

Attachment IV

1.1 Definitions - A

Accepted Revision: A change to the terms of an Existing Transmission Agreement for purposes of ISO Settlements, which change is related to a Grandfathered Right or Grandfathered TCC and is made pursuant to the procedures prescribed in Section 17 Attachment K of the ISO OATT.

Actual Energy Injections: Energy injections that are measured using a revenue-quality real-time meter.

Actual Energy Withdrawals: Energy withdrawals which are either: (1) measured with a revenue-quality real-time meter; (2) assessed (in the case of LSEs serving retail customers where withdrawals are not measured by revenue-quality real-time meters) on the basis provided for in a Transmission Owner's retail access program; or (3) calculated (in the case of wholesale customers where withdrawals are not measured by revenue-quality real-time meters), until such time as revenue-quality real-time metering is available on a basis agreed upon by the unmetered wholesale customers. For purposes of the allocation of the ISO annual budgeted costs and the annual FERC fee pursuant to Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO OATT, withdrawals shall also include the absolute value of negative withdrawals by Load for behind the meter generation.

Advance Reservation: (1) A reservation of transmission service over the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the applicable terms of Schedule 18 and the Schedule 18 Implementation Rule of the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, or in accordance with any successors thereto; or (2) A right to schedule transmission service over the Neptune Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff; or (3) A right to schedule transmission service over the Linden VFT Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff; or (4) A right to schedule transmission service over the HTP Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Affiliate: With respect to a person or entity, any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust or unincorporated organization, directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, such person or entity. The term "control" shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of a person or an entity. A voting interest of ten percent or more shall create a rebuttable presumption of control.

Ancillary Services: Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of Capacity and Energy from resources to Loads while maintaining reliable operation of the NYS Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Annual Transmission Costs: The total annual cost of the Transmission System for purposes of Network Integration and Point-to-Point Transmission Services shall be the amount specified in Attachment H until amended by the Transmission Owners or modified by the Commission.

Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement: The total annual cost for each Transmission Owner (other than LIPA) to provide transmission service subject to review and acceptance by FERC or other authority.

Application: A request to receive Transmission Service by an Eligible Customer pursuant to the provisions of this Tariff that includes all information reasonably requested by the ISO.

Automatic Generation Control (“AGC”): The automatic regulation of the power output of electric generating facilities within a prescribed range in response to a change in system frequency, or tie-line loading, to maintain system frequency or scheduled interchange with other areas within predetermined limits.

Availability: A measure of time that a generating facility, transmission line or other facility is or was capable of providing service, whether or not it actually is in-service.

Available Generating Capacity: Generating Capacity that is on line to serve Load and/or provide Ancillary Services, or is capable of initiating start-up for the purpose of serving Transmission Customers or providing Ancillary Services, within thirty (30) minutes.

Available Operating Capacity: For purposes of determining a Scarcity Reserve Requirement, the capability of all Suppliers that are eligible to provide Operating Reserves and have submitted Energy Bids in the Real-Time Market representing the capability to provide Energy in greater than 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes; provided, however, that this value shall not include any quantity of Energy and Operating Reserves scheduled to be provided by all such Suppliers. The Available Operating Capacity value (in MW) shall be calculated by the RTD software for each normal RTD run. For purposes of calculating a Scarcity Reserve Requirement in accordance with Section 15.4.6.2 of Rate Schedule 4 of the NYISO Services Tariff, each RTD run shall utilize the value of Available Operating Capacity calculated during the immediately preceding normal RTD run and each RTC run shall utilize the value of Available Operating Capacity calculated during the most recently-completed normal RTD run prior to the RTC run.

~~**Available Reserves:** For purposes of determining the Real-Time Locational Based Marginal Price in any Real-Time Dispatch interval: the capability of all Suppliers that submit Energy Bids to provide Spinning Reserves, Non-Synchronized 10-Minute Reserves, and 30-Minute Reserves in that interval, and in the relevant location, and the quantity of recallable external ICAP energy sales in that interval.~~

Available Transfer Capability (“ATC”): A measure of the Transfer Capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity, over and above already committed uses, calculated using the methodology described in Attachment C in the OATT.

1.5 Definitions - E

East of Central-East: An electrical area comprised of Lead Zones F, G, H, I, J, and K, as identifies in the ISO Procedures.

East of Central-East Excluding Long Island: An electrical area comprised of Lead Zones F, G, H, I, and J, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

East of Central-East Excluding New York City and Long Island: An electrical area comprised of Land Zones F, G, H, I, as identifies in the ISO Procedures.

Economic Operating Point: The megawatt quantity which is a function of: i) the real-time LBMP at the Resource bus; and ii) the Supplier's real-time eleven constant cost step Energy Bid, for the Resource, such that (a) the offer price associated with Energy offers below that megawatt quantity (if that megawatt quantity is not that Resource's minimum output level) must be less than or equal to the real-time LBMP at the Resource bus, and (b) the offer price associated with Energy offers above that megawatt quantity (if that megawatt quantity is not that Resource's maximum output level) must be greater than or equal to the real-time LBMP at the Resource bus. In cases where multiple megawatt values meet conditions (a) and (b), the Economic Operating Point is the megawatt value meeting these conditions that is closest to the Resource's real-time scheduled Energy injection. In cases where the Economic Operating Point would be less than the minimum output level, the Economic Operating Point will be set equal to the MW value of the first point on the Energy Bid curve and in cases where the Economic Operating Point would be greater than the maximum output level, the Economic Operating Point will be set equal to the MW value of the last point on the Energy Bid curve.

Eligible Customer: (i) An entity that is engaged, or proposes to engage, in the wholesale or retail electric power business including any electric utility, power marketer, Federal power marketing agency, or any person generating Energy for sale for resale is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff. Electric energy sold or produced by such entity may be electric energy produced in the United States, Canada or Mexico. However, with respect to transmission service that the Commission is prohibited from ordering by Section 212(h) of the Federal Power Act, such entity is eligible only if the service is provided pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Owner offer the unbundled Transmission Service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by the Transmission Owner. (ii) Any retail customer taking unbundled transmission service pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Owner offer the transmission service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by the Transmission Owner, is an Eligible Customer under the Tariff.

Emergency: Any abnormal system condition that requires immediate automatic or manual action to prevent or limit loss of transmission facilities or Generators that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system.

Emergency State: The state that the NYS Power System is in when an abnormal condition occurs that requires automatic or immediate, manual action to prevent or limit loss of the NYS Transmission System or Generators that could adversely affect the reliability of the NYS Power System.

End-State Centralized TCC Auction: A Centralized TCC Auction that the ISO will conduct after the ISO develops the necessary software.

Energy (“MWh”): A quantity of electricity that is Bid, produced, purchased, consumed, sold, or transmitted over a period of time, and measured or calculated in megawatt hours.

Energy and Ancillary Services Component: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Equivalency Rating: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

ETA Agent: A Transmission Customer of the ISO that has been appointed by a Load Serving Entity and approved by the ISO in accordance with ISO Procedures for the purpose of enabling that Transmission Customer to hold all of the rights and obligations associated with Fixed Price TCCs, as provided for in Attachment M of this OATT.

ETCNL TCC: A TCC created when a Transmission Owner with ETCNL exercises its right to convert a megawatt of ETCNL into a TCC pursuant to Section 19.4.1 of Attachment M of this ISO OATT.

Excess Congestion Rents: Congestion revenues in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy collected by the ISO that are in excess of its Day-Ahead payment obligations. Excess Congestion Rents may arise if Congestion occurs in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy and if the Day-Ahead Transfer Capability of the Transmission System is not exhausted by the set of TCCs and Grandfathered Rights that have been allocated at the completion of the last Centralized TCC Auction.

Existing Transmission Agreement (“ETA”): An agreement between two or more Transmission Owners, or between a Transmission Owner and another entity, in existence at the time of ISO start-up and providing for transmission service by a Transmission Owner to another Transmission Owner or another entity. Table 1A of Attachment L lists all ETAs. ETAs include Transmission Wheeling Agreements (including MWAs and Third Party TWAs) and Transmission Facility Agreements.

Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load (“ETCNL”): Transmission capacity identified on a Transmission Owner’s transmission system to serve the Native Load customers of the current Transmission Owners (as of the filing date of the original ISO Tariff-January 31, 1997) for the purposes of allocating revenues from the sale of TCCs related to that capacity. This includes transmission capacity required: (1) to deliver the output from Generators located out of a Transmission Owner’s Transmission District; (2) to deliver power purchased under power supply contracts; and (3) to deliver power purchased under third party agreements (i.e., Non-Utility Generators). Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load is listed in Attachment L, Table 3, “Existing Transmission Capacity Reservations for Native Load Table.”

Expected EDRP/SCR MW: The aggregate Load reduction (in MW) expected to be realized from EDRP and/or SCRs during the real-time intervals that the ISO has called upon EDRP and/or SCRs to provide Load reduction in a Scarcity Reserve Region, as determined based on the ISO’s calculation of the historical performance of EDRP and SCRs. There will be separate values for voluntary and mandatory Load reductions. When determining the historical

performance of SCRs, provision of Load reduction shall be deemed mandatory if the ISO has satisfied the notification requirements set forth in Section 5.12.11.1 of the NYISO Services Tariff as it relates to the SCRs in the applicable Load Zone, otherwise provision of such Load reduction shall be deemed voluntary. When determining the historical performance of the EDRP, provision of Load reduction by EDRP shall be deemed voluntary.

Expected Load Reduction: For purposes of determining the Real-Time Locational Based Marginal Price, the reduction in Load expected to be realized in real-time from activation of the Emergency Demand Response Program and from Load reductions requested from Special Case Resources, as established pursuant to ISO Procedures.

Export: A Bilateral Transaction or purchase from the LBMP Market where the Energy is delivered to an NYCA interconnection with another Control Area.

External: An entity (e.g., Supplier, Transmission Customer) or facility (e.g., Generator, Interface) located outside the Control Area being referenced or between two or more Control Areas. Where a specific Control Area is not referenced, the NYCA is the intended reference.

External Transactions: Purchases, sales or exchanges of Energy, Capacity or Ancillary Services for which either the Point of Injection (“POI”) or Point of Withdrawal (“POW”) or both are located outside the NYCA (i.e., Exports, Imports or Wheels Through).

1.19 Definitions - S

Safe Operations: Actions which avoid placing personnel and equipment in peril with regard to the safety of life and equipment damage.

Scarcity Reserve Demand Curve: A series of quantity/price points that defines the maximum Shadow Price for Operating Reserves to meet a Scarcity Reserve Requirement for which the pricing rules established in Section 15.4.6.1.1(b) of Rate Schedule 4 of the NYISO Services Tariff apply corresponding to each possible quantity of Resources that the ISO's software may schedule to satisfy that requirement. A single Scarcity Reserve Demand Curve will apply to the Real-Time Market for each such Scarcity Reserve Requirement.

Scarcity Reserve Region: A Load Zone or group of Load Zones containing EDRP and/or SCRs that have been called by the ISO to address the same reliability need, as such reliability need is determined by the ISO.

Scarcity Reserve Requirement: A 30-Minute Reserve requirement established by the ISO for a Scarcity Reserve Region in accordance with Rate Schedule 4 of the NYISO Services Tariff.

Scheduled Energy Injection: Energy injections which are scheduled on a real-time basis by RTC.

Scheduled Energy Withdrawal: Energy Withdrawals which are scheduled on a real-time basis by RTC.

Scheduled Line: A transmission facility or set of transmission facilities: (a) that provide a distinct scheduling path interconnecting the ISO with an adjacent control area, (b) over which Customers are permitted to schedule External Transactions, (c) for which the NYISO separately posts TTC and ATC, and (d) for which there is the capability to maintain the Scheduled Line actual interchange at the DNI, or within the tolerances dictated by Good Utility Practice. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator Bus. Transmission facilities shall only become Scheduled Lines after the Commission accepts for filing revisions to the NYISO's tariffs that identify a specific set or group of transmission facilities as a Scheduled Line. The transmission facilities that are Scheduled Lines are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff.

SCUC: Security Constrained Unit Commitment, described in Attachment C of the Tariff.

Second Contingency Design and Operation: The planning, design and operation of a power system such that the loss of any two (2) facilities will not result in a service interruption to either native load customers or contracted firm Transmission Customers. Second Contingency Design and Operation criteria do not include the simultaneous loss of two (2) facilities, but rather consider the loss of one (1) facility and the restoration of the system to within acceptable operating parameters, prior to the loss of a second facility. These criteria apply to thermal, voltage and stability limits and are generally equal to or more stringent than NYPP, NPCC and NERC criteria.

Second Settlement: The process of: (1) identifying differences between Energy production, Energy consumption or NYS Transmission System usage scheduled in a First Settlement, and the actual production, consumption, or NYS Transmission System usage during the Dispatch Day; and (2) assigning financial responsibility for those differences to the appropriate Customers and Market Participants. Charges for Energy supplied (to replace Generation deficiencies or unscheduled consumption), and payments for Energy consumed (to absorb consumption deficiencies or excess Energy supply) or changes in transmission usage will be based on the Real-Time LBMPs.

Secondary Holder: Entities that purchase TCCs and have not been certified as a Primary Holder by the ISO.

Secondary Market: A market in which Primary and Secondary Holders sell TCCs by mechanisms other than through the Centralized TCC Auction, Reconfiguration Auction, or by Direct Sale.

Security Coordinator: An entity that provides the security assessment and Emergency operations coordination for a group of Control Areas. A Security Coordinator must not participate in the wholesale or retail merchant functions.

Self-Committed Fixed: A bidding mode in which a Generator is self-committed and opts not to be Dispatchable over any portion of its operating range.

Self-Committed Flexible: A bidding mode in which a dispatchable Generator follows Base Point Signals within a portion of its operating range, but self-commits.

Self-Supply: The provision of certain Ancillary Services, or the provision of Energy to replace Marginal Losses by a Transmission Customer using either the Transmission Customer's own Generators or generation obtained from an entity other than the ISO.

Service Agreement: The initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the ISO for service under the Tariff or any unexecuted Service Agreement, amendments on supplements thereto, that the ISO unilaterally files with the Commission.

Service Commencement Date: The date the ISO begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the ISO begins to provide service in accordance with Section 3.3.3 or Section 4.2.1 under the Tariff.

Settlement: The process of determining the charges to be paid to, or by a Transmission Customer to satisfy its obligations

Shadow Price: The marginal value of relieving a particular Constraint which is determined by the reduction in system cost that results from an incremental relaxation of that Constraint.

Shift Factor ("SF"): A ratio, calculated by the ISO, that compares the change in power flow through a transmission facility resulting from the incremental injection and withdrawal of power on the NYS Transmission System.

Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Firm Point-to-Point Service, the price of which is fixed for a short term by a Transmission Customer acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Points of Receipt and Delivery as its Transmission Service.

Sink Price Cap Bid: A monotonically increasing Bid curve provided by an entity engaged in an Export to indicate the relevant Proxy Generator Bus LBMP below which that entity is willing to either purchase Energy in the LBMP Markets or, in the case of Bilateral Transactions, to accept Transmission Service, where the MW amounts on the Bid curve represent the desired increments of Energy that the entity is willing to purchase at various price points.

Southeastern New York (“SENY”): An electrical area comprised of Load Zones G, H, I, J, and K, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

Special Test Transactions: The revenues or costs from purchases and/or sales of Energy that may occur pursuant to virtual regional dispatch/intra-hour transaction pilot tests conducted by the ISO to analyze potential solutions for, or approaches to resolving inter-market “seams” issues with neighboring control area operators.

Start-Up Bid: A Bid parameter that may vary hourly and that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to bring a Generator up to its specified minimum operating level from an offline state or a Demand Side Resource from a level of no Demand Reduction to its specified minimum level of Demand Reduction.

Start-Up Bids submitted for a Generator that is not able to complete its specified minimum run time (of up to a maximum of 24 hours) within the Dispatch Day are expected to include expected net costs related to the hour(s) that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day in order to complete its minimum run time. The component of the Start-Up Bid that incorporates costs that the Generator expects to incur on the day following the Dispatch Day is expected to reflect the operating costs that the Supplier does not expect to be able to recover through LBMP revenues while operating to meet the Generator’s minimum run time, at the minimum operating level Bid for that Generator for the hour of the Dispatch Day in which the Generator is scheduled to start-up. Settlement rules addressing Start-Up Bids that incorporates costs related to the hours that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day on which the Generator is committed are set forth in Attachment C to the ISO Services Tariff.

Storm Watch: Actual or anticipated severe weather conditions under which region-specific portions of the NYS Transmission System are operated in a more conservative manner by reducing transmission transfer limits.

Strandable Costs: Prudent and verifiable expenditures and commitments made pursuant to a Transmission Owner’s legal obligations that are currently recovered in the Transmission Owner’s retail or wholesale rate that could become unrecoverable as a result of a restructuring of the electric utility industry and/or electricity market, or as a result of retail-turned-wholesale customers, or customers switching generation or transmission service suppliers.

Stranded Investment Recovery Charge (“SIRC”): A charge established by a Transmission Owner to recover Strandable Costs.

Sub-Auctions: The set of rounds in a given Capability Period Auction in which TCCs of a given duration may be purchased.

Subzone: That portion of a Load Zone in a Transmission Owner's Transmission District.

Supplier: A Party that is supplying the Capacity, Energy and/or associated Ancillary Services to be made available under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff, including Generators and Demand Side Resources that satisfy all applicable ISO requirements.

Supplemental Event Interval: Any RTD interval in which there is a maximum generation pickup or a large event reserve pickup or which is one of the three RTD intervals following the termination of the maximum generation pickup or the large event reserve pickup.

Supplemental Resource Evaluation ("SRE"): A determination of the least cost selection of additional Generators, which are to be committed, to meet: (i) changed or local system conditions for the Dispatch Day that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules for the Dispatch Day to be inadequate to meet the reliability requirements of the Transmission Owner's local system or to meet Load or reliability requirements of the ISO; or (ii) forecast Load and reserve requirements over the six-day period that follows the Dispatch Day.

System Impact Study: An assessment by the ISO of (i) the adequacy of the NYS Transmission System to accommodate a request to build facilities in order to create incremental transfer capability, resulting in incremental TCCs, in connection with a request for either Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service; and (ii) the additional costs to be incurred in order to provide the incremental transfer capability.

6.3 Schedule 3 - Charges for Regulation Service

Regulation Service is necessary to provide for the continuous balance of resources (generation and interchange) with Load. The obligation to maintain this balance between Resources and Load lies with the ISO. The ISO must offer this service when the Transmission Service is used to serve Load within the NYCA and when LSEs use Energy from the LBMP Market to service Load within the NYCA. The charges for Regulation Service are set forth below.

6.3.1 Customer Obligations and Responsibilities

LSEs shall purchase this service from the ISO.

6.3.2 Charges to LSEs

6.3.2.1 For all Actual Energy Withdrawals for Load located in the NYCA, LSE taking service under the OATT or buying Energy from the LBMP Market shall pay a charge for this service on all withdrawals to serve Load in the NYCA in accordance with this Rate Schedule.

6.3.2.2 The ISO shall charge LSEs serving Load in the NYCA for Regulation Service for each hour. The ISO shall charge LSEs taking service under Section 5 of the ISO OATT to supply Station Power as third-party providers for Service for each day. The charge shall be calculated as the Regulation Service Rate, determined as an hourly or a daily rate as appropriate, multiplied by the LSE's Load for the hour or by the LSE's withdrawals to provide Station Power as a third party provider for the day. The ISO shall calculate the Regulation Service Rate, for an hour or for a day as appropriate, as follows:

$$Rate_{Reg} = \frac{(Supplier\ Payment - Supplier\ Charge - Generator\ Charge)}{Load_{NYCA}}$$

where: $Rate_{Reg}$ is the hourly or daily rate for Regulation Service (\$/MWh);

Supplier Payment is the aggregate of all Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market payments (including Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payments) made by the ISO to all Suppliers of this Regulation Service as described in Rate Schedule 3 of the ISO Services Tariff for the hour or for the day;

Supplier Charge is the aggregate of: (i) charges paid by all Suppliers for poor Regulation Service performance, as described in Section 15.3.5.54; (ii) all real-time imbalance charges paid by Suppliers under Section 15.3.5.32(a) of that Rate Schedule; and (iii) all Regulation Revenue Adjustment Charges assessed pursuant to Section 15.3.6 of that Rate Schedule for the hour or for the day;

Generator Charge is the aggregate of charges paid by all Generators that do not provide Regulation Service and do not follow their RTD Base Points sufficiently accurately, as described in Rate Schedule 3A of the ISO Services Tariff for the hour or for the day; and

$Load_{NYCA}$ is the total Load in the NYCA for the hour or for the day, as appropriate.

6.3.2.3 In any hour where the charges paid by Generators and Suppliers, as described in the ISO Services Tariff, exceed the payments made to Suppliers of this service (i) the ISO shall not assess a charge against any LSE, and (ii) the surplus will be applied to the following hour as an offset to subsequent payments.

6.3.2.4 Charges to be paid by LSEs for this service shall be aggregated to render a monthly charge. The ISO shall credit charges paid for Regulation Service by LSEs taking service under Section 5 of the ISO OATT to supply Station Power as

third-party providers for the day on a Load ratio share basis to LSEs serving Load in the NYCA for the day.