



Planning Procedure 14

*Procedure for Data Collection for Generating
Availability Data System (GADS) Event and
Performance Data*

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MANAGER | RESOURCE ADEQUACY & ACCREDITATION



Planning Procedure 14 Overview

Proposed Effective Date: March 2025

- The ISO proposes a new Planning Procedure to capture the GADS data reporting process to provide structure and guidance for Lead Market Participants (LMPs) responsible for reporting monthly data
- This procedure will describe the data submission timelines, reporting requirements, and validation processes for the required data
 - Background on the GADS data reporting process is provided in the Appendix



Rationale for New Procedure

- Timely and accurate ISO GADS data reporting is crucial to system reliability and calculation of the region's resource requirements
 - The LMP is ultimately responsible for the timely submission of GADS data
 - The process of reporting GADS data to ISO-NE has not previously been documented
 - The definitions of event types and their NERC classification can be left up to different LMP interpretations
 - The ISO data validation process for next steps when discrepancies are found has not previously been documented



Procedure Outline

The draft procedure has 4 main sections:

- **Section 1.0 – Purpose:** Introduction and justification for procedure
- **Section 2.0 – Applicable Entities:** Identification of entities subject to procedure
- **Section 3.0 – Data Submission Timeline:** Timelines for ISO GADS data submission
- **Section 4.0 – Data Submission Process:** Process and definitions
 - 4.1: ISO GADS Reporting Requirements
 - 4.2: NERC GADS Reporting Requirements
 - 4.3: Performance Data Reporting
 - 4.4: Event Data Reporting
 - 4.5: ISO Data Validation



Section 3.0 – Data Submission Timeline

- LMPs shall submit event and performance data monthly, according to the following dates and times
 - Note: These are the current timelines used for ISO GADS reporting

Procedure Step	January 2025	February 2025	Month N
Data period to report	Jan 1 00:00 – Jan 31 23:59	Feb 1 00:00 – Feb 28 23:59	Month _N 1 00:00 – Month _N [Last Day] 23:59
ISO GADS submission window opens	Feb 1 00:00	Mar 1 00:00	Month _{N+1} 1 00:00
ISO GADS submission window closes	Feb 21 00:00	Mar 21 00:00	Month _{N+1} 21 00:00



Section 4.0 – Data Submission Process

- 4.1: ISO GADS Reporting Requirements
 - Establishes the generator(s) for which the LMP has an obligation to submit event and performance data to the ISO GADS
 - Details the process if data is not submitted on time
- 4.2: NERC GADS Reporting Requirements
 - Details the LMP's obligation to submit data to NERC
 - Provides details on how to delegate the ISO to submit the LMP's data to NERC
- 4.3: Performance Data Reporting
 - Details the fields required for performance data submission
 - Provides ISO clarifications of its use of terms from the NERC GADS Data Reporting Instructions (DRI)
- 4.4: Event Data Reporting
 - Details method for event data submission
 - Provides definitions for event states to use in ISO GADS and their alignment with ISO Operating Procedure No. 5 "*Resource Maintenance and Outage Scheduling*" (OP-5) and the NERC GADS DRI (see next slide for more details)
- 4.5: ISO Data Validation
 - Details the checks that the ISO performs and the process to address any discrepancies



Section 4.1 – ISO GADS Reporting Requirements

- LMPs are required to report GADS data to the ISO for generators in their portfolio that meet the following minimum reporting requirements
 - Conventional generator that is 5 MW nameplate or greater
 - Intermittent generator that is 20 MW nameplate or greater
- There are two parts to the GADS data submission: performance data and event data
 - Performance data are a summarized format of overall generator operation during the month
 - Event data provide all the information needed to evaluate generator availability
- LMPs shall submit data according to the timeline detailed in Section 3.0 of the procedure
 - If data are not submitted on time, the ISO shall notify the LMP via email following the submission deadline
 - The LMP shall submit their data in the ISO GADS within 15 calendar days of the ISO's notification
 - If the missing data are not addressed, then the ISO would refer the matter to the Internal Market Monitor and/or the ISO's Reliability & Operations Compliance department



Section 4.4 – Event Data Reporting

- If a generator is not producing power at full net dependable capability (NDC) (*i.e.*, Seasonal Claim Capability), then the generator should be reported as being in one of the event states in the Table in Section 4.4
- The table has 4 columns:
 - **ISO GADS Event Type:** Each GADS event type has a two-character code (*e.g.*, IR, U1, PD, etc.)
 - That event type code is consistent between ISO GADS and NERC GADS
 - **PP14 Event Type Definition:** The definition of the event that applies to submitting data to the ISO GADS
 - **NERC GADS DRI Definition:** Describes the NERC GADS event definition alignment with PP14
 - If the NERC GADS DRI column lists ‘consistent,’ that means the PP14 definition is fully aligned with the definition in the NERC GADS DRI. If the column says ‘differs,’ it means the PP14 definition has a clarification compared to the NERC GADS DRI definition and the clarification is described
 - **ISO-NE OP-5 Outage Type:** Describes the corresponding outage type found in OP-5
 - In other words, if an event is classified as ‘XX’ in ISO GADS, it should have a corresponding outage type in the Control Room Operations Window (CROW) outage request software platform



Section 4.5 – ISO Data Validation

- The ISO spot checks GADS data that the LMP submits and compares it with the ISO's internal data sources
 - Sources could include, but not limited to: operator logs, market data, and the CROW software platform
- If the ISO finds discrepancies (*e.g.*, failure to report an event, reporting the wrong event type, misreporting the duration of an event), it shall notify the LMP via email following the discovery
- The LMP shall make corrections to their data in the ISO GADS within 15 calendar days of the ISO's notification
- If the discrepancy is not addressed, then the ISO would refer the matter to the Internal Market Monitor and/or the ISO's Reliability & Operations Compliance department



PROPOSED PP14 TEXT



Proposed PP14 Text

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
1.0 Purpose	<p>This Planning Procedure (PP) outlines the data collection process by which a Lead Market Participant (LMP) reports event and performance data to the ISO New England (ISO) Generating Availability Data System (GADS). This PP also establishes the process for the ISO to administer the ISO GADS, validate data that LMPs submit, and support the NERC GADS data reporting requirements.</p> <p>GADS event data has been used for many years in the calculation of the ISO's Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR) and related values. Specifically, GADS event data is used to calculate a generator's Equivalent Forced Outage Rate on demand (EFORd) to serve as an indicator on future performance in probabilistic reliability simulations. The duration, magnitude, and cause for each event is critical in the proper calculation of the EFORd metric. EFORd is used in the resource availability assumption for the ICR and related values.</p> <p>Timely and accurate event reporting is crucial to system reliability and calculation of the region's resource requirements. This PP is intended to define the data submission process and validation of GADS event and performance data.</p>	Introduction, use of GADS data, and justification for timely and accurate data collection

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
2.0 Applicable Entities	<p>This Planning Procedure is applicable to the following entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO: As the Planning Coordinator and Reliability Coordinator for the New England Control Area, ISO New England leads the process for GADS event and performance data collection. The ISO provides a software portal (PowerGADS) for LMPs to submit their data on a monthly basis. The ISO is also responsible for administering the process to validate the accuracy of the submitted GADS data.• LMP: The LMP is responsible for providing generator event and performance data for all conventional generators that meet the minimum reporting requirements described in Section 4.1 of this PP.	Defines entity responsibilities: LMPs submit the data, the ISO administers the internal GADS data

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion																
3.0 Data Submission Timeline	LMPs shall submit event and performance data monthly, according to the following dates and times.	Outlines schedule for data collection																
	<table><tr><th>Procedure Step</th><th>March</th><th>April</th><th>Month N</th></tr><tr><td>Data period to report</td><td>Mar 1 00:00 – Mar 31 23:59</td><td>Apr 1 00:00 – Apr 30 23:59</td><td>Month_N 1 00:00 – Month_N [Last Day] 23:59</td></tr><tr><td>GADS submission window opens</td><td>Apr 1 00:00</td><td>May 1 00:00</td><td>Month_{N+1} 1 00:00</td></tr><tr><td>GADS submission window closes</td><td>Apr 21 00:00</td><td>May 21 00:00</td><td>Month_{N+1} 21 00:00</td></tr></table>		Procedure Step	March	April	Month N	Data period to report	Mar 1 00:00 – Mar 31 23:59	Apr 1 00:00 – Apr 30 23:59	Month _N 1 00:00 – Month _N [Last Day] 23:59	GADS submission window opens	Apr 1 00:00	May 1 00:00	Month _{N+1} 1 00:00	GADS submission window closes	Apr 21 00:00	May 21 00:00	Month _{N+1} 21 00:00
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Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.1 ISO GADS Reporting Requirements	<p>GADS is a database model created and designed by NERC. The data is used to collect, record, and retrieve operating information for improving the performance of electric generating equipment. The ISO requires LMPs for generators to submit GADS data to the ISO GADS each month. LMPs are required to report GADS data to the ISO if each generator in their portfolio meets the following minimum reporting requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conventional generator that is 5 MW nameplate or greater• Intermittent generator that is 20 MW nameplate or greater <p>There are two parts to the GADS data submission: performance data and event data. Performance data are a summarized format pertaining to overall generator operation during a particular month in a given year. These data are needed to calculate unit performance, reliability, and availability statistics. Event data provide all the information needed to evaluate generator availability. An “event” occurs any time a generator’s operating status or capability changes. GADS receives reports on four general classifications of events: outages, derates, reserve shutdowns, and non-curtailing events. These event types are detailed in Section 4.4 of this PP.</p> <p>LMPs shall submit data according to the timeline detailed in Section 3.0 of this PP. If data is not submitted on time, the ISO shall notify the LMP via email following the discovery. The LMP shall submit their data in the ISO GADS within 15 calendar days of the ISO’s notification.</p>	Details which generators need to submit data and consequences of not submitting on time

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.2 NERC GADS Reporting Requirements	<p>GADS data reporting to NERC is mandatory at the end of each quarter for conventional generators that are 20 MW nameplate or greater, and if the LMP is on the NERC Compliance Registry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Go to: https://www.nerc.com → “Program Areas & Departments” → “Compliance & Enforcement” → “Organization Registration and Organization Certification”Scroll down to “Registration” → “Compliance Registry Files” → “NCR Active Entities List” <p>The ISO offers LMPs the option to select the ISO as their Delegated Reporting Entity (DRE). This means that the ISO will make the quarterly data submission to NERC on behalf of the LMP. To establish the ISO as the DRE, the LMP shall obtain an account within NERC’s GADS webPortal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Go to: https://www.nerc.com → “Program Areas & Departments” → “Event Analysis, Reliability Assessment, and Performance Analysis” → “Generating Availability Data System (GADS)”Scroll down to “Key Links” → “NERC OATI WebPortal User Registration Form”	Details LMP’s obligation to submit data to NERC and process to delegate the ISO to submit data on their behalf

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.3 Performance Data Reporting	<p>LMPs shall report performance monthly, together with event data. It can be submitted manually through the PowerGADS software portal or it can be uploaded using the NERC GADS 05 file format. The ISO clarifies its use of the NERC GADS DRI in two manners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When LMPs report the Net Dependable Capacity (NDC) for a generator, use the Seasonal Claimed Capability.2. When the ISO calculates the EFORD value, the NDC is used instead of the Net Maximum Capacity (the NDC is adjusted for ambient limitations). <p>NERC GADS DRI: https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/gads/Pages/Data%20Reporting%20Instructions.aspx</p>	Details performance data to be submitted and ISO clarifications to use of values in NERC GADS DRI

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting	<p>LMPs shall report event data monthly, together with performance data. It can be submitted manually through the PowerGADS software portal or it can be uploaded using the NERC GADS 07 file format.</p> <p>If the generator is not producing power at full NDC, then the generator should be reported as being in one of the event states listed in the table below. If a situation's proper event state cannot be determined, a detailed description of the issue must be submitted to gads@iso-ne.com prior to the 15th of the month.</p>	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting, cont.	<p>The following table lists all the possible event states for a generator with their definition for the purpose of this PP and reporting to ISO GADS. Their alignment with the NERC GADS DRI and OP-5 are provided for clarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each GADS event type has a two-character code (<i>e.g.</i>, IR, U1, PD, etc.) listed in the first column. That event type code is consistent between ISO GADS and NERC GADS.• If the NERC GADS DRI column lists “consistent,” that means that the PP14 definition is fully aligned with the definition in the other document. If the column says “differs,” that means that the PP14 definition has a clarification compared to the NERC GADS DRI definition and the clarification is described.• The ISO-NE OP-5 OUTAGE TYPE column in the table describes the corresponding outage type found in OP-5. In other words, if an event is classified as “XX” in ISO GADS, it should have a corresponding outage type in the Control Room Operations Window (CROW) outage request software platform.• If either column has “N/A,” it means that the definition is not found in the corresponding document.	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text				Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting, cont.	ISO GADS Event Type	PP14 Event Type Definition	NERC GADS DRI Definition	ISO-NE OP-5 Outage Type	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5
	Inactive Event States				
	IR – Inactive Reserve	IR is defined by IEEE Standard 762 and GADS as “the state in which a unit is unavailable for service but can be brought back into service after some repairs in a relatively short duration of time, typically measured in days.”	Consistent	N/A	
	MB – Mothballed	MB is defined by IEEE Standard 762 and GADS as “the state in which a unit is unavailable for service but can be brought back into service after some repairs with appropriate amount of notification, typically weeks or months.”	Consistent	N/A	
	RU – Retired	RU is defined by IEEE Standard 762 and GADS as “the State in which a unit is unavailable for service and not expected to return to service in the future.” NOTE: Unit must also be retired in CAMS to be retired in ISO GADS.	Consistent	N/A	
	Active Event States				
	PO – Planned Outage	An outage that must be requested with a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to start date and is typically scheduled for the purpose of performing annual maintenance or more significant work that is planned and coordinated well in advance.	Differs in timeline to determine classification.	PO – Planned Outage	
	MO – Maintenance Outage	An outage that can be deferred beyond the end of the weekend, but requires that the generator be removed from service within 14 calendar days of the outage start date. During any particular week, if an LMP requests an outage that cannot be deferred beyond the weekend, that outage shall be classified as a Forced Outage (FO): U1, U2, or U3.	Differs in timeline to determine classification.	MO – Maintenance Outage	
	PE – Planned Outage Extension	An overrun of a PO that may be requested up until the Thursday, or the week prior to, the scheduled return of a generator, to service. A PE is considered a subset of PO. The outage must be limited to the original Planned Outage work scope and must not be requested for newly discovered issues.	Consistent	Subset of Overrun Planned Outage (OPO)	
	ME – Maintenance Outage Extension	An overrun of a MO that may be requested up until the Thursday, or the week prior to, the scheduled return of a generator, to service. A ME is considered a subset of MO. The outage must be limited to the original Maintenance Outage work scope and must not be requested for newly discovered issues.	Consistent	Subset of Overrun Planned Outage (OPO)	

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text				Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting, cont.	ISO GADS Event Type	PP14 Event Type Definition	NERC GADS DRI Definition	ISO-NE OP-5 Outage Type	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5
	Forced Outage	A Forced Outage (FO) is any outage or inability, in whole, of a Resource to provide its claimed capability, that has not been approved by ISO in the form of a PO or MO. An FO incident preceding a PO or MO shall not eliminate the requirement of the LMP to report an FO for the entire actual/estimated period to repair the component(s) associated with the FO. Among other things, an FO may occur by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of Section III of the Tariff and ISO New England Manuals. NOTE: FO is not an event type option in ISO GADS, its definition is used in other event types.	N/A	FO – Forced Outage	
	SF – Startup Failure	This is an FO that results when a unit is unable to synchronize within a specified startup time following an outage or reserve shutdown.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	U1 – Unplanned (Forced) Outage – Immediate	This is an FO that requires immediate removal of a unit from service, another outage state, or a reserve shutdown state. This type of outage usually results from automatic control system trips or operator-initiated manual trips of the unit in response to unit alarms but can also occur while the unit is offline. Note: An amplification code T1 or T2 must be added to a U1. See NERC GADS DRI for description of T1/T2.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	U2 – Unplanned (Forced) Outage – Delayed	This is an FO that does not require immediate removal of a unit from the in-service state, instead requiring removal within six hours. This type of outage can only occur while the unit is in service.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	U3 – Unplanned (Forced) Outage – Postponed	This is an FO that can be postponed beyond six hours but requires that a unit be removed from the in-service state before the end of the next weekend. This type of outage can only occur while the unit is in service.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text				Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting, cont.	PD – Planned Derating	A derating that must be requested with a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to start date and is typically scheduled for the purpose of performing annual maintenance or more significant work that is planned and coordinated well in advance.	Differs in timeline to determine classification.	Subset of Planned Outage (PO)	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5
	D4 – Maintenance Derating	A derating that can be deferred beyond the end of the <u>weekend</u> , but requires that the generator be derated within 14 calendar days of the outage start date. During any <u>particular week</u> , if an LMP requests a derate that cannot be deferred beyond the weekend, that derate shall be classified as a Forced Derate: D1, D2, or D3.	Differs in timeline to determine classification.	Subset of Maintenance Outage (MO)	
	DP – Planned Derating Extension	An overrun of a PD that may be requested up until the Thursday, or the week prior to, the scheduled return of a generator, to service. A DP is considered a subset of PD. The derate must be limited to the original Planned Derating work scope and must not be requested for newly discovered issues.	Consistent	Subset of Overrun Planned Outage (OPO)	
	DM – Maintenance Derating Extension	An overrun of a D4 that may be requested up until the Thursday, or the week prior to, the scheduled return of a generator, to service. A DM is considered a subset of D4. The derate must be limited to the original Maintenance Derating work scope and must not be requested for newly discovered issues.	Consistent	Subset of Overrun Planned Outage (OPO)	

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text				Reason for Inclusion
4.4 Event Data Reporting, cont.	ISO GADS Event Type	PP14 Event Type Definition	NERC GADS DRI Definition	ISO-NE OP-5 Outage Type	Details event data to be submitted and alignment of ISO GADS event definitions compared to the NERC GADS DRI and ISO-NE OP-5
	Forced Derate	A Forced Derate (FD) is any outage or inability, in part, of a Resource to provide its claimed capability, that has not been approved by ISO in the form of a PD or MD. An FD incident preceding a PD or MD shall not eliminate the requirement of the LMP to report an FD for the entire actual/estimated period to repair the component(s) associated with the FD. Among other things, an FD may occur by reason of an Emergency or threatened Emergency, unanticipated failure, or other cause beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility, as specified in the relevant portions of Section III of the Tariff and ISO New England Manuals. NOTE: FD is not an event type option in ISO GADS, its definition is used in other event types.	N/A	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	D1 – Unplanned (Forced) Derating — Immediate	This is a FD that requires an immediate reduction in capacity.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	D2 – Unplanned (Forced) Derating — Delayed	This is a FD that does not require an immediate reduction in capacity, but rather within six hours.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	D3 – Unplanned (Forced) Derating — Postponed	This is a FD that can be postponed beyond six hours but requires a reduction in capacity before the end of the next weekend.	Consistent	Subset of Forced Outage (FO)	
	RS – Reserve Shutdowns	This is an event where a unit is available for load but is not synchronized due to lack of demand. This type of event is sometimes referred to as an economy outage or economy shutdown. If a unit is shut down due to any equipment-related problems, whether the unit was needed by the system, report an FO, MO, or PO event type. Do not report a RS.	Consistent	N/A	
	NC – Non-curtailing Events	This is an event that occurs whenever equipment or a major component is removed from service for maintenance, testing, or other purposes that do not result in a unit outage or derating.	Consistent	N/A	

Proposed PP14 Text, cont.

Procedure Location	Procedure Text	Reason for Inclusion
4.5 ISO Data Validation	<p>The ISO spot checks GADS data that the LMP submits monthly and compares it with the ISO's internal data sources, including operator logs, market data, and the CROW software platform. If the ISO finds discrepancies (<i>e.g.</i>, failure to report an event, reporting the wrong event type, misreporting the duration of an event), it shall notify the LMP via email following the discovery. The LMP shall make corrections to their data in the ISO GADS within 15 calendar days of the ISO's notification.</p>	<p>Details ISO process for validating data submissions and process if discrepancies are found</p>

CONCLUSION AND SCHEDULE



Conclusion

- The ISO proposes a new Planning Procedure to describe the GADS data reporting process
- Timely and accurate GADS data reporting is crucial to system reliability and calculation of the region's resource requirements



Stakeholder Schedule

Stakeholder Committee and Date	Scheduled Project Milestone
Reliability Committee October 22, 2024	Initial introduction & background
Reliability Committee November 19, 2024	Present draft procedure
Reliability Committee December 17, 2024	Present updated draft procedure
Reliability Committee January 22, 2025	Present updated draft procedure; vote
Participants Committee February 6, 2025	Vote

Questions

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APPENDIX

Background



Background

- GADS data has been used for many years in the calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR) and related values
- GADS data is used to calculate a generator's Equivalent Forced Outage Rate on demand (EFORd) to serve as an indicator on future performance in a probabilistic reliability simulation
- The duration, magnitude, and cause for each event is critical in the proper calculation of the EFORd metric
- The EFORd* value is used in the resource availability assumption for the ICR and related values

*The term EFORd, as used in the Tariff, refers to forced outages excluding Outside of Management Control (OMC) events



Background, cont.

- LMPs are responsible for providing unit level event and performance data to two separate databases:
 - **ISO GADS:** Internal GADS database that ISO-NE uses to calculate EFORd values for use in probabilistic reliability simulations to calculate the ICR and related values. Conventional generators 5 MW or greater, intermittent generators 20 MW or greater (including solar starting 1/1/25), and wind plants 75 MW or greater are required to submit data monthly
 - **NERC GADS:** External GADS database that NERC uses to compile fleet-wide class average generator metrics by fuel type and size. LMPs can elect the ISO to submit their ISO GADS data to NERC on their behalf. NERC requires conventional generators 20 MW or greater, wind plants 75 MW or greater, and solar plants 100 MW or greater (20 MW or greater starting 1/1/25) to submit data quarterly

