Attachment III

1.2 Definitions - B

Back-Up Operation: The procedures for operating the NYCA in a safe and reliable manner when the ISO's normal communication or computer systems are not fully functional as set forth in Section 2.12 of this ISO OATT and Section 5.3 of the ISO Services Tariff.

Base Point Signals: Electronic signals sent from the ISO and ultimately received by Generators specifying the scheduled MW output for the Generator. Real-Time Dispatch ("RTD") Base Point Signals are typically sent to Generators on a nominal five (5) minute basis. AGC Base Point Signals are typically sent to Generators on a nominal six (6) second basis.

Basis Amount: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Basis Month: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Bid/Post System: An electronic information system used to allow the posting of proposed transmission schedules and Bids for Energy and Ancillary Services by Market Participants for use by the ISO and to allow the ISO to post Locational Based Marginal Prices and schedules.

Bid: Offer to ~~purchase and/or~~ sell or bid to purchase Energy, Demand Reductions~~,~~ or Transmission Congestion Contracts and~~/or~~ an ~~bid~~ offer to sell ~~-~~Ancillary Services at a specified price that is duly submitted to the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures. Bid shall mean mitigated Bid where appropriate.

Bid Price: The price at which the Customer ~~Supplier~~ offering the Bid is ~~prepared~~ willing to provide the product or service, or ~~the buyer offering the Bid~~ is willing to pay to receive such product or service, as applicable. In the case of a CTS Interface Bid, the Bid Price is a dollar value that indicates the bidder's willingness to purchase Energy in the CTS Source Control Area and sell it in the CTS Sink Control Area across the CTS Enable Interface, if the forecasted difference at scheduling between the CTS Sink Control Area Price and the CTS Source Control Area Price is greater than, or equal to, the dollar value specified in the Bid.

Bid Production Cost: Total cost of the Generators required to meet Load and reliability Constraints based upon Bids corresponding to the usual measures of Generator production cost (e.g., running and Minimum Generation Bid, and Start-Up Bid).

Bidding Requirement: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Bilateral Transaction: A Transaction between two or more parties for the purchase and/or sale of Capacity~~,~~ or Energy~~, and/or Ancillary Services~~ other than those in the ISO Administered Markets. A request to schedule a Bilateral Transaction in the Energy Market shall be considered a request to schedule Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Billing Period: The period of time designated in Sections 2.7.3.2.1, 2.7.3.3.1, or 2.7.3.3.2 of this ISO OATT over which the ISO will aggregate and settle a charge or a payment for services furnished under this ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff.

Board of Directors ("Board"): The governing body of the ISO which is comprised of ten (10) persons (Directors) that are unaffiliated with any Market Participants, as described in the ISO Agreement.

Business Issues Committee: A standing committee of the ISO created pursuant to the ISO Agreement to establish rules related to business issues and provide a forum for discussion of those rules and issues.

1.3 Definitions - C

Capability Period: Six-month periods which are established as follows: (1) from May 1 through October 31 of each year ("Summer Capability Period"); and (2) from November 1 of each year through April 30 of the following year ("Winter Capability Period"); or such other periods as may be determined by the Operating Committee of the ISO. A Summer Capability Period followed by a Winter Capability Period shall be referred to as a "Capability Year". Each Capability Period shall consist of On-Peak and Off-Peak periods.

Capacity: The capability to generate or transmit electrical power, or the ability to reduce demand at the direction of the ISO, measured in megawatts ("MW").

Capacity Benefit Margin ("CBM"): That amount of Total Transfer Capability reserved by the ISO on the NYS Transmission System to ensure access to generation from interconnected systems to meet generation reliability requirements.

Capacity Reservation Cap: The maximum percentage of transmission Capacity from a Transmission Owner's sets of ETCNL that may be converted into ETCNL TCCs or the maximum percentage of a Transmission Owner's RCRRs that may be converted into RCRR TCCs, as the case may be, as established by the ISO pursuant to Section 19.4.3 of Attachment M.

Centralized TCC Auction: The auction in which TCCs are released for sale for one or more Capability Periods through a bidding process administered by the ISO.

Code of Conduct: The rules, procedures and restrictions concerning the conduct of the ISO directors and employees, contained in Attachment F to the ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Commission ("FERC"): The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or any successor agency.

Completed Application: An Application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements of the Tariff.

Confidential Information: Information and/or data which has been designated by a Transmission Customer to be proprietary and confidential, provided that such designation is consistent with the ISO Procedures and this Tariff, including the attached Code of Conduct.

Congestion: A characteristic of the transmission system produced by a constraint on the optimum economic operation of the power system, such that the marginal price of Energy to serve the next increment of Load, exclusive of losses, at different locations on the Transmission System is unequal.

Congestion Component: The component of the LBMP measured at a location or the Transmission Usage Charge between two locations that is attributable to the cost of transmission Congestion as is more completely defined in Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

Congestion Rent: The opportunity costs of transmission Constraints on the NYS Transmission System. Congestion Rents are collected by the ISO through its facilitation of LBMP Market Transactions and the collection of Transmission Usage Charges from Bilateral Transactions.

Congestion Rent Shortfall: A condition in which the Congestion Rent revenue collected by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy is less than the amount of Congestion Rent revenue in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy that the ISO is obligated under the Tariff to pay out to the Primary Holders of TCCs.

Constraint: An upper or lower limit placed on a variable or set of variables that are used by the ISO in its SCUC, RTC or RTD programs to control and/or facilitate the operation of the NYS Transmission Systems.

Contingency: An actual or potential unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a Generator, transmission line, circuit breaker, switch or other electrical element. A Contingency also may include multiple components, which are related by situations leading to simultaneous component outages.

Contract Establishment Date: The date, listed in Attachment L, on which the listed existing agreements which are the source of Grandfathered Rights and Grandfathered TCCs were executed.

Control Area: An electric power system or combination of electric power systems to which a common automatic generation control scheme is applied in order to:

> (1) match, at all times, the power output of the Generators within the electric power system(s) and capacity and energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the Load within the electric power system(s);
>
> (2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice;

(3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and

(4) provide sufficient capacity to maintain Operating Reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Credit Assessment: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Cross-Sound Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the New England Control Area at Shoreham, New York and terminates near New Haven, Connecticut.

CTS Enabled Interface: An External Interface at which the ISO has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling ("CTS") market rules and which includes a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus for New York and a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus for the neighboring Control Area.

CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus at which the ISO requires the use of CTS Interface Bids for Import and Export Transactions and the use of Decremental Bids for Wheels Through in the Real-Time Market.

CTS Interface Bid: A Real-Time Bid provided by an entity engaged in a Transaction at a CTS Enabled Interface other than a Real-Time Bid provided by an entity for a transaction to wheel Energy through New York or through the neighboring Control Area which Bid includes a MW amount, a direction indicating whether the proposed Transaction is to Import Energy to, or Export Energy from, the New York Control Area, and a Bid Price.

CTS Sink Control Area: The Control Area with which the Point of Withdrawal for a CTS Interface Bid is associated.

CTS Sink Control Area Price: The price at which the Sink Control Area settles CTS Interface Bids.

CTS Source Control Area: The Control Area with which the Point of Injection for a CTS Interface Bid is associated.

CTS Source Control Area Price: The price at which the Source Control Area settles CTS Interface Bids.

Curtailment or Curtail: A reduction in Firm or non-Firm Transmission Service in response to a transmission capacity shortage as a result of system reliability conditions.

Customer: An entity which has complied with the requirements contained in the ISO Services Tariff, including having signed a Service Agreement, and is qualified to utilize the Market Services and the Control Area Services provided by the ISO under the ISO Services Tariff; provided, however, that a party taking services under the ISO Services Tariff pursuant to an unsigned Service Agreement filed with the Commission by the ISO shall be deemed a Customer.

1.4 Definitions - D

DADRP Component: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Day-Ahead: Nominally, the twenty-four (24) hour period directly preceding the Dispatch Day, except when this period may be extended by the ISO to accommodate weekends and holidays.

Day-Ahead LBMP: The LBMPs calculated based upon the ISO's Day-Ahead Security Constrained Unit Commitment process.

Day-Ahead Market: The ISO Administered Market in which Capacity, Energy and/or Ancillary Services are scheduled and sold Day-Ahead consisting of the Day-Ahead scheduling process, price calculations and Settlements.

Day-Ahead Reliability Unit: A Day-Ahead committed Resource which would not have been committed but for the commitment request by a Transmission Owner in order to meet the reliability needs of the Transmission Owner's local system which request was made known to the ISO prior to the close of the Day-Ahead Market.

Decremental Bid: A monotonically increasing Bid Price curve provided by an entity engaged in a Bilateral Import, other than an entity submitting a CTS Interface Bid, or Internal Transaction to indicate the LBMP below which that entity is willing to reduce its Generator's output and purchase Energy in the LBMP Markets, or by an entity engaged in a ~~Bilateral~~ Wheel Through transaction to indicate the Congestion Component cost at or below which that entity is willing to accept Transmission Service.

Demand Side Resources: A Resource that results in the control of a Load in a responsive, measurable, and verifiable manner and within time limits established in the ISO Procedures.

Dennison Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the Hydro Quebec Control Area at the Dennison substation, located near Massena, New York and extends through the province of Ontario, Canada (near the City of Cornwall) to the Cedars substation in Quebec, Canada.

Dependable Maximum Net Capability ("DMNC"): The sustained maximum net output of a Generator, as demonstrated by the performance of a test or through actual operation, averaged over a continuous time period as defined in the ISO Procedures.

Designated Agent: Any entity that performs actions or functions on behalf of the Transmission Owner, an Eligible Customer, or the Transmission Customer required under the Tariff.

Desired Net Interchange ("DNI"): A mechanism used to set and maintain the desired Energy interchange (or transfer) between two Control Areas; it is scheduled ahead of time and can be changed manually in real-time.

Developer: An Eligible Customer developing a generation project larger than 20 megawatts, or a merchant transmission project, proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System, in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard and, depending on the Developer's interconnection service election, also in compliance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard.

Direct Assignment Facilities: Facilities or portions of facilities that are constructed by the Transmission Owner(s) for the sole use/benefit of a particular Transmission Customer requesting service under the ISO OATT. Direct Assignment Facilities shall be specified in the Service Agreement that governs service to the Transmission Customer and shall be subject to Commission approval.

Direct Sale: The sale of ETCNL, and Grandfathered TCCs directly to a buyer by the Transmission Owner that is the Primary Holder through a non-discriminatory auditable sale conducted on the ISO's OASIS, in compliance with the requirements and restrictions set forth in Commission Orders 888 et seq. and 889 et seq.

Dispatchable: A bidding mode in which Generators or Demand Side Resources indicate that they are willing to respond to real-time control from the ISO. Dispatchable Resources may either be ISO-Committed Flexible or Self Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Demand Side Resources must be ISO Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Resources that are not providing Regulation Service will follow five-minute RTD Base Point Signals. Dispatchable Resources that are providing Regulation Service will follow six-second AGC Base Point Signals.

Dispatch Day: The twenty-four (24) hour (or, if appropriate, the twenty-three (23) or twenty-five (25) hour) period commencing at the beginning of each day (0000 hour).

DSASP Component: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Dynamically Scheduled Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus for which the ISO may schedule Transactions at 5 minute intervals in real time. Dynamically Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff.

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 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~~s~~: A Bilateral Transaction or purchase~~s~~ 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).

1.16 Definitions - P

Part 1: Tariff Section 1 pertaining to Definitions.

Part 2: Tariff Section 2 pertaining to Common Service Provisions.

Part 3: Tariff Section 3 pertaining to Point-To-Point Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Part 2 and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part 4: Tariff Section 4 pertaining to Network Integration Transmission Service in conjunction with the applicable Common Service Provisions of Part 2 and appropriate Schedules and Attachments.

Part 5: OATT Section 5 – Special Provisions for retail access and the Individual Retail Access Plans

Party or Parties: The ISO and the Transmission Customer receiving service under the Tariff.

Performance Tracking System: A system designed to report metrics for Generators and Loads which include but are not limited to actual output and schedules (See Rate Schedule 3 of the ISO Services Tariff). This system is used by the ISO to measure compliance with criteria associated with the provision of Energy and Ancillary Services.

Point(s) of Delivery: Point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy transmitted by the ISO will be made available to the Transmission Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry.

Point(s) of Injection ("POI"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy and Ancillary Services will be made available to the ISO by the Customer or Transmission Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Injection shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry. (May be referred to as "Point of Receipt" or similar in some Existing Transmission Agreements.)

Point(s) of Receipt: Point(s) of interconnection on the NYS Transmission System where Energy will be made available to the ISO by the Transmission Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry.

Point(s) of Withdrawal ("POW"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy will be made available to the Transmission Customer or Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Withdrawal shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction Schedule, or other similar entry. (May be referred to as "Point of Delivery" or similar in some Existing Transmission Agreements.)

Point-to-Point Transmission Service: The reservation and transmission of Capacity and Energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under the ISO Tariffs.

Pool Control Error ("PCE"): The difference between the actual and scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, adjusted for frequency bias.

Post Contingency: Conditions existing on a system immediately following a Contingency.

Power Exchange ("PE"): A commercial entity meeting the requirements for service under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff that facilitates the purchase and/or sale of Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services in the New York Wholesale Market. A PE may transact with the ISO on its own behalf or as an agent for others.

Power Factor: The ratio of real power to apparent power (the product of volts and amperes, expressed in megavolt-amperes, MVA).

Power Factor Criteria: Criteria to be established by the ISO to monitor a Load's use of Reactive Power.

Power Flow: A simulation which determines the Energy flows on the NYS Transmission System and adjacent transmission systems.

Power Purchaser: The entity that is purchasing the Capacity and Energy to be transmitted under the Tariff.

Primary Holder: The Transmission Customer that is the recognized holder of a TCC, as described in Attachment M of this ISO OATT.

Prior Equivalent Capability Period: The previous same-season Capability Period.

Proxy Generator Bus: A proxy bus located outside the NYCA that is selected by the ISO to represent a typical bus in an adjacent Control Area and at~~for~~ which LBMP prices are calculated. The ISO may establish more than one Proxy Generator Bus at a particular Interface with a neighboring Control Area to enable the NYISO to distinguish the bidding, treatment and pricing of products and services available at the Interface.

PSC: The Public Service Commission of the State of New York or any successor agency thereto.

PSL: The New York Public Service Law, N.Y. Pub. Serv. Law § 1 et seq. (McKinney 1989 & Supp. 1997-98).

1.18 Definitions - R

RCRR TCC: A Load Zone-to-Load Zone TCC created when a Transmission Owner with a RCRR exercises its right to convert the RCRR into a TCC pursuant to Section 19.5.4 of Attachment M of this ISO OATT.

Reactive Power (MVAr): The product of voltage and the out-of-phase component of alternating current. Reactive Power, usually measured in MVAr, is produced by capacitors (synchronous condensers), over-excited Generators, and Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources, and absorbed by reactors or under-excited Generators and other inductive devices including the inductive portion of Loads.

Ramp Capacity: The amount of change in the Desired Net Interchange that generation located in the NYCA can support at any given time. Ramp Capacity may be calculated for all Interfaces between the NYCA and neighboring Control Areas as a whole or for any individual Interface between the NYCA and an adjoining Control Area.

Real Power Losses: The loss of Energy, resulting from transporting power over the NYS Transmission System, between the Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal of that Energy.

Real-Time Bid: A Bid submitted into the Real-Time Commitment before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window.~~at least seventy-five minutes before the start of a dispatch hour, or at least eighty-five minutes before the start of a dispatch hour if the Bid seeks to schedule an External Transaction at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line.~~ A Real-Time Bid shall also include a CTS Interface Bid.

Real-Time Commitment (“RTC”): A multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. The optimization evaluates the next ten points in time separated by fifteen minute intervals. Each RTC run within an hour shall have a designation indicating the time at which its results are posted: “RTC_{00},” RTC_{30}, and “RTC_{45}: post on the hour, and at fifteen, thirty, and forty-five minutes after the hour, respectively. Each RTC run will produce binding commitment instructions for the periods beginning fifteen and thirty minutes after its scheduled posting time and will produce advisory commitment guidance for the remainder of the optimization period, RTC_{15} will also establish hourly External Transaction schedules, while all RTC runs may establish 15 minute External Transaction schedules at Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses. Additional information about RTC’s functions is provided in Section 4.4.2 of the ISO Services Tariff.

Real-Time Dispatch ("RTD"): A multi-period security constrained dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service on a least-as-bid production cost basis over a fifty, fifty-five or sixty-minute period (depending on when each RTD run covers within an hour). The Real-Time Dispatch dispatches, but does not commit, Resources, except that RTD may commit, for pricing purposes, Resources meeting Minimum Generation Levels and capable of starting in ten minutes. RTD may also establish 5-minute External Transaction schedules at Dynamically Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses. Real-Time Dispatch runs will normally occur every five minutes. Additional information about RTD's functions is provided in Section 4.4.3 of the ISO Services Tariff. Throughout the ISO Services Tariff the term "RTD" will normally be used to refer to both the Real-Time Dispatch and to the specialized Real-Time Dispatch Corrective Action Mode software.

Real-Time Dispatch-Corrective Action Mode ("RTD-CAM"): A specialized version of the Real-Time Dispatch software that will be activated when it is needed to address unanticipated system conditions. RTD-CAM is described in Section 4.4.4 of the ISO Services Tariff.

Real-Time LBMP: The LBMPs established through the ISO Administered Real- Time Market.

Real-Time Market: The ISO Administered Markets for Energy and Ancillary Services resulting from the operation of the RTC and the RTD.

Real-Time Scheduling Window: The period of time within which the ISO accepts offers and Bids to sell and purchase Energy and Ancillary Services in the real-time market which period closes seventy-five (75) minutes before each hour, or eighty-five (85) minutes before each hour for Bids to schedule External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line.

Reconfiguration Auction: The monthly auction administered by the ISO in which Transmission Customers may purchase and sell one-month TCCs.

Reduction or Reduce: The partial or complete reduction in non-Firm Transmission Service as a result of transmission Congestion (either anticipated or actual).

Reference Bus: The location on the NYS Transmission System relative to which all mathematical quantities, including Shift Factors and penalty factors relating to physical operation, will be calculated. The NYPA Marcy 345 kV transmission substation is designated as the Reference Bus.

Regional Transmission Group (RTG): A voluntary organization of transmission owners, transmission users and other entities approved by the Commission to efficiently coordinate transmission planning (and expansion), operation and use on a regional (and interregional) basis.

Regulation Service Demand Curve: A series of quantity/price points that defines the maximum Shadow Price for Regulation Service corresponding to each possible quantity of Resources that the ISO's software may schedule to satisfy the ISO's Regulation Service constraint. A single Regulation Service Demand Curve will apply to both the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market for Regulation Service. The Shadow Price for Regulation Service shall be used to calculate Regulation Service payments under Rate Schedule 3 of the Service Tariff.

Reliability Rules: Those rules, standards, procedures and protocols developed and promulgated by the NYSRC, including Local Reliability Rules, in accordance with NERC, NPCC, FERC, PSC and NRC standards, rules and regulations, and other criteria and pursuant to the NYSRC Agreement.

Required System Capability: Generation capability required to meet an LSE's peak Load plus Installed Capacity reserve obligation as defined in the Reliability Rules.

Reserved Capacity: The maximum amount of Capacity and Energy that the ISO agrees to transmit for the Transmission Customer over the NYS Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery under Part 3 of this Tariff. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty (60) minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis.

Residual Adjustment: The adjustment made to ISO costs that are recovered through Schedule 1. The Residual Adjustment is calculated pursuant to Schedule 1.

Residual Capacity Reservation Right ("RCRR"): A megawatt of transmission capacity from one Load Zone to an electrically contiguous Load Zone, each of which is internal to the NYCA, that may be converted into an RCRR TCC by a Transmission Owner allocated the RCRR pursuant to Section 19.5 of Attachment M.

Residual Transmission Capacity: The transmission capacity determined by the ISO before, during and after the Centralized TCC Auction which is conceptually equal to the following:

Residual Transmission Capacity = TTC - TRM - CBM - GTR - GTCC - ETCNL

The TCCs associated with Residual Transmission Capacity cannot be accurately determined until the Centralized TCC Auction is conducted.

TTC is the Total Transfer Capability that can only be determined after the Residual Transmission Capacity is known.

GTR is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered Rights.

GTCC is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered TCCs.

ETCNL is the transmission capacity associated with Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load.

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin.

Rolling RTC: The RTC run that is used to schedule a given 15-minute External Transaction. The Rolling RTC may be an RTC_{00}, RTC_{15}, RTC_{30} or RTC_{45} run.

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.

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.

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.

1.20 Definitions - T

Tangible Net Worth: The value, determined by the ISO, of all of a Customer's assets less both: (i) the amount of the Customer's liabilities and (ii) all of the Customer's intangible assets, including, but not limited to, patents, trademarks, franchises, intellectual property, and goodwill.

Third Party Sale: Any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a power purchaser that is not designated as part of Network Load under the Network Integration Transmission Service.

Third Party Transmission Wheeling Agreements ("Third Party TWAs"): A Transmission Wheeling Agreement, as amended, between Transmission Owners or between a Transmission Owner and an entity that is not a Transmission Owner. Third Party TWAs are associated with the purchase (or sale) of Energy, Capacity, and/or Ancillary Services for the benefit of an entity that is not a Transmission Owner. All Third Party TWAs are listed in Attachment L, Table 1A, and are designated in the "Treatment "column of Table 1A, as "Third Party TWA."

Total Transfer Capability ("TTC"): The amount of electric power that can be transferred over the interconnected transmission network in a reliable manner.

Trading Hub: A virtual location in a given Load Zone, modeled as a Generator bus and/or Load bus, for scheduling Bilateral Transactions in which both the POI and POW are located within the NYCA.

Trading Hub Energy Owner: A Customer who buys energy in a Bilateral Transaction in which the POW is a Trading Hub, or who sells energy in a Bilateral Transaction in which the POI is a Trading Hub.

Transaction: The purchase and/or sale of Energy or Capacity, or the sale of Ancillary Services. A Transaction bid into the Energy market to sell or purchase Energy or to schedule a Bilateral Transaction includes a Point of Injection and a Point of Withdrawal.

Transfer Capability: The measure of the ability of interconnected electrical systems to reliably move or transfer power from one area to another over all transmission facilities (or paths) between those areas under specified system conditions.

Transmission Congestion Contract Component ("TCC Component"): As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Transmission Congestion Contracts ("TCCs"): The right to collect or obligation to pay Congestion Rents in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy associated with a single MW of transmission between a specified POI and POW. TCCs are financial instruments that enable Energy buyers and sellers to hedge fluctuations in the price of transmission.

Transmission Customer: Any Eligible Customer (or its designated agent) that (i) executes a Service Agreement, or (ii) requests in writing that the ISO file with the Commission a proposed unexecuted Service Agreement to receive Transmission Service under Part 3, 4 and/or 5 of the Tariff.

Transmission District: The geographic area served by the Investor-Owned Transmission Owners and LIPA, as well as the customers directly interconnected with the transmission facilities of the Power Authority of the State of New York.

Transmission Facility Agreement ("TFA"): Agreements governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities charges to cover all, or a portion, of the costs to install, own, operate, or maintain transmission facilities, to the customer under the agreement and that have provisions to provide Transmission Service utilizing said transmission facilities. All Transmission Facility Agreements are listed in Attachment L. Table 1A, and are designated in the "Treatment" column as "Facility Agmt. – MWA."

Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control: The transmission facilities of the Transmission Owners listed in Appendix A-1 of the ISO/TO Agreement, ("Listing of Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control,") that are subject to the Operational Control of the ISO. This listing may be amended from time-to-time as specified in the ISO/TO Agreement.

Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification: The transmission facilities of the Transmission Owners listed in Appendix A-2 of the ISO/TO Agreement, "Listing of Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification," whose status of operation must be provided to the ISO by the Transmission Owners (for the purposes stated in the ISO Tariffs and in accordance with the ISO OATT and ISO/TO Agreement) prior to the Transmission Owners making operational changes to the state of these facilities. This listing may be amended from time-to-time as specified in the ISO/TO Agreement.

Transmission Fund: The mechanism used under the current NYPP Agreement to compensate the Member Systems for providing Transmission Service for economy Energy Transactions over their transmission systems. Each Member System is allocated a share of the economy Energy savings in dollars assigned to the fund that is based on the ratio of their investment in transmission facilities to the sum of investments in transmission and generation facilities.

Transmission Owner: The public utility or authority (or its designated agent) that owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff.

Transmission Owner's Monthly Transmission System Peak: The maximum hourly firm usage as measured in megawatts (MW) of the Transmission Owner's transmission system in a calendar month.

Transmission Plan: A plan developed by the ISO staff with Transmission Owner's support that is a compilation of transmission projects proposed by the Transmission Owners and others, that are found to meet all applicable criteria.

Transmission Reliability Margin ("TRM"): The amount of TTC reserved by the ISO to ensure the interconnected transmission network is secure under a reasonable range of uncertainties in system conditions.

Transmission Service: Point-To-Point, Network Integration or Retail Access Transmission Service provided under Parts 3, 4 and 5 of the Tariff.

Transmission Service Charge ("TSC"): A charge designed to ensure recovery of the embedded cost of a Transmission Owner's transmission system.

Transmission Shortage Cost: The maximum reduction in system costs resulting from an incremental relaxation of a particular Constraint that will be used in calculating LBMP. The Transmission Shortage Cost is set at $4000/MWh.

Transmission System: The facilities operated by the ISO that are used to provide Transmission Services under Part 3, Part 4 or Part 5 of this Tariff.

Transmission Usage Charge ("TUC"): Payments made by the Transmission Customer to cover the cost of Marginal Losses and, during periods of time when the transmission system is Constrained, the marginal cost of Congestion. The TUC is equal to the product of: (1) the LBMP at the POW minus the LBMP at the POI (in $/MWh); and (2) the scheduled or delivered Energy (in MWh).

Transmission Wheeling Agreement ("TWA"): The agreements listed in Table 1A of Attachment L to the ISO OATT governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities that are owned, controlled or operated by an entity for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce. TWAs between Transmission Owners have been modified such that all TWAs between Transmission Owners are now MWAs.

3.1 Nature of Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

3.1.1 Term:

The minimum term of Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be provided in nominal one hour increments and the maximum term shall not exceed the maximum permissible term as specified in ISO Procedures.

3.1.2. Reservation Priority:

All requests for Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will be deemed to have the same reservation priority. Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will have the same priority as Network Service subject to Section 3.1.6. All Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will have priority over Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff.

3.1.3 Use of Firm Transmission Service by the Transmission Owner(s):

The Transmission Owner will be subject to the rates, terms and conditions of Part 3 of the Tariff when making Third-Party Sales under (i) agreements executed on or after the effective date of ISO, or (ii) agreements executed prior to the aforementioned date that the Commission requires to be unbundled, by the date specified by the Commission. The Transmission Owners will maintain separate accounting, pursuant to Section 2.8, for any use of the Point-To-Point Transmission Service to make Third-Party Sales.

3.1.4 Service Agreements:

The ISO shall offer a standard form Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service Agreement (Attachment A) to an Eligible Customer when it submits a Completed Application for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service. Executed Service Agreements that contain the information required under this Tariff shall be filed with the Commission in compliance with applicable Commission regulations.

3.1.5 Transmission Customer Obligation for Facility Additions or Redispatch Cost:

The ISO continuously redispatches all resources subject to its control in order to meet Load and to accommodate requests for a Firm Transmission Service through the use of SCUC, RTC, and RTD. Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Customers are charged for these redispatch costs in accordance with Attachment J. Transmission Owner(s) will be obligated to expand or upgrade its Transmission System pursuant to the terms of Section 3.7. The Transmission Customer or Eligible Customer must agree to compensate the Transmission Owner(s) for any necessary transmission facility additions pursuant to Section 3.7.

3.1.6 Curtailment of Firm Transmission Service:

In the event that a Curtailment on the NYS Transmission System, or a portion thereof, is required to maintain reliable operation of such system, Curtailments will be made on a non-discriminatory basis to the Transaction(s) that effectively relieve the Constraint. When applicable, the ISO will follow the Lake Erie Emergency Redispatch ("LEER") Procedure filed on February 26, 1999, in Docket No. EL99-52-000 which is incorporated by reference herein. The LEER Procedure is intended to prevent the necessity of implementing the Curtailment procedures contained in the Commission and NERC tariffs and policies. To the extent possible, Curtailments of External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be based on the transmission priority of the associated Advance Reservation for use of the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line (as appropriate). The ISO reserves the right to Curtail Firm Transmission Service provided under this Tariff for reliability reasons, in whole or in part, when, in the ISO's sole discretion, an Emergency or other unforeseen condition threatens to or does impair or degrade the reliability of the NYS Power System. The ISO will notify all affected Transmission Customers in a timely manner of any scheduled Curtailments. If the ISO declares a Major Emergency State, Transmission Customers shall comply with all directions issued by the ISO concerning the avoidance, management, and alleviation of the Major Emergency and shall comply with all procedures concerning a Major Emergency set forth in the ISO Procedures and the Reliability Rules. If the ISO is required to Curtail Transmission Service as a result of a Transmission Loading Relief ("TLR") event, the ISO will perform such Curtailment in accordance with the NERC TLR Procedure.

3.1.7 Classification of Firm Transmission Service:

3.1.7.1 The Transmission Customer taking Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service may (1) change its Receipt and Delivery Points to obtain service on a non-firm basis consistent with the terms of Section 3.15.1 or (2) request a modification of the Points of Receipt or Delivery on a firm basis pursuant to the terms of Section 3.15.2.

3.1.7.2 The ISO shall provide firm Transmission Service for the delivery of Energy from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery. Each Point of Receipt shall be set forth in the Firm Point-To-Point Service schedule submitted by the Transmission Customer.

3.1.8 Scheduling of Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

3.1.8.1 In the Day-Ahead Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service Day-Ahead must be submitted to the

ISO no later than 5:00 a.m. of the day prior to commencement of the Dispatch Day or 4:50 a.m. for Transmission Service over the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line. Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted after 5:00 a.m., or 4:50 a.m. as appropriate, will not be accepted in the Day-Ahead schedule. Schedules of Energy to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery that are internal to the NYCA, and between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to those requested and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Energy shall be provided from the Point of Receipt if economic, and from the LBMP Market otherwise. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports and a Point of Receipt that is a Generator Bus internal to the NYCA the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer, hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Export Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Wheel-Through Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Should the Transmission Customer revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for Energy to be received and to be delivered.

3.1.8.2 **In the Real-Time Market:** Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in Real-Time must be submitted to the ISO no later than the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window.

Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted after the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window shall not be accepted in the Real-Time schedule. Schedules of any Energy that is to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery that are internal to the NYCA, or between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer schedules equal to those requested and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Energy shall be provided from the Point of Receipt if economic, and from the LBMP Market otherwise. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports and a Point of Receipt that is a Generator Bus internal to the NYCA, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer ~~hour-to-hour~~ schedules equal to the Export Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Wheel-Through Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Should the Transmission Customer revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for Energy to be received and to be delivered.

6.1 Schedule 1 - ISO Annual Budget Charge and Other Non-Budget Charges and Payments

6.1.1 Introduction

The ISO shall bill each Transmission Customer each Billing Period to recover the ISO's annual budgeted costs as set forth in Article 6.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1.

The ISO shall separately bill each Transmission Customer under this Rate Schedule 1 for certain other charges and payments not related to the ISO annual budget charge. Specifically, the ISO shall bill each Transmission Customer on a quarterly basis to recover NERC and NPCC charges as set forth in Article 6.1.3 of this Rate Schedule 1. The ISO shall also bill each Transmission Customer each Billing Period to recover the following costs or allocate the following received payments under this Rate Schedule 1:

(i) bad debt loss charges as set forth in Article 6.1.4;

(ii) Working Capital Fund charges as set forth in Article 6.1.5;

(iii) non-ISO facilities payment charges as set forth in Article 6.1.6;

(iv) charges to recover costs for payments made to Suppliers pursuant to incremental cost recovery for units that responded to Local Reliability Rules I-R3 and I-R5 as set forth in Article 6.1.7;

(v) charges to recover and payments to allocate residual costs as set forth in Article 6.1.8;

(vi) charges for Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers called to meet reliability needs as set forth in Article 6.1.9;

(vii) charges to recover DAMAP costs as set forth in Article 6.1.10;

(viii) charges to recover Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment costs as set forth in Article 6.1.11;

(ix) charges to recover Bid Production Cost guarantee payment costs as set forth in Article 6.1.12;

(x) charges to recover and payments to allocate settlements of disputes as set forth in Article 6.1.13; and

(xi) payments to allocate financial penalties collected by the ISO as set forth in Article 6.1.14.

Transmission Customers who are retail access customers being served by an LSE shall not pay these charges to the ISO; the LSE shall pay these charges.

6.1.2 ISO Annual Budget Charge

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the ISO's recovery of its annual budgeted costs. The ISO annual budgeted costs that are recoverable through this Rate Schedule 1 are set forth in Section 6.1.2.1 of this Rate Schedule 1. The ISO shall calculate the charge for the recovery of these ISO annual budgeted costs from each Transmission Customer on the basis of its participation in physical market activity as indicated in Section 6.1.2.2 of this Rate Schedule 1. The ISO shall calculate this charge for each Transmission Customer on the basis of its participation in non-physical market activity, the Special Case Resource program, and the Emergency Demand Response program as indicated in Section 6.1.2.4 of this Rate Schedule 1. The ISO shall credit the revenue collected through Section 6.1.2.4 of this Rate Schedule 1 to each Transmission Customer on the basis of its physical market activity as indicated in Section 6.1.2.5 of this Rate Schedule 1.

6.1.2.1 ISO Annual Budgeted Costs

The ISO annual budgeted costs to be recovered through Article 6.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 include, but are not limited to, the following costs associated with the operation of the NYS Transmission System by the ISO and the administration of the ISO Tariffs and ISO Related Agreements by the ISO:

- Processing and implementing requests for Transmission Service including support of the ISO OASIS node;
- Coordination of Transmission System operation and implementation of necessary control actions by the ISO and support for these functions;
- Performing centralized security constrained dispatch to optimally re-dispatch the NYS Power System to mitigate transmission Interface overloads and provide balancing services;
- Costs related to the ISO's administration and operation of the LBMP market and all other markets administered by the ISO;
- Costs related to the ISO's administration of Control Area Services;
- Costs related to the ISO's administration of the ISO's Market Power Mitigation Measures and the ISO's Market Monitoring Plan;
- Costs related to the maintenance of reliability in the NYCA;
- Costs related to the provision of Transmission Service;
- Preparation of settlement statements;
- NYS Transmission System studies, when the costs of the studies are not recoverable from a Transmission Customer;
- Engineering services and operations planning;
- Data and voice communications network service coordination;
- Metering maintenance and calibration scheduling;
- Record keeping and auditing;
- Training of ISO personnel;

- Development and maintenance of information, communication and control systems;
- Professional services;
- Carrying costs on ISO assets, capital requirements and debts;
- Tax expenses, if any;
- Administrative and general expenses;
- Insurance premiums and deductibles related to ISO operations;
- Any indemnification of or by the ISO pursuant to Section 2.11.2 of this ISO OATT or Section 12.4 of the Services Tariff;
- Regulatory fees; and
- The ISO's share of the expenses of Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. or its successor.

6.1.2.2 Calculation of the ISO Annual Budget Charge for Transmission Customers Participating in Physical Market Activity

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that participates in physical market activity shall pay, an ISO annual budget charge each Billing Period as calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{ISO Annual Budget Charge}_{c,P} = \left(\text{InjectionUnits}_{c,P} \times \left(0.28 \times \frac{\text{ISOCosts}_{\text{Annual}}}{\text{TotalEstWithdrawalUnits}_{\text{Annual}}}\right)\right) + \left(\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,P} \times \left(0.72 \times \frac{\text{ISOCosts}_{\text{Annual}}}{\text{TotalEstWithdrawalUnits}_{\text{Annual}}}\right)\right)$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

ISO Annual Budget Charge$_{c,P}$ = The amount, in \$, of the ISO annual budgeted costs for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for Billing Period P.

$ISOCosts_{Annual}$ = The sum, in \$, of the ISO's annual budgeted costs for the current calendar year.

$InjectionUnits_{c,P}$ = The Injection Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Injections resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$WithdrawalUnits_{c,P}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$TotalEstWithdrawalUnits_{Annual}$ = The sum, in MWh, of estimated Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in the current calendar year as determined by the ISO in the summer prior to the current calendar year, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.2.3 Review and Modification of the ISO Annual Budget Charge Allocation Methodology

The current 72%/28% cost allocation methodology between Withdrawal Billing Units and Injection Billing Units for the ISO annual budget charge shall remain unchanged through at least December 31, 2016 and shall continue to remain unchanged until such point in time that a study is conducted and the results of the study warrant changing the 72%/28% cost allocation. The following provisions prescribe the process and timeline for the review and, if warranted by the results of a future study, modification of the 72%/28% cost allocation on a going forward basis:

(i) A vote of the Management Committee will be taken in the third calendar quarter of 2015 on whether a new study should be conducted during late-2015 and 2016 to allow modification of the 72%/28% cost allocation, if warranted by the results of the study, to be implemented by January 1, 2017. A positive vote by 58% of the Management Committee will be required to go forward with the study, but there will no longer be a "material change" standard as was historically applied to the determination of whether a study should be conducted.

(ii) If the Management Committee vote discussed in (i) above determines that a study should not be conducted, the 72%/28% cost allocation between Withdrawal Billing Units and Injection Billing Units shall be extended through at least December 31, 2017. In the third calendar quarter of 2016, a vote will be taken on whether a new study should be conducted during late-2016 and 2017 to allow modification of the percentage allocation, if warranted by the results of the study, to be implemented by January 1, 2018. Unless a 58% vote of the Management Committee is registered in favor of declining to go forward with the study, the study will be conducted.

(iii) If the Management Committee vote in the third calendar quarter of 2016 discussed in (ii) above determines that a study should not be conducted, the current 72%/28% cost allocation shall remain unchanged until such point in time as the Management Committee determines that a study shall be conducted and the results of that study warrant changing the percentage allocation between Withdrawal Billing Units and Injection Billing Units. If the Management Committee vote in the third calendar quarter of 2016 discussed in (ii) above determines that a study should not be conducted, the Management Committee will revisit the issue of conducting a study annually in the third calendar quarter of each year using the same voting standard (*i.e.* the study shall be performed unless 58% of the Management Committee votes not to commission the study) that was applied to the Management Committee vote in the third calendar quarter of 2016 discussed in (ii) above.

(iv) If, and when, the Management Committee determines a study shall be conducted:

(a) Such study shall be completed, and the results thereof shared with Market Participants, before the end of the second calendar quarter of the year prior to the date on which a possible change to the then current allocation may become effective; and

(b) The ISO will present a draft study scope to Market Participants for consideration and comment before the ISO issues the study scope as part of its Request For Proposal process to retain a consultant to perform the study. A meeting shall be held with Market Participants to discuss the components (*e.g.*, categories of costs considered, allocation of benefits, unbundling, etc.) that should be included in the draft study scope before the draft is issued by the ISO.

6.1.2.4 Calculation of the ISO Annual Budget Charge for Transmission Customers Participating in Non-Physical Market Activity, the Special Case Resource Program, or the Emergency Demand Response Program

6.1.2.4.1 Charge for Transmission Customers Engaging in Virtual Transactions

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that has its virtual bids accepted and thereby engages in Virtual Transactions shall pay, a charge for such activity each Billing Period as calculated according to the following formula.

$$VTCharge_{c,P} = VTRate \times VTCleared_{c,P}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

$VTCharge_{c,P}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for Billing Period P.

VTRate = For calendar year 2012, the applicable rate shall be $0.0871 per cleared MWh of Virtual Transactions, based on a $2.6 million projected 2012 annual revenue requirement. For calendar years following 2012, the applicable rate shall be calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6.1.2.4.4 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$VTCleared_{c,P}$ = The total cleared Virtual Transactions, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P.

6.1.2.4.2 Charge for Transmission Customers Purchasing Transmission Congestion Contracts

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that purchases Transmission Congestion Contracts - excluding Transmission Congestion Contracts that are created prior to January 1, 2010 - shall pay, a charge for such activity each Billing Period as calculated according to the following formula.

$$TCCCharge_{c,P} = TCCRate \times TCCSettled_{c,P}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

$TCCCharge_{c,P}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for Billing Period P.

TCCRate = For calendar year 2012, the applicable rate shall be $0.0372 per settled MWh of Transmission Congestion Contracts, based on a $4.9 million projected 2012 annual revenue requirement. For calendar years following 2012, the applicable rate shall be calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6.1.2.4.4 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$TCCSettled_{c,P}$ = The total settled Transmission Congestion Contracts, excluding Transmission Congestion Contracts created prior to January 1, 2010, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P.

6.1.2.4.3 Charge for Transmission Customers Participating in the Special Case Resource Program or Emergency Demand Response Program

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that participates in the ISO's Special Case Resources program or its Emergency Demand Response program shall pay, a charge for such activity each Billing Period as calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{SCR and EDR Charge}_{c,P} = \text{DRInjections}_{c,P} \times \left(0.28 \times \frac{\text{ISOCosts}_{\text{Annual}}}{\text{TotalEstWithdrawalUnits}_{\text{Annual}}} \right)$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

SCR and EDR $\text{Charge}_{c,P}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for Billing Period P.

$\text{DRInjections}_{c,P}$ = The total Load reduction, in MWh, measured and compensated during testing or an actual event for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P.

$\text{ISOCosts}_{\text{Annual}}$ = The sum, in \$, of the ISO's annual budgeted costs in the current calendar year.

$\text{TotalEstWithdrawalUnits}_{\text{Annual}}$ = The sum, in MWh, of estimated Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in the current calendar year as determined by the ISO in the summer prior to the current calendar year.

6.1.2.4.4 Re-setting of Rate for Virtual Transaction and Transmission Congestion Contracts Related Charges

For each calendar year after calendar year 2012, the ISO shall use the following formula to calculate (i) the rate for the charge to Transmission Customers engaging in Virtual Transactions as determined in Section 6.1.2.4.1 of this Rate Schedule 1, and (ii) the rate for the charge to Transmission Customers purchasing Transmission Congestion Contracts as determined in Section 6.1.2.4.2 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$$\text{ResetRate} = \frac{\text{AnnRevRequirement - Over/UnderCollection}}{\text{3YearRollingAvgBillUnits}}$$

Where:

ResetRate = For each calendar year after calendar year 2012, this rate will be used for either (i) the VTRate in the formula in Section 6.1.2.4.1 of this Rate Schedule 1, or (ii) the TCCRate in the formula in Section 6.1.2.4.2 of this Rate Schedule 1.

AnnRevRequirement = The product, in $, of (i) the prior year's annual revenue requirement for either (A) Virtual Transaction market activity or (B) Transmission Congestion Contract market activity, and (ii) an escalation factor. The ISO shall calculate the escalation factor as the percentage change in the ISO budget between (i) the ISO budget for the calendar year two years prior to the current calendar year ("Calendar Year Minus 2") and (ii) the ISO budget for the calendar year one year prior to the current calendar year ("Calendar Year Minus 1").

Over/Under Collection = The ISO shall calculate the amount, in $, that it has over or under collected for the prior year's annual revenue requirement for either (A) Virtual Transaction market activity or (B) Transmission Congestion Contract market activity, as the case may be, as follows: (i) The ISO shall divide the annual revenue requirements for the applicable market activity for Calendar Year Minus 2 and for Calendar Year Minus 1 into twelve equal monthly revenue requirements for each of these calendar years. (ii) The ISO shall then calculate the amount of revenue, in $, that it over or under collected for each of the months from July of Calendar Year Minus 2 through June of Calendar Year Minus 1, which shall be calculated as (a) the revenue amount, in $, that the ISO collected for each month for the applicable market activity, minus (b) the monthly revenue requirement, in $, for that month as determined above. If the result of this calculation is positive, then the ISO overcollected for that month. If the result of this calculation is negative, then the ISO undercollected for that month. (iii) The ISO shall then calculate the total over or under collection amount, in $, for the period of July of Calendar Year Minus 2 through June of Calendar Year Minus 1, which shall be equal to (a) the sum, in $, of the revenue that the ISO overcollected for each month during this period (i.e., the sum of the positive monthly results determined above), minus (b) the sum, in $, of the absolute value of the revenue that the ISO undercollected for each month during this period (i.e., the sum of the absolute value of the negative monthly results determined above).

3YearRollingAvgBillUnits = The ISO shall calculate the three year rolling average of billing units, in MWh, using twelve-month averages of the appropriate billing units for the period between July of the calendar year four years prior to the current calendar year ("Calendar Year Minus 4") and June of Calendar Year Minus 1.

The annual rate computed through the formula in this Section 6.1.2.4.4 shall be subject to a 25% maximum increase or decrease for each year.

6.1.2.5 Credit for Transmission Customers Participating in Physical Market Activity

The ISO shall distribute each Billing Period the revenue collected pursuant to Section 6.1.2.4 of this Rate Schedule 1 to each Transmission Customer that participates in physical market activity as calculated according to the following formula.

ISO Annual Budget $\text{Credit}_{c,P}$ =

$$\left(\text{NonPhysicalActivityRevenue}_P \times \left(0.28 \times \frac{\text{InjectionUnits}_{c,P}}{\text{TotalInjectionUnits}_P}\right)\right) +$$

$$\left(\text{NonPhysicalActivityRevenue}_P \times \left(0.72 \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,P}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_P}\right)\right)$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

ISO Annual Budget $\text{Credit}_{c,P}$ = The amount, in $, that Transmission Customer c will receive for Billing Period P.

$\text{NonPhysicalActivityRevenue}_P$ = The sum, in $, of the revenue collected by the ISO for Billing Period P through the charges to Transmission Customers for non-physical market activity, the Special Cases Resource program, and the Emergency Demand Response program as calculated in Section 6.1.2.4 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$\text{InjectionUnits}_{c,P}$ = The Injection Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Injections resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,P}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{TotalInjectionUnits}_P$ = The sum, in MWh, of Injection Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Injections resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_P$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.3 NERC and NPCC Charges

The ISO receives an invoice from NERC and NPCC (as defined below) on a quarterly basis for the recovery of the upcoming calendar quarter's costs related to the dues, fees, and related charges of:

(i) the NERC for its service as the Electric Reliability Organization for the United States ("ERO"), recovered pursuant to FERC Docket Nos. RM05-30-000, RR06-1-000 and RR06-3-000 and related dockets, and

(ii) the Northeast Power Coordinating Council: Cross-Border Regional Entity, Inc. ("NPCC"), or its successors, incurred to carry out functions that are delegated by the NERC and that are related to ERO matters pursuant to Section 215 of the FPA.

The ISO shall charge on a quarterly basis, and each Transmission Customer taking service under the ISO Tariffs shall pay, a charge for the recovery of the NERC and NPCC costs in accordance with Section 6.1.3.1 of this Rate Schedule 1.

Notwithstanding any applicable provisions of this ISO OATT or of the ISO Services Tariff, the ISO may supply to NERC the name of any LSE failing to pay any amounts due to NERC and the amounts not paid.

6.1.3.1 Calculation of NERC and NPCC Charges

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge on a quarterly basis to recover the NERC and NPCC costs invoiced to the NYISO by NERC and NPCC for the upcoming calendar quarter. This charge shall be calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{NERC\&NPCC Charge}_{c,Q} = \text{NERC\&NPCCCosts}_{Q} \times \frac{\text{TUWithdrawalUnits}_{c,M}}{\text{TUTotalWithdrawalUnits}_{M}}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

Q = The relevant calendar quarter, for which the NERC and NPCC costs apply.

NERC&NPCC Charge$_{c,Q}$ = The amount of the NERC and NPCC costs invoiced to the ISO, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for calendar quarter Q.

NERC&NPCCCosts$_{Q}$ = The NERC and NPCC costs, in $, invoiced to the ISO for calendar quarter Q.

M = The month in which the ISO charges Transmission Customers to recover NERC and NPCC costs for calendar quarter Q.

TUWithdrawalUnits$_{c,M}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in its four-month true-up invoice that is issued with its regular monthly invoice in month M, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through and Exports.

TUTotalWithdrawalUnits$_{M}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in their four-month true-up invoices that are issued with their regular monthly invoices in month M, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through and Exports.

In calculating the Withdrawal Billing Units for this NERC and NPCC charge, the ISO shall use the LSE bus meter data that have been submitted by the meter authorities for use in the calculation of the four-month true-up of the Transmission Customer's monthly invoice pursuant to Sections 7.4.1.1.2 and 7.4.1.1.3 of the ISO Services Tariff and Sections 2.7.4.2.1(ii) and 2.7.4.2.1(iii) of this ISO OATT. This calculation of the NERC and NPCC charge shall not be subject to correction or adjustment.

6.1.4 Bad Debt Loss Charge

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the collection of costs related to bad debt losses in accordance with the methodology established in Attachment U of this ISO OATT.

6.1.5 Working Capital Fund Charge

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the collection and maintenance of the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the methodology established in Attachment V of this ISO OATT.

6.1.6 Non-ISO Facilities Payment Charge

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge in accordance with Section 6.1.6.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 for the recovery of the costs of the ISO's monthly payments to the owners of facilities that are needed for the economic and reliable operation of the NYS Transmission System. At present, the ISO makes such payments to:

(i) Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. for the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of phase angle regulators at the Branchburg-Ramapo Interconnection between the ISO and PJM Interconnection, LLC, and

(ii) Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation for the installation of a 135 MVAR Capacitor Bank at Rochester Station 80 on the cross-state 345 kV system.

6.1.6.1 Calculation of Non-ISO Facilities Payment Charge

6.1.6.1.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a non-ISO facilities payment charge for each Billing Period. This charge shall be equal to the sum of the hourly non-ISO facilities payment charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Non-ISO Facilities Payment $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ =

$$\frac{\text{NonISOFacilitiesCosts}_M}{N} \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

M = The relevant month.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period in month M.

N = Total number of hours h in month M.

Non-ISO Facilities Payment $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h.

$\text{NonISOFacilitiesCosts}_M$ = The sum, in \$, of the ISO's bills for month M for the non-ISO facilities from (i) Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (less the one-half of such bill paid by PJM Interconnection, LLC) and (ii) Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation.

$\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.6.1.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT.

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a non-ISO facilities payment charge for each Billing Period. This charge shall be equal to the sum of the daily non-ISO facilities payment charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

Non-ISO Facilities Payment $Charge_{c,d}$ =

$$\frac{NonISOFacilitiesCosts_M}{N} \times \frac{StationPower_{c,d}}{TotalWithdrawalUnits_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period in month M.

N = Number of days d in month M.

$StationPower_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.6.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.6.1.2 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.6.1.3 Non-ISO Facilities Payment Credit

The ISO shall credit each Transmission Customer based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the non-ISO facilities payment charge under Section 6.1.6.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for each Billing Period. This credit shall be equal to the sum of daily payments for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

Non-ISO Facilities Payment $Credit_{c,d}$ =

$$NonISOFacPayCharge_d \times \frac{WithdrawalUnits_{c,d}}{TotalWithdrawalUnits_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Non-ISO Facilities Payment $\text{Credit}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d.

$\text{NonISOFacPayCharge}_d$ = The sum of non-ISO facilities payment charges, in $, for all Transmission Customers as calculated in Section 6.1.6.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.6.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.6.1.3 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.7 Charge to Recover Payments Made to Suppliers Pursuant to Incremental Cost Recovery for Units Responding to Local Reliability Rules I-R3 and I-R5

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a charge for the recovery of the costs of payments to Suppliers pursuant to the incremental cost recovery for units that responded to either (i) Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or (ii) Local Reliability Rule I-R5, as applicable, for each Billing Period. This charge shall be equal to the sum of the daily charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period. The ISO shall perform this calculation separately to recover as applicable either (i) the payment costs related to Local Reliability I-R3, or (ii) the payment costs related to Local Reliability Rule I-R5.

Local Reliability Rules Payment Recovery $\text{Charge}_{c,d}$ =

$$\text{LRRPayment}_d \times \frac{\text{TDWithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TDTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability Rules Payment Recovery Charge$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for day d.

LRRPayment$_{d}$ - The amount, in $, paid in day d to Suppliers pursuant to the incremental cost recovery for units that responded, as applicable, to either (i) Local Reliability Rule I-R3 in the Consolidated Edison Transmission District or (ii) Local Reliability Rule I-R5 in the LIPA Transmission District.

TDWithdrawalUnits$_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in day d in either (i) the Consolidated Edison Transmission District (in the case of Local Reliability Rule I-R3) or (ii) the LIPA Transmission District (in the case of Local Reliability Rule I-R5), except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

TDTotalWithdrawalUnits$_{d}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in day d in either (i) the Consolidated Edison Transmission District (in the case of Local Reliability Rule I-R3) or (ii) the LIPA Transmission District (in the case of Local Reliability Rule I-R5), except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.8 Residual Costs Payment/Charge

The ISO's payments for market transactions by Transmission Customers will not equal the ISO's payments to Suppliers for market transactions. Part of the difference consists of Day-Ahead Congestion Rent. The remainder comprises a residual adjustment, which the ISO shall calculate and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay on the basis of its Withdrawal Billing Units. The most significant component of the residual adjustment is the residual costs payment or charge calculated in accordance with Section 6.1.8.1 of this Rate Schedule 1.

6.1.8.1 Calculation of Residual Costs Payment/Charge

6.1.8.1.1 Transmission Customers Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a residual costs payment or a residual costs charge for each Billing Period. The payment or charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to (i) the sum of the hourly residual costs payments for the Transmission Customer as calculated according to the following formula for each hour in the relevant Billing Period, minus (ii) the sum of the hourly residual costs charges for the Transmission Customer as calculated in the following formula for each hour in the relevant Billing Period. If the result of this determination is positive, the ISO shall pay the Transmission Customer a residual costs payment for the relevant Billing Period. If the result of this determination is negative, the ISO shall charge the Transmission Customer a residual costs charge for the relevant Billing Period.

Residual Costs Payment/Charge$_{c,h}$ =

$$\left(\text{CustomerPayments}_h - \text{ISOPayments}_h\right) \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Residual Costs Payment/Charge $_{c,h}$ = The amount, in \$, for hour h that Transmission Customer c will receive (if positive) or for which Transmission Customer c is responsible (if negative).

WithdrawalUnits$_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

TotalWithdrawalUnits$_h$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

CustomerPayments$_h$ = The ISO's receipts, in \$, for each hour h from Transmission Customers that equal the sum of the following components, which could be either positive or negative amounts:

(i) payments of the Energy component and Marginal Losses Component of LBMP for Energy scheduled in the LBMP Market in hour h in the Day-Ahead Market;

(ii) payments of the Energy component, Marginal Losses Component, and Congestion Component of LBMP for Energy purchased in the Real-Time LBMP Market for hour h that was not scheduled Day-Ahead;

(iii) payments of the Energy component, Marginal Losses Component, and Congestion Component of LBMP for Energy by Suppliers that provided less Energy in the real-time dispatch for hour h than they were scheduled Day-Ahead to provide in hour h for the LBMP Market;

(iv) the Marginal Losses Component of the TUC payments made in accordance with this ISO OATT for Bilateral Transactions that were scheduled in hour h in the Day-Ahead Market; and

(v) the Marginal Losses Component and Congestion Component of the real-time TUC payments made in accordance with this ISO OATT for Bilateral Transactions that were not scheduled in hour h in the Day-Ahead Market.

$ISOPayments_h$ = The ISO's payments, in $, in each hour h to Suppliers that equal the sum of the following components, which could be either positive or negative amounts:

(i) payments of the Energy component and Marginal Losses Components of LBMP for Energy to Suppliers that were scheduled to provide in the LBMP Market in hour h in the Day-Ahead Market;

(ii) payments to Suppliers of the Energy component, Marginal Losses Component, and Congestion Component of LBMP for Energy provided to the ISO in the Real-Time Dispatch for hour h that those Suppliers were not scheduled to provide Energy in hour h in the Day-Ahead Market;

(iii) payments of the Energy component and Marginal Losses Component of LBMP for Energy to LSEs that consumed less Energy in the real-time dispatch than those LSEs were scheduled Day-Ahead to consume in hour h; and

(iv) payments of the Marginal Losses Component and Congestion Component of the real-time TUC to Transmission Customers that reduced their Bilateral Transaction schedules for hour h after the Day-Ahead Market.

6.1.8.1.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT.

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a residual costs payment or a residual costs charge for each Billing Period. The payment or charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to (i) the sum of the daily residual costs payments for the Transmission Customer as calculated according to the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period, minus (ii) the sum of the daily residual costs charges for the Transmission Customer as calculated in the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period. If the result of this determination is positive, the ISO shall pay the Transmission Customer a residual costs payment for the relevant Billing Period. If the result of this determination is negative, the ISO shall charge the Transmission Customer a residual costs charge for the relevant Billing Period.

Residual Costs Payment/Charge$_{c,d}$ =

$$\frac{\left(\text{CustomerPayments}_d \text{-ISOPayments}_d\right)}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{StationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$StationPower_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c that it used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.8.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.8.1.2 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.8.1.3 Residual Costs Adjustment

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a residual costs adjustment for each Billing Period. This adjustment shall be equal to the sum of the daily adjustments (positive and negative) for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period. If the summed amount is positive for the Billing Period, the ISO shall pay the Transmission Customer the adjustment amount. If the summed amount is negative for the Billing Period, the ISO shall charge the Transmission Customer the adjustment amount.

$\text{Residual Costs Adjustment}_{c,d}$ =

$$\text{ResidCharge/PaymentCosts}_d \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$\text{Residual Costs Adjustment}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in \$, for day d that Transmission Customer c will receive (if positive) or for which Transmission Customer c is responsible (if negative).

$\text{ResidCharge/PaymentCosts}_d$ = (i) If Transmission Customers were responsible for a residual costs charge for day d pursuant to Section 6.1.8.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1, the (positive) amount, in \$, of the costs that the ISO has collected through the residual costs charges for all Transmission Customers for day d. (ii) If Transmission Customers received a residual costs payment for day d pursuant to Section 6.1.8.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1, the (negative) amount, in $, of the revenue that the ISO has paid through the residual costs payments to all Transmission Customers for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.8.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.8.1.3 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.9 Recovery of Special Case Resources and Curtailment Services Providers Costs

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the recovery of Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers costs for each Billing Period. This charge shall be equal to the sum of the hourly charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated in Sections 6.1.9.1 and 6.1.9.2 of this Rate Schedule 1, for each hour in the relevant Billing Period and, where applicable, for each Subzone.

6.1.9.1 Recovery of Costs for Payments for Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers Called to Meet the Reliability Needs of a Local System

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.9.1, the ISO shall recover the costs of payments to Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers that were called to meet the reliability needs of a local system. To do so, the ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone for which the reliability services of the Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers were called shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an hourly charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

Local Reliability SCR and CSP Charge$_{c,h}$ =

$$\text{LocalReliabilityCosts}_h \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability SCR and CSP $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h for the relevant Subzone.

$\text{LocalReliabilityCosts}_{h}$ = The payments, in $, for hour h in the relevant Subzone made to Suppliers for Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers called to meet the reliability needs of that Subzone.

$\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

$\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_{h}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.9.2 Recovery of Costs for Payments for Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers Called to Meet the Reliability Needs of the NYCA

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.9.2, the ISO shall recover the costs of payments to Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers called to meet the reliability needs of the NYCA. To do so, the ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the NYCA shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an hourly charge in accordance with the following formula.

NYCA Reliability SCR and CSP $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ =

$$\text{NYCAReliabilityCosts}_{h} \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_{h}}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

NYCA Reliability SCR and CSP $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h.

$\text{NYCAReliabilityCosts}_{h}$ = The payments, in $, for hour h made to Suppliers for Special Case Resources and Curtailment Service Providers called to meet the reliability needs of the NYCA.

$\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

$\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_{h}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.10. Recovery of Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment Costs

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the recovery of DAMAP costs for each Billing Period. The charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to the sum of the charges and credits for the Transmission Customer, as calculated in Sections 6.1.10.1 and 6.1.10.2 of this Rate Schedule 1, for each hour or each day, as applicable, in the relevant Billing Period and for each Subzone, where applicable.

6.1.10.1 Recovery of Costs of DAMAPs Resulting from Meeting the Reliability Needs of a Local System

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.10.1, the ISO shall recover the costs for DAMAPs incurred to compensate Resources for meeting the reliability needs of a local system.

6.1.10.1.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an hourly charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

$$\text{Local Reliability DAMAP Charge}_{c,h} = \text{DAMAPCosts}_h \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability DAMAP $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h for the relevant Subzone.

DAMAPCosts_h = The DAMAP costs, in $, for hour h in the relevant Subzone incurred to compensate Resources meeting the reliability needs of that Subzone.

$\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

$\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_h$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.10.1.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

$$\text{Local Reliability DAMAP Charge}_{c,d} = \frac{\text{DAMAPCosts}_d}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{SZStationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$\text{SZStationPower}_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c in day d in the relevant Subzone that are used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through and Exports.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.10.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.10.1.2 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.10.1.3 Local Reliability DAMAP Credit

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall receive based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the charge under Section 6.1.10.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1. This credit shall be calculated according to the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability DAMAP $\text{Credit}_{c,d}$ =

$$\text{LocRelDAMAPCharge}_d \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability DAMAP $\text{Credit}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in \$, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d for the relevant Subzone.

$\text{LocRelDAMAPCharge}_d$ = The sum of charges, in \$, for all Transmission Customers in the relevant Subzone as calculated in Section 6.1.10.1.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.10.1.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.10.1.3 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.10.2 Recovery of Costs of All Remaining DAMAPs

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.10.2, the ISO shall recover the costs of all DAMAPs not recovered through Section 6.1.10.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 from all Transmission Customers.

6.1.10.2.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an hourly charge in accordance with the following formula.

$$\text{Remaining DAMAP Charge}_{c,h} = \text{RemainingDAMAPCosts}_h \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Remaining DAMAP $\text{Charge}_{c,h}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h.

$\text{RemainingDAMAPCosts}_h$ = The DAMAP costs, in \$, for hour h not recovered by the ISO through Section 6.1.10.1 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.10.2.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula.

$$\text{Remaining DAMAP Charge}_{c,d} = \frac{\text{RemainingDAMAPCosts}_d}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{StationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$\text{StationPower}_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.10.2.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.10.2.2 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.10.2.3 Remaining DAMAP Credit

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the charge under Section 6.1.10.2.2 of this Rate Schedule 1. This credit shall be calculated according to the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Remaining DAMAP Credit}_{c,d} = \text{RemainingDAMAPCharge}_d \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$\text{Remaining DAMAP Credit}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d.

$\text{RemainingDAMAPCharge}_d$ = The sum of charges, in $, for all Transmission Customers as calculated in Section 6.1.10.2.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.10.2.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.10.2.3 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.11 Recovery of Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment Costs

6.1.11.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a charge each Billing Period to recover the costs of all Import Curtailment Guarantee Payments paid to Import Suppliers for that Billing Period. The charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to the sum of the hourly charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated in accordance with the following formula, for each hour in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Import Curtailment Guarantee Charge}_{c,h} = \text{ImportCurtGuarCosts}_h \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,h}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_h}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

h = A given hour in the relevant Billing Period.

Import Curtailment Guarantee Charge$_{c,h}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for hour h.

ImportCurtGuarCosts$_h$ = The costs, in \$, for the Import Curtailment Guarantee Payments to Import Suppliers for hour h.

WithdrawalUnits$_{c,h}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

TotalWithdrawalUnits$_h$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in hour h, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.11.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a charge for each Billing Period to recover the costs of all Import Curtailment Guarantee Payments paid to Import Suppliers for that Billing Period. The charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to the sum of the daily charges for the Transmission Customer, as calculated in accordance with the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Import Curtailment Guarantee Charge}_{c,d} = \frac{\text{ImportCurtGuarCosts}_d}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{StationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

$\text{StationPower}_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.11.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.11.2 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.11.3 Import Curtailment Guarantee Credit

The ISO shall credit each Transmission Customer based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the charge under Section 6.1.11.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 above for each Billing Period. This credit shall be equal to the sum of daily payments for the Transmission Customer, as calculated according to the following formula, for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Import Curtailment Guarantee Credit}_{c,d} = \text{ImpCurtGuarCharge}_d \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Import Curtailment Guarantee Credit$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d.

ImpCurtGuarCharge$_d$ = The sum of charges, in $, for all Transmission Customers as calculated in Section 6.1.11.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.11.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above, except that the variables in this Section 6.1.11.3 shall be determined for day d.

6.1.12 Recovery of Bid Production Cost Guarantee Payment and Demand Reduction Incentive Payment Costs

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay, a charge for the recovery of BPCG and Demand Reduction Incentive Payment costs for each Billing Period. The charge for the relevant Billing Period shall be equal to the sum of the charges and credits for the Transmission Customer, as calculated in Sections 6.1.12.1 through 6.1.12.6 of this Rate Schedule 1, for each day in the relevant Billing Period and for each Subzone, where applicable.

6.1.12.1 Costs of Demand Reduction BPCGs and Demand Reduction Incentive Payments

After accounting for imbalance charges paid by Demand Reduction Providers, the ISO shall recover the costs associated with Demand Reduction Bid Production Cost guarantee payments and Demand Reduction Incentive Payments from Transmission Customers pursuant to the methodology established in Attachment R of this ISO OATT.

6.1.12.2 Costs of BPCGs for Additional Generating Units Committed to Meet Forecast Load

If the sum of all Bilateral Transaction schedules, excluding schedules of Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs, and all Day-Ahead Market purchases to serve Load in the Day-Ahead schedule is less than the ISO's Day-Ahead forecast of Load, the ISO may commit Resources in addition to the reserves that it normally maintains to enable it to respond to contingencies to meet the ISO's Day-Ahead forecast of Load. The ISO shall recover a portion of the costs associated with Bid Production Cost guarantee payments for the additional Resources committed Day-Ahead to meet the Day-Ahead forecast of Load from Transmission Customers pursuant to the methodology established in Attachment T of this ISO OATT. The ISO shall recover the residual costs of such Bid Production Cost guarantee payments not recovered through the methodology in Attachment T of the ISO OATT pursuant to Section 6.1.12.6 of this Rate Schedule 1.

6.1.12.3 Costs of BPCGs Resulting from Meeting the Reliability Needs of a Local System

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.12.3, the ISO shall recover the costs for Bid Production Cost guarantee payments incurred to compensate Suppliers for their Resources, other than Special Case Resources, that are committed or dispatched to meet the reliability needs of a local system.

6.1.12.3.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

$$\text{Local Reliability BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \text{BPCGCosts}_d \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability BPCG Charge$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for day d for the relevant Subzone.

BPCGCosts$_d$ = The Bid Production Cost guarantee payments, in $, made to Suppliers for Resources for day d in the relevant Subzone arising as a result of meeting the reliability needs of that Subzone, except for the Bid Production Cost guarantee payments made to Suppliers for Special Case Resources.

SZWithdrawalUnits$_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in day d in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

SZTotalWithdrawalUnits$_d$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in day d in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.12.3.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

$$\text{Local Reliability BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \frac{\text{BPCGCosts}_d}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{SZStationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

SZStationPower$_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c in day d in the relevant Subzone that are used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through and Exports.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.12.3.1 above,

6.1.12.3.3 Local Reliability BPCG Credit

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Resource is located shall receive based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the charge under Section 6.1.12.3.2 of this Rate Schedule 1. This credit shall be calculated according to the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Local Reliability BPCG Credit}_{c,d} = \text{LocRelBPCGCharge}_d \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

Local Reliability BPCG $\text{Credit}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in \$, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d for the relevant Subzone.

$\text{LocRelBPCGCharge}_d$ = The sum of charges, in \$, for all Transmission Customers in the relevant Subzone as calculated in Section 6.1.12.3.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.12.3.1 above.

6.1.12.4 Cost of BPCGs for Special Case Resources Called to Meet the Reliability Needs of a Local System

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.12.4, the ISO shall recover the costs of Bid Production Cost guarantee payments incurred to compensate Special Case Resources called to meet the reliability needs of a local system. To do so, the ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the Subzone where the Special Case Resource is located shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula for each Subzone.

$$\text{Local Reliability SCR BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \text{BPCGCosts}_d \times \frac{\text{SZWithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{SZTotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Local Reliability SCR BPCG Charge$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in \$, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for day d for the relevant Subzone.

BPCGCosts$_d$ = The Bid Production Cost guarantee payments, in \$, made to Suppliers for Special Case Resources for day d in the relevant Subzone arising as a result of meeting the reliability needs of that Subzone.

SZWithdrawalUnits$_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in day d in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

SZTotalWithdrawalUnits$_d$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in day d in the relevant Subzone, except for Withdrawal Billing Units for Wheels Through, Exports, and to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.12.5 Cost of BPCG for Special Case Resources Called to Meet the Reliability Needs of the NYCA

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.12.5, the ISO shall recover the costs for Bid Production Cost guarantee payments to compensate Special Case Resources called to meet the reliability needs of the NYCA. To do so, the ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer that serves Load in the NYCA shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula.

$$\text{NYCA Reliability SCR BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \text{BPCGCosts}_d \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

NYCA Reliability SCR BPCG Charge$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for day d.

BPCGCosts$_{d}$ = The Bid Production Cost guarantee payments, in $, made to Suppliers for Special Case Resources called to meet the reliability needs of the NYCA for day d.

WithdrawalUnits$_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in day d, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider.

TotalWithdrawalUnits$_{d}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in day d, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers.

6.1.12.6 Costs of All Remaining BPCGs

Pursuant to this Section 6.1.12.6, the ISO shall recover the costs of all Bid Production Cost guarantee payments not recovered through Sections 6.1.12.1, 6.1.12.2, 6.1.12.3, 6.1.12.4, and 6.1.12.5 of this Rate Schedule 1, including the residual costs of Bid Production Cost guarantee payments for additional Resources not recovered through the methodology in Attachment T of this ISO OATT, from all Transmission Customers.

6.1.12.6.1 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units Not Used to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula.

$$\text{Remaining BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \text{RemainingBPCGCosts}_{d} \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_{d}}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

d = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Remaining BPCG $\text{Charge}_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, for which Transmission Customer c is responsible for day d.

$\text{RemainingBPCGCosts}_d$ = The BPCG costs, in $, for day d not recovered by the ISO through Sections 6.1.12.1, 6.1.12.2, 6.1.12.3, 6.1.12.4, and 6.1.12.5 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in day d, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in day d, except for the Withdrawal Billing Units to supply Station Power as third-party providers, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.12.6.2 Transmission Customer Charge Based on Withdrawal Billing Units to Supply Station Power Under Part 5 of this ISO OATT

The ISO shall charge, and each Transmission Customer shall pay based on its Withdrawal Billing Units used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, a daily charge in accordance with the following formula.

$$\text{Remaining BPCG Charge}_{c,d} = \frac{\text{RemainingBPCGCosts}_d}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_d} \times \text{StationPower}_{c,d}$$

Where:

$\text{StationPower}_{c,d}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, of Transmission Customer c used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.12.6.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above.

6.1.12.6.3 Remaining BPCG Credit

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive based on its Withdrawal Billing Units that are not used to supply Station Power as a third-party provider, an amount of the revenue collected through the charge under Section 6.1.12.6.2 of this Rate

Schedule 1. This credit shall be calculated according to the following formula for each day in the relevant Billing Period.

$$\text{Remaining BPCG Credit}_{c,d} = \text{RemainingBPCGCharge}_{d} \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,d}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_{d}}$$

Where:

Remaining BPCG Credit$_{c,d}$ = The amount, in $, that Transmission Customer c will receive for day d.

RemainingBPCGCharge$_{d}$ = The sum of charges, in $, for all Transmission Customers as calculated in Section 6.1.12.6.2 of this Rate Schedule 1 for day d.

The definitions of the remaining variables are identical to the definitions for such variables set forth in Section 6.1.12.6.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 above.

6.1.13 Dispute Resolution Payment/Charge

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay, a dispute resolution payment or charge in accordance with Section 6.1.13.1 of this Rate Schedule 1 for the distribution of funds received by the ISO or the recovery of funds incurred by the ISO in the settlement of a dispute.

6.1.13.1 Calculation of the Dispute Resolution Payment/Charge

The ISO shall calculate, and each Transmission Customer shall receive or pay, a dispute resolution payment or a dispute resolution charge for each Billing Period as calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{Dispute Resolution Payment/ Charge}_{c,P} = \text{DisputeResolutionCosts}_{P} \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,P}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_{P}}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = The relevant Billing Period.

Dispute Resolution Payment/Charge$_{c,P}$ = The amount, in $, for Billing Period P that (i) Transmission Customer c will receive if the ISO is distributing funds that it has collected in the settlement of a dispute, or (ii) Transmission Customer c will be responsible for if the ISO is recovering funds that it has incurred in the settlement of a dispute.

DisputeResolutionCosts$_P$ = The amount, in $, for Billing Period P that (i) the ISO has collected in the settlement of a dispute or (ii) the ISO has incurred in the settlement of a dispute.

WithdrawalUnits$_{c,P}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

TotalWithdrawalUnits$_P$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers in Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.1.14 Credit for Financial Penalties

The ISO shall distribute to each Transmission Customer each Billing Period in accordance with the following formula any payments that it has collected from Transmission Customers to satisfy: (i) Financial Impact Charges issued pursuant to Sections 4.5.3.2 and 4.5.4.2 of the ISO Services Tariff; (ii) ICAP sanctions issued pursuant to Section 5.12.12 of the ISO Services Tariff; (iii) ICAP deficiency charges pursuant to Section 5.14.3.1 of the ISO Services Tariff, except as provided in Section 5.14.3.2 of the ISO Services Tariff; (iv) market power mitigation financial penalties pursuant to Section 23.4.3.6 of Attachment H of the ISO Services Tariff, except as provided in Section 23.4.4.3.2 of Attachment H of the ISO Services Tariff; and (v) any other financial penalties set forth in the ISO Services Tariff or this ISO OATT. The ISO will perform this calculation separately for the allocation of the revenue from each financial penalty.

$$\text{Financial Penalties Credit}_{c,P} = \text{PenaltyRevenue}_P \times \frac{\text{WithdrawalUnits}_{c,P}}{\text{TotalWithdrawalUnits}_P}$$

Where:

c = Transmission Customer.

P = A given day in the relevant Billing Period.

Financial Penalties $Credit_{c,P}$ = The amount, in \$, that Transmission Customer c will receive for Billing Period P.

$PenaltyRevenue_{P}$ = The sum, in \$, of revenue that the ISO has collected for Billing Period P from a Transmission Customer for one of the financial penalties indicated in this Article 6.1.14 of this Rate Schedule 1.

$WithdrawalUnits_{c,P}$ = The Withdrawal Billing Units, in MWh, for Transmission Customer c for Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

$TotalWithdrawalUnits_{P}$ = The sum, in MWh, of Withdrawal Billing Units for all Transmission Customers for Billing Period P, except for Scheduled Energy Withdrawals resulting from CTS Interface Bids.

6.2 Schedule 2 - Charges for Voltage Support Service

In order to maintain transmission voltages on the NYS Transmission System within acceptable limits, generation facilities under the control of the ISO, synchronous condensers, and Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources, are operated to produce (or absorb) reactive power. Thus, Voltage Support Service must be provided for each Transaction on the NYS Transmission System. The amount of Voltage Support Service that must be supplied will be determined based on the reactive power support necessary to maintain transmission voltages within limits that are generally accepted in the region and consistently adhered to by the ISO.

Voltage Support Service is to be provided directly by the ISO. The methodologies that the ISO will use to obtain Voltage Support Service and the associated charges for such service are set forth below.

6.2.1 Responsibilities

The ISO shall coordinate the Voltage Support Service provided by generation facilities, synchronous condensers, and Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources that qualify to provide such services as described in Section 15.2.1.1 of Rate Schedule 2 of the ISO Services Tariff.

6.2.1.1 Wheels Through, Exports and Purchases from the LBMP Market

Transmission Customers engaging in Wheels Through, and Transmission Customers or Customers engaged in Export ~~Bilateral~~ Transactions, ~~and Customers engaging in Exports from the LBMP Market~~ except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids, shall purchase Voltage Support Service from the ISO at the rates described in the formula contained in Section 6.2.2.1 of this Rate Schedule.

6.2.1.2 Load-Serving Entities

LSEs serving Load in the NYCA shall purchase Voltage Support Service from the ISO at the rates described in the formula contained in Section 6.2.2.1 of this Rate Schedule.

6.2.2 Payments

6.2.2.1 Payments made by Transmission Customers and LSEs

Transmission Customers, Customers, and LSEs shall pay the ISO for Voltage Support Service. The ISO shall compute the Voltage Support Service Rate based on forecast data using the following equation

$$Rate_{VSS} = \frac{\sum NYISO_{VSSPmts} + PYA_{VSS}}{Energy_{NYISO}}$$

Where:

$Rate_{VSS}$ = Voltage Support Service Rate ($/MWh)

$Energy_{ISO}$ = The annual forecasted transmission usage for the year as projected by the ISO including Load within the NYCA, Exports and Wheels Through (MWh).

$\Sigma\ NYISO_{VSSPmts}$ = The sum of the projected ISO payments to generation facilities, synchronous condensers, and Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources providing Voltage Support Service based on Sections 15.2.2.1, 15.2.2.2 and 15.2.2.3 of Rate Schedule 2 of the ISO Services Tariff ($).

PYA_{VSS} = "Prior year adjustment" for Voltage Support Service which is the total of prior year payments to generation facilities, synchronous condensers, and

Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources supplying Voltage Support Service as defined in the ISO Services Tariff less the total of payments received by the ISO from Transmission Customers , Customers and LSEs in the prior year for Voltage Support Service (including all payments for penalties) ($).

Transmission Customers engaging in Wheels Through and Transmission Customers or Customers engaged in Export ~~Bilateral~~ Transactions, except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids, ~~and Customers engaging in Exports from the LBMP Market~~ shall pay to the ISO a charge for this service equal to the rate as determined in Section 6.2.1 of this Rate Schedule multiplied by their Energy scheduled in the hour. LSEs shall pay to the ISO a charge for this service equal to the rate as determined in Section 6.2.1 of this Rate Schedule multiplied by the Energy consumed by the LSE's Load located in the NYCA in the hour provided, however, LSEs taking service under Section 5 of the OATT to supply Station Power as a third-party provider shall pay to the ISO a charge for this service equal to the rate as determined in Section 6.2.1 of this Rate Schedule multiplied by the LSE's Station Power provided under Section 5 of the OATT. For LSEs and all Wheels Through and Exports, the ISO shall calculate the payment hourly. The ISO shall bill each Transmission Customer or LSE each Billing Period.

6.2.3 Self-Supply

All Voltage Support Service shall be purchased from the ISO.

6.5 Schedule 5 - Charges for Operating Reserve Service

The ISO must offer this service when Transmission Service is used to serve Load within the NYCA. Transmission Customers and LSEs must either purchase this service from the ISO. The charges for Operating Reserve Service are set forth below.

The NYSRC shall be responsible for evaluating the adequacy of the criteria for determining the required level of Operating Reserves and shall modify such criteria from time to time as required. The ISO shall establish additional categories of Operating Reserves if necessary to ensure reliability.

The ISO will ensure that Suppliers that are compensated for using Capacity to provide one Operating Reserve product are not simultaneously compensated for providing another Operating Reserve product, or Regulation Service, using the same Capacity (consistent with the additive nature of the market clearing price calculation formulae in Sections 15.4.5.1 and 15.4.6.1 of Rate Schedule 4 of the ISO Services Tariff).

6.5.1 Operating Reserves Charges

Transmission Customers and Customers engaging in Export ~~Bilateral~~ Transactions, ~~Customers engaged in Export Transactions~~ except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids, and LSEs shall pay an hourly charge equal to the product of (A) cost to the ISO of providing all Operating Reserves for a given hour; and (B) the ratio of (i) the LSE's hourly Load or the Transmission Customer's hourly scheduled Export Transactions except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids to (ii) the sum of all Load in the NYCA and all scheduled Export~~s~~ Transactions, except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids, for a given hour. The cost to the ISO of providing Operating Reserves in each hour will equal the total amount that the ISO pays to procure Operating Reserves on behalf of the market in the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market, less payments collected from entities that are scheduled to provide less Operating Reserves in the Real-Time Market than in the Day-Ahead Market during that hour, under Rate Schedule 4 of the ISO Services Tariff. The ISO shall aggregate the hourly charges to produce a total charge for a given Dispatch Day.

LSEs taking service under Section 5 of the OATT to supply Station Power as third-party providers shall pay to the ISO a daily charge for this service equal to the product of (A) the cost to the ISO of providing all Operating Reserves for the day and (B) the ratio of (i) the LSE's Station Power supplied under Section 5 of the OATT for the day to (ii) the sum of all Load in the NYCA and all scheduled Exports, except for Export Transactions resulting from CTS Interface Bids, for the day. The ISO shall credit the daily charges paid for Operating Reserves by LSEs taking service under Section 5 of the OATT to supply Station Power as third-party providers on a Load ratio share basis to the Load in the NYCA for that day and all scheduled Exports for the day.

6.5.2 Self-Supply

Transmission Customers, including LSEs, may provide for Self-Supply of Operating Reserve by placing Resources supplying any one of the Operating Reserves under ISO Operational Control. The Resources must meet ISO rules for acceptability, pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of the Services Tariff. The specified Resources will receive the market value of the Operating Reserves services provided by the specified Resource as determined in the ISO Services Tariff. In addition, Transmission Customers, including LSEs, may enter into Day-Ahead bilateral financial transactions, *e.g.*, contracts-for-differences, in order to hedge against price volatility in the Operating Reserves markets.

16.3 Transmission Service, Schedules and Curtailment

16.3.1 Requests for Bilateral Transaction Schedules

Only Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service ~~only~~ shall be available for internal Bilateral Transactions and for CTS Interface Bids for Bilateral Transactions.. Firm and Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service shall be available for Import and Export Bilateral Transactions and Wheel-Through Transactions. External Transaction Bids may not vary over the course of an hour. Each such Bid must offer to import, export or wheel the same amount of Energy at the same price at each point in time within that hour. However, the ISO may vary External Transaction Schedules at Proxy Generator Buses that are authorized to schedule transactions on an intra-hour basis if the party submitting the Bid for such a Transaction ~~elects to permit~~ indicates that the ISO may vary ~~variable scheduling~~schedules associated with those Bids within the hour; *provided however*, the ISO will subject all CTS Interface Bids to variable scheduling. ~~External Transaction Bids submitted to import Energy from, export Energy to, or wheel Energy to or from Proxy Generator Buses that are authorized to schedule transactions on an intra-hour basis shall indicate whether the ISO may vary schedules associated with those Bids within each hour.~~

Transmission Customers may modify Bilateral Transactions that were scheduled Day-Ahead or propose new Bilateral Transactions, including External Bilateral Transactions, for economic evaluation within the Real-Time Market, provided however, that Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs that were previously scheduled Day-Ahead may not be modified.

Transmission Customers scheduling Transmission Service to support a Bilateral Transaction with Energy supplied by an External Generator or Internal Generator shall submit the following information to the ISO:

(1) Point of Injection location. For Transactions with Internal sources, the Point of Injection is the Generator's bus; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sources, the Point of Injection is the Trading Hub Generator bus; for Transactions with External sources, the Point of Injection is the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports.

(2) Point of Withdrawal location. For Transactions to serve Internal Load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Load bus; for Transactions to serve External load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sinks, the Point of Withdrawal is the Trading Hub Load bus;

(3) Desired hourly MW schedules;

(4) Whether Firm or Non-Firm Transmission Service is requested,

(5) NERC Tag data;

(6) A Sink Price Cap Bid for Export Transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule, a Decremental Bid for Import and Wheel Through Transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule; or a CTS Interface Bid for Transactions other than Wheels Through at CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Buses;

(7) A direction for the desired flow for CTS Interface Bids submitted at the CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Buses; and

(8~~7~~) Other data required by the ISO.

16.3.2 ISO's General Responsibilities

The ISO shall evaluate requests for Bilateral Transactions, and associated Transmission Service, submitted in the Day-Ahead scheduling process using Security Constrained Unit Commitment ("SCUC"), and will subsequently establish a Day-Ahead schedule. During the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall use the Real-Time Market to establish schedules for each hour of dispatch in that day.

The ISO shall use the information provided by Real-Time Market when making Curtailment decisions pursuant to the Curtailment rules described in Section 16.3.4 of this Attachment J.

16.3.3 Scheduling of Bilateral Transactions in the Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market

16.3.3.1 ISO Responsibilities

The ISO shall model Bids for Import Bilateral Transactions and Bids for Export Bilateral Transactions as Bids to buy or sell a block of MW at a single price at their respective buses.

The ISO shall compute all NYCA Interface Transfer Capabilities and interface Ramp and NYCA Ramp capabilities prior to scheduling Transmission Service Day-Ahead and in real-time. The ISO shall evaluate (i) Decremental Bids from entities engaged in Bilateral Import Transactions and Wheels Through, (ii) Bids from entities engaged in Imports to the LBMP Market,~~ and Wheels Through~~; (iii) CTS Interface Bids from entities engaged in Imports and Exports at CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Buses; (iv~~ii~~) Energy Bids from internal Generators; ~~and ~~(~~iii~~v) Sink Price Cap Bids from entities engaged in Bilateral Export Transactions; and (vi) Bids from entities engaged in Exports from the LBMP Market simultaneously when committing internal Generators and scheduling Import, Export and Wheel Through ~~-~~Transactions and

Imports and Exports to and from the LBMP Market in the Day Ahead and Real-Time Markets, provided however, the ISO shall also evaluate Price Capped Load Bids simultaneously with (i) through (~~iii~~vi) in the Day Ahead Market.

The ISO shall not use Decremental Bids submitted by Transmission Customers for Generators associated with Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the determination of the Day-Ahead schedule.

16.3.3.2 Scheduling Internal Bilateral Transactions

The ISO shall schedule Firm Transmission Service between the Point of Injection at the Generator bus to the Point of Withdrawal at the Load bus equal to the request for Transmission Service in both the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets. The ISO shall use Energy Bids to determine commitment and dispatch schedules for internal Generators including those providing Energy for an Internal Bilateral Transaction.

16.3.3.3 Scheduling Export Bilateral Transactions and Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to Support Them

The ISO shall use ~~Sink Price Cap~~ Bids supplied by Transmission Customers proposing Export Bilateral Transactions in the Day Ahead and Real-Time Markets to determine the amount of Energy scheduled to be exported under those Transactions in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets respectively. The ISO shall not schedule Energy to be exported ~~under an Export Bilateral Transaction~~ in amounts that exceed the Transfer Capability of the Interface.

The ISO shall schedule in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets Firm Transmission Service for Export Bilateral Transactions between the Point of Receipt at the internal Generator bus and the Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus ~~designated for Exports~~ in an amount equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be exported under those Transactions Day-Ahead and in real-time respectively.

The ISO shall use Energy Bids supplied by internal Generators designated as supporting Export Bilateral Transactions scheduled with Firm Transmission Service in the Day Ahead and Real-Time Markets to determine the Generator's commitment and dispatch schedule.

16.3.3.4 Scheduling Import Bilateral Transactions and Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to Support Them

The ISO shall use ~~Decremental~~ Bids from Transmission Customers proposing Import Bilateral Transactions in the Day Ahead and Real-Time Markets to determine the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported under those Transactions in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets respectively. The ISO shall not schedule Energy to be imported in amounts that exceed the Transfer Capability of the Interface. The ISO shall schedule Firm Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets for Import Bilateral Transactions between the Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus and the Point of Delivery at the Load bus equal to the amount of Transmission Service requested to support those Transactions Day-Ahead and in real-time respectively.

16.3.3.5 Scheduling Wheel Through Bilateral Transactions and Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to Support Them

The ISO shall use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers proposing Wheel-Through Transactions in the Day Ahead and Real-Time Markets to determine the amount of Energy scheduled to be wheeled under those Transactions Day-Ahead and in real-time respectively. The ISO shall schedule Firm Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets between the Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus and the Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator bus designated for Exports equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported and Wheeled Through under those Transactions Day-Ahead and in real-time respectively.

16.3.3.6 Scheduling Non Firm Transmission Service

The ISO shall not use Decremental Bids submitted by Transmission Customers associated with Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the determination of the Day-Ahead or real-time schedules. The ISO shall not schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service Day-Ahead for a Transaction if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are positive, nor will the ISO schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service in the RTC for any Transaction at a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus or, at any other Proxy Generator Bus, if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are expected to be positive. All schedules for Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are advisory only and are subject to Reduction if real-time Congestion Rents associated with those Transactions become positive.

Transmission Customers receiving Non-Firm Transmission Service will be required to pay Real-Time Congestion Rents during any delay in the implementation of Reduction (*e.g.*, during the nominal five-minute RTD intervals that elapse before the implementation of Reduction) calculated pursuant to Section 17, Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

16.3.3.7. Scheduling External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses Associated with Scheduled Lines

Scheduling External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses that are associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall also be governed by Section 29, Attachment N to the ISO Services Tariff.

16.3.3.8 Prohibited Transmission Paths

The ISO shall not permit Market Participants to schedule External Transactions over the following eight scheduling paths:

1. External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents its Interface with the Control Area operated by the Independent Electricity System Operator of Ontario (“IESO”), and to sink in the Control Area operated by PJM Interconnection, LLC (“PJM”);
2. External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA’s common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by IESO;
3. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA’s common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by IESO;
4. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA’s Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by PJM;
5. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA’s common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. (“MISO”);
6. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA’s common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO;

7. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the MISO; and

8. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO.

16.3.4 Bilateral Transaction Adjustments, Curtailments and Settlements

The DNI between the NYCA and adjoining Control Areas will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the effects of any Curtailments of Import or Export Transactions.

To the extent possible, Curtailments of External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be based on the transmission priority of the associated Advance Reservation for use of the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line (as appropriate).

If a Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service is supporting an Internal Bilateral Transaction, or an Import Bilateral Transaction, the ISO shall not reduce the Transmission Service. If a Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service is supporting an Export Bilateral Transaction or a Wheel Through, the ISO shall reduce Transmission Service to the extent the amount of Energy scheduled to be exported or wheeled is reduced.

16.3.4.1 Import Bilateral Transactions

If the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported in an Import Bilateral Transaction in the Day-Ahead Market is less than the amount of Transmission Service requested and scheduled Day-Ahead in association with that Import Bilateral Transaction, the Transmission Customer shall pay the Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT. The Transmission Customer shall continue to pay the Day-Ahead TUC for the amount of Transmission Service scheduled.

If the Import Bilateral Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Import Bilateral Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, and the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported in real-time (modified for within-hour changes in DNI, if any) is less than the amount of Transmission Service requested in real-time in association with that Transaction, then the Transmission Customer shall pay an Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT. If the Import Bilateral Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Import Bilateral Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, the Transmission Customer shall pay or be paid the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Transmission Service requested in real-time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of Transmission Service requested Day-Ahead in association with that Transaction.

16.3.4.2 Export Bilateral Transactions, Internal Bilateral Transactions and Wheel Through Transactions

If the internal Generator designated to supply the Export Bilateral Transaction or internal Bilateral Transaction has been scheduled Day-Ahead to produce Energy in an amount that is less than the amount of Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead in association with that internal or Export Bilateral Transaction, the internal Generator shall pay an Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT.

If the internal Generator designated to supply the Export Bilateral Transaction or internal Bilateral Transaction has been dispatched in real-time to produce Energy in an amount that is less than the amount of Transmission Service scheduled in real-time in association with that internal or Export Bilateral Transaction, the internal Generator shall pay an Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT.

If the Export Bilateral Transaction or internal Bilateral Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Export Bilateral Transaction or internal Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, the Transmission Customer shall pay or be paid the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Transmission Service scheduled in real time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead in association with that Transaction.

If a Wheel-Through Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Wheel-Through transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, the Transmission Customer shall pay or be paid the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Transmission Service scheduled in real time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead in association with that Transaction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the amount of Transmission Service scheduled in real-time for internal Bilateral Transactions supplied by one of the following Generators shall retroactively be set equal to that Generator's actual output in each RTD interval:

16.3.4.2.1 Generators

16.3.4.2.1.1 Generators providing Energy under contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 (including PURPA contracts) in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for penalties for being off-schedule;

16.3.4.2.1.2 Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district steam system located in New York City (LBMP Zone J) in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 499 MW of such units; and

16.3.4.2.3 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on landfill gas or solar for their fuel, existing Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel, other than those for which the NYISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit, and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus up to an additional 3300 MW of such Generators.

This procedure shall not apply for those hours the Generator supplying that Transaction has bid in a manner that indicates it is available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves.

16.3.4.3 Non-Firm Transmission

If the Transmission Customer was receiving Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service for an Import, and its Transmission Service was Reduced or Curtailed, the Load will purchase Energy in the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, for the amount of Energy Reduced or Curtailed. An Internal Generator supplying Energy for non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service for an Export that is Reduced or Curtailed may sell the Energy no longer serving the Export in the Real-Time LBMP Market.

The ISO shall not automatically reinstate Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that was Reduced or Curtailed. Transmission Customers may submit new schedules to restore the Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the next hour of the Real-Time Market.

16.3.4.4 Procedure for Relieving Security Violations

If a security violation occurs or is anticipated to occur, the ISO shall attempt to relieve the violation using the following procedures:

16.3.4.4.1 Reduce Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Partially or fully physically Curtail External Non-Firm Transmission Service (Imports, Exports and Wheels Through) by changing DNI schedules to (1) Curtail those in the lowest NERC priority categories first; (2) Curtail within each NERC priority category, based on Decremental Bids; and Incremental Energy Bids for Imports and Wheel Throughs; and based on Sink Price Cap Bids for Exports and (3) prorate Curtailment of equal cost transactions within a priority category ;

16.3.4.4.2 Curtail ~~n~~Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Curtail (through changing DNI) unscheduled non-Firm Transactions which contribute to the violation, starting with the lowest NERC priority category;

16.3.4.4.3 Dispatch Internal Generators, based on Incremental Energy Bids ~~and Decremental Bids~~, including committing additional resources, if necessary;

16.3.4.4.4 Adjust the DNI associated with External Transactions ~~supplied by External Resources~~: Curtail External Firm Transactions until the Constraint is relieved by (1) Curtailing based on ~~Incremental Energy Bids~~, CTS Interface Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids; and (2) except for External Transactions with minimum run times, prorating Curtailment of equal cost transactions;

16.3.4.4.5 Request Internal Generators to voluntarily operate in manual mode below minimum or above maximum dispatchable levels. When operating in manual mode, Generators will not be required to adhere to minimum ramp rates, nor will they be required to be respond to RTD Base Point Signals;

16.3.4.4.6 In over generation conditions, decommit Internal Generators based on Minimum Generation Bid rate in descending order; and

16.3.4.4.7 Invoke other emergency procedures including involuntary load Curtailment, if necessary.