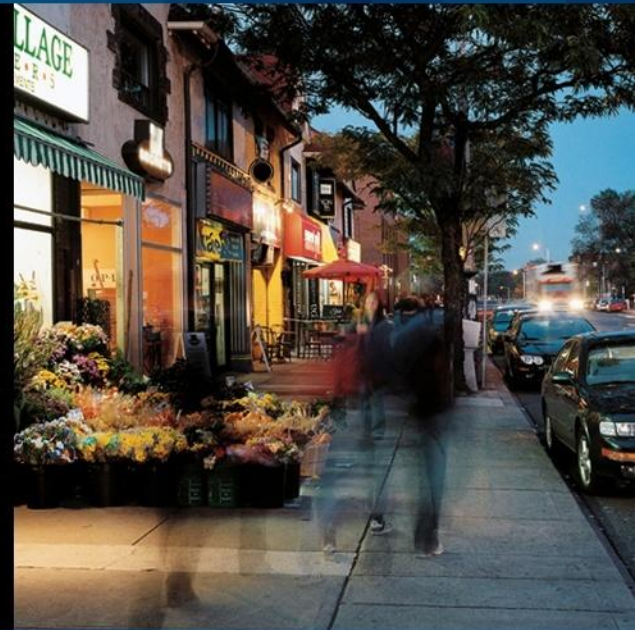


Market Manual 9 Revisions

PAG Meeting
November 30, 2010



- Market Manual 9, Part 9.1- Submitting Registration Data for the Day-Ahead Commitment Process
 - Section 4.1.3 - added conditions under which Form 1702 is required
 - Section 4.1.4 - Form 1721 name changed to “Implementation of Three Part offers”

- Market Manual 9, Part 9.2 – Submitting Operational and Market Data for the Day-Ahead Commitment Process
 - Figure 4-1 – revised for EELR's
 - Section 5.1.4.2 – revised to clarify treatment of EELR's
 - Section 5.5 – added procedure for submitting dispatch data during contingencies
- Market Manual 9, Part 9.3 – Operation of the Day-Ahead Commitment Process
 - Table 4-1 – new table showing treatment of start-up offers and MGBRT over midnight
 - Section 4.9 – new section – DACP Failure Reports
 - Appendix A – new Appendix showing IHO calculation details

- Market Manual 9, Part 9.4 – Real-Time Integration of the Day-Ahead Commitment Process
 - Section 4.1.2 – added procedure for failure to load commitments

- Market Manual 7.3 – Outage Management
 - New section describing how derating times are used for DA-PCG eligible generation units
 - OPCAP is determined using both planned and actual outage times
 - Market Participant requirement to provide accurate start and end times
 - Actual start time – the time that the generation unit begins to ramp down to the derated value
 - Actual end time – the time the generation unit begins its ramp up to its new dispatch quantity (or the time the derating ends if the generation unit is not dispatched higher)

Summary of Revisions MM7.3 (Continued)

- OPCAP is determined from the effective times as calculated below:
 - In any de-rating where an actual start or actual end time is missing, it will be assumed from corresponding planned time.
 - If (actual start time \leq planned start time) then;
effective start time = actual start time
effective end time = actual end time
 - If (actual start time $>$ planned start time) and (actual end time \leq planned end time) then;
effective start time = planned start time
effective end time = actual end time
 - If (actual start time $>$ planned start time) and (actual end time $>$ planned end time) then;
effective start time#1 = planned start time
effective end time#1 = planned end time
effective start time#2 = max(planned end time, actual start time)
effective end time#2 = actual end time
 - **Note:** If the outage starts late and ends late, two outage periods are calculated for OPCAP.