour and stops at the end of that clock hour.

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, TS_CLASS, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative TS_CLASS attribute values

and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at <http://www.tsin.com>, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.2.1: Firm—Transmission service that always has priority over NONFIRM 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, including 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, TS_TYPE, for transmission services offered on OASIS, or shall post alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at <http://www.tsin.com>, or shall use the attribute values and definitions posted by other Transmission Providers. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

Standard 2.3.1: Point-to-point (PTP)—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 Curtailment Priorities

Standard 2.4: A Transmission Provider that has adopted NERC TLR Procedures shall use the curtailment priority definitions contained in NERC TLR Procedures for NERC CURTAILMENT PRIORITY (1–7) for all transmission services offered on OASIS. A Transmission Provider that has adopted alternative curtailment procedures shall post its alternative attribute values and associated definitions on the OASIS Home Page at <http://www.tsin.com>, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission Provider. (See Section 3 for registration requirements.)

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 <http://www.tsin.com>, or shall use attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission 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 (I)—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 Commission-approved revisions to their individual open access tariffs. Examples of other services that may be offered include the Interconnected Operations Services described below in Standards 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.

Standard 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.

Standard 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.

Standard 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.

Standard 2.6: A Transmission Provider shall use the definitions below to describe the scheduling period leading up to the start time of a transaction:

Standard 2.6.1: Same-day is after 2 p.m. of the preceding day; and

Standard 2.6.2: Next-hour is one hour or less prior to the service start time.

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 <http://www.tsin.com>. Registration identification shall include the parent entity (if any) of the registrant. Registration shall be a prerequisite to OASIS usage 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 transmission provider to that transmission 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 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 <http://www.tsin.com> and may be used by all Transmission Providers to offer transmission and ancillary services on OASIS. If the Transmission Provider determines that the standard definitions are not applicable, the Transmission Provider may register new attribute values and definitions on the OASIS Home Page. Any Transmission Provider may use the attribute values and definitions posted by another Transmission 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 <http://www.tsin.com> for all transmission and ancillary services offered on their OASIS.

Standard 3.3: Providers of transmission and ancillary services shall endeavor to use on their OASIS nodes attribute values and definitions that have been posted by other Transmission Providers on the OASIS Home Page at <http://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 Transmission Providers and regions, the business practice for Phase IA OASIS requires that:

- I. Transmission Providers register at the OASIS Home Page at <http://www.tsin.com>, all service points (Points of Receipt and Delivery) for which transmission service is available over the OASIS.
- II. Each Transmission 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 <http://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 <http://www.tsin.com>.

Standard 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 shall 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 shall be conducted on OASIS.

Standard 4.2: Reserved.

Standard 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 Transmission Provider interactions for negotiating transmission service. This diagram defines allowable steps in the reservation request, negotiation, approval and confirmation.

Standard 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.

Standard 4.5: The definitions in Section 4.2.10.2 of the Version 1.3 of the S&CP Document (status values) shall 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.

Standard 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 Transmission Provider may respond by setting the state of the reservation request to one of the following:

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

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

Standard 4.8: For any request that is REFUSED or INVALID, the Transmission Provider must indicate in the SELLER_COMMENTS field the reason the request was refused or invalid.

Standard 4.9: The Customer may change a request from QUEUED, RECEIVED, STUDY, COUNTEROFFER, REBID, or ACCEPTED to WITHDRAWN at any time prior to CONFIRMED.

Standard 4.10: From ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, a Customer may change the status to CONFIRMED or WITHDRAWN. In addition, a Customer may change the status from COUNTEROFFER to 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.

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

Standard 4.12: Should the Customer elect to respond to a Transmission Provider's COUNTEROFFER by moving a

reservation request to REBID, the Transmission Provider shall respond by taking the request to a DECLINED, ACCEPTED, or COUNTEROFFER state within the Provider Counter Time Limit, specified in Table 42 Reservation Timing Requirements. The Transmission Provider response time is measured from the most recent REBID time.

Standard 4.13: The following timing requirements shall apply to all reservation requests:

TABLE 4-2.—RESERVATION TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Class	Service increment	Time QUEUED prior to start	Provider evaluation time limit ¹	Customer confirmation time limit ² after ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER ³	Provider counter time limit after REBID ⁴
Non-firm	Hourly	<1 hour	Best effort	5 minutes	5 minutes.
Non-firm	Hourly	>1 hour	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes.
Non-firm	Hourly	Day ahead	30 minutes	30 minutes	10 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 ⁵	24 hours	4 hours.
Firm	Daily	<24 hours	Best effort	2 hours	30 minutes.
Firm	Daily	N/A	30 days ⁶	24 hours	4 hours.
Firm	Weekly	N/A	30 days ⁶	48 hours	4 hours.
Firm	Monthly	N/A	30 days ⁶	4 days	4 hours.
Firm	Yearly	60 days ⁷	30 days	15 days	4 hours.

¹ Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, measurement starts at the time the request is QUEUED.

² Confirmation time limits are not to be interpreted to extend scheduling deadlines or to override preemption deadlines.

³ 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.

⁴ Measurement starts at the time the Transmission Customer changes the state to REBID. The measurement resets each time the request is changed to REBID.

⁵ Days are defined as calendar days.

⁶ Subject to expedited time requirements of Section 17.1 of the *pro forma* tariff. Transmission Providers shall 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.

⁷ Subject to Section 17.1 of the *pro forma* tariff, whenever feasible and on a nondiscriminatory basis, transmission providers should accommodate requests made with less than 60 days notice.

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:

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

V. 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 Transmission 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.

Standard 4.14: Consistent with regulations and filed tariffs, the following are recommended relative priorities of Service Request Tiers.¹⁰ Specific exceptions may exist in accordance with filed tariffs. The priorities refer only to negotiation of service and do not refer to curtailment priority.

- 4.14.1. Service Request Tier 1: Native load, Network, or Long-term Firm

- 4.14.2. Service Request Tier 2: Short-term Firm

- 4.14.3. Service Request Tier 3: Network Service From Non-designated Resources

- 4.14.4. Service Request Tier 4: Non-firm

- 4.14.5. Service Request Tier 5: Non-firm Point-to-point Service over secondary receipt and delivery points

- 4.14.6. Service Request Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service

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

Standard 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

Row	Request 1	Is preempted by Request 2	Right of first refusal
1	Tier 1: Long-term Firm, Native Load, and Network Firm.	N/A—Not preempted by a subsequent request.	N/A.
2	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.
3	Tier 2: Short-term Firm	Tier 2: Short-term Firm of longer term (duration), while Request 1 conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted ¹ .	Yes, while Request 1 is conditional. Once Request 1 is unconditional, it may not be preempted and right of first refusal is not applicable.
4	Tier 3: Network Service From Non-Designated Resources.	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network).	No.
5	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tiers 1 and 2: All Firm (including Network)	No.
6	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 3: Network Service from Non-Designated Resources.	No.
7	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of a longer term (duration). ¹ Except in the last hour prior to start (See Standard 4.23).	Yes. ²
8	Tier 4: All Non-Firm PTP	Tier 4: Non-firm PTP of equal term (duration) ¹ 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.).	Yes. ³
9	Tier 5: Non-firm PTP Service over secondary receipt and delivery points.	Tier 5 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 4.	No.
10	Tier 6: Non-firm Next Hour Market Service	Tier 6 can be preempted by Tiers 1 through 5.	No.

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

¹ 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). Multiple service increments must be at the same level of capacity.

² Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of a longer duration applies only if the first request is confirmed.

³ Right of first refusal when a subsequent request is received of an equal duration and higher price applies only when the first request is unconfirmed and the subsequent request is received preconfirmed (see Standards 4.22 and 4.26).

Standard 4.17: For a request or reservation that is Superseded or Displaced, the Transmission Provider must indicate the Assignment Reference Number of the competing request and the reason for denial of service in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

Standard 4.18: Given competing requests for a limited resource and a right-of-first-refusal is not required to be offered, the Transmission 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.

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

Standard 4.20: A Customer who has been extended a right-of-first-refusal shall 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

nondiscriminatory 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.

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

Standard 4.25: Once an offer to provide non-firm PTP transmission service at a given price is extended to a Customer by the Transmission Provider, and while this first request is still unconfirmed but within the Customer Confirmation Time Limit, the Transmission Provider shall 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.

Standard 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 Transmission 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.

Standard 4.27: Whenever a request or reservation is set to the state of Invalid, Refused, Declined, Superseded, Retracted, Annulled, or Displaced, the Transmission Provider or Seller shall enter the reason for the action in the SELLER_COMMENTS field.

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 Transmission 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:

- a. I will take all the MANDATORY and REQUIRED ancillary services from the Primary Transmission Provider
- b. I will take REQUIRED ancillary services from Third Party Seller X
- c. I would like to purchase OPTIONAL services
- d. I will self provide ancillary services
- e. 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 or each transmission path 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.

Standard 5.2: A Transmission Provider shall 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.

Standard 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 in SELLER_COMMENTS that the service is not MANDATORY or REQUIRED.

Section 5.3 Transmission Customer Requirements

Standard 5.5: The Transmission Customer shall 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. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this

designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

Standard 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. The Transmission Provider shall post itself as the default ancillary service provider, if a Transmission Customer fails to indicate a third party SELLER of ancillary services. However, the Transmission Customer may change this designation at a later date, so long as this change is made prior to the Transmission Provider's scheduling deadline.

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/PORPORPORPOR-  
PODPODPODPOD/
```

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).

Standard 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 transmission

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 <http://www.tsin.com>.

Section 7 Next Hour Market Service

Section 7.1 Introduction

The standards in this section apply to the offering of Next Hour Market (NHM) Service only. The Commission has designated this service as voluntary for a transmission provider to offer. Therefore the standards apply to a transmission provider only if that provider offers NHM Service, in which case the standards become mandatory for that provider.

Section 7.2 Transmission Provider Requirements

Standard 7.1: Use of NHM Service shall be limited to interchange transactions having a duration of one clock-hour and requested no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start time of the transaction.

Standard 7.2: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow an eligible transmission customer to request a NHM Service reservation electronically using protocols compliant with the NERC ETAG Specification 1.6.

Standard 7.3: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall allow a transmission customer to request NHM Service for one or more path segments of a tag by designating: (a) 0-NX as the transmission product code under the OASIS block and (b) BUYATMARKET as the OASIS reservation identifier.

Standard 7.4: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the submittal of a tag designating that provider on one or more path segments using NHM Service to include a pre-confirmed request for the necessary transmission reservation and associated mandatory ancillary services for each designated path segment, for the hour indicated. No additional confirmation steps shall be required by the transmission customer for a NHM Service transmission reservation and associated ancillary services.

Standard 7.5: A transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider set the amount of the NHM Service reservation as:

- a. The amount of the Transmission Provider Product, if specified.
- b. In accordance with the Transmission Provider's tariff, the MW amount at the POR or POD for that Provider in the Loss Table, if Transmission Provider Product is not specified.
- c. The MW amount in the Energy Profile, if neither Transmission Provider Product amount nor Provider Loss Table amounts are specified.

Standard 7.6: The OASIS queue time of a NHM Service request or reservation shall be the transmission provider ETAG approval service receipt time, unless a system failure requires the use of ETAG backup procedures, in which case the OASIS queue time shall be the time the

tag is received by the transmission provider.

Standard 7.7: The 0–NX designation in the tag assigns as transmission customer, for all NHM Service path segments in the transaction, the PSE that is designated as the Purchasing-Selling Entity (PSE) responsible for the tag. A PSE submitting a tag may not designate a NHM Service reservation for another PSE and a transmission provider may not assign a reservation to any transmission customer other than the PSE submitting the NHM Service tag.

Standard 7.8: When evaluating competing requests for transmission reservations, a transmission provider offering NHM Service shall consider the NHM Service to have a priority lower than Tier 5—point-to-point service over secondary receipt and delivery points.

Standard 7.9: Once a tag goes to IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL status in ETAG, the transmission provider shall consider the associated NHM Service reservations to be confirmed. Since the NHM Service confirmed reservation(s) are by definition less than one hour prior to start, these reservations shall not be displaced by a subsequent non-firm reservation of higher priority.

Standard 7.10: The transmission customer shall be obligated to pay for the transmission service under the terms of the tariff at the posted offer price for non-firm hourly service, once the interchange transaction tag is changed to the IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL status in ETAG. In the event of a voluntary withdrawal or reduction in the amount or duration of the service by the transmission customer after the tag has changed to IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL, the transmission customer shall remain obligated to pay for the full amount of the approved request. In the event of an involuntary curtailment or reduction of the service, initiated by the transmission provider or any other transmission provider, the transmission customer shall not be obligated to pay for any portions of the NHM Service that were involuntarily curtailed. In the case of involuntary curtailment or reduction, payment shall be based on a calculation of the MWhours actually used.

Standard 7.11: In the case that a transaction uses NHM Service for all required path segments in the tag, the default condition of the tag is NOT approved unless all required transmission providers and control areas indicate tag approval.

Standard 7.12: In the case that a transaction mixes one or more transmission path segments that use NHM Service with one or more path segments that use other types of transmission service, then: (1) As long as the NHM Service path segment(s) are not fully approved, then the tag shall default to NOT approved; and (2) if all NHM Service path segments in the ETAG are fully approved, then the tag shall revert to the normal default status as specified

in NERC Operating Policy 3 and associated Appendices.

Standard 7.13: The transmission customer shall be required to submit a NHM Service transaction request prior to the tag submittal time limit as specified in NERC Operating Policy 3 and associated Appendices, and no earlier than 60 minutes prior to the start of the transaction.

Standard 7.14: The approval mechanism for a NHM Service reservation shall be the tag approval. If the tag is approved and moved to the IMPLEMENT or CONDITIONAL state, all required NHM Service transmission reservations associated with that tag shall be considered confirmed reservations. If one or more transmission providers do NOT approve their segment(s) of the transaction, then the transaction shall be considered NOT approved. Each transmission provider designated in a tag that does not approve that segment of the tag shall indicate that the associated reservation for that segment is REFUSED. If a designated transmission provider in a NHM Service path segment approves the tag but the tag is not approved through the action or inaction of another transmission provider, then that transmission provider shall indicate that reservation is ANNULLED.

Standard 7.15: The transmission provider shall assign the reservation request and final disposition status on behalf of the transmission customer within one hour of the requested start of the NHM Service transaction, regardless of the ultimate disposition of the tag.

Standard 7.16: NHM Service shall have the lowest curtailment priority in the event that a curtailment or reduction of transfers is initiated. Specifically, NHM Service (0–NX) shall have a NERC Curtailment Priority of 0.

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BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Narasin and Tylosin Phosphate

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Elanco Animal Health. The NADA provides for use of approved, single-ingredient narasin and tylosin phosphate Type A medicated articles to make two-way

combination Type C medicated feeds used as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis, for increased rate of weight gain, and improved feed efficiency in broiler chickens.

DATES: This rule is effective November 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles J. Andres, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–128), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Elanco Animal Health, A Division of Eli Lilly & Co., Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285, filed NADA 141–170 that provides for use of MONTEBAN® (36, 45, 54, 72, or 90 grams per pound (g/lb) narasin activity) and TYLAN® (10 g/lb of tylosin phosphate) Type A medicated articles to make combination Type C medicated broiler chicken feeds. The combination Type C medicated feeds contain 54 to 72 g/ton narasin and 4 to 50 g/ton tylosin phosphate and are used for the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria necatrix*, *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. brunetti*, *E. mivati*, and *E. maxima*, increased rate of weight gain, and improved feed efficiency in broiler chickens. The NADA is approved as of September 20, 2000, and the regulations in §§ 558.363 and 558.625 (21 CFR 558.363 and 558.625) are amended to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(2) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

This rule does not meet the definition of “rule” in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of “particular applicability.” Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801–808.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 558

Animal drugs, Animal feeds.