

Attachment V

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 Member System’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.

Champlain Hudson Power Express Merchant Transmission Facility (“CHPE MTF”): A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA at Astoria Annex in Queens, New York to the Hydro-Québec Control Area at Hertel, La Prairie, Québec.

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.

Co-located Storage Resources (“CSR”): An Energy Storage Resource and one other type of Generator that is not a Withdrawal-Eligible Generator. The second participating Generator can be a wind, solar, or landfill gas fueled Intermittent Power Resource, a Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource, or a Dispatchable Generator which may require commitment and time to start-up. The two Generators must: (a) both be located behind a single Point of Injection (as defined in Section 1.16 of the OATT); (b) participate in the ISO Administered Markets as two distinct Generators; and (c) share a set of CSR Scheduling Limits. Generators that may not participate in the ISO-Administered Markets as components of a CSR include: (a) Limited Energy Storage Resources, (b) a Generator comprised of a group of generating units at a single location, which grouped generating units are separately committed and dispatched by the ISO, and for which Energy injections are measured at a single location, (c) Generators participating via a model that can accommodate several participants, including but not limited to Hybrid Storage Resources and Aggregations, and (d) Generators that serve a Host Load.

Commenced Repair: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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

Compensable Overgeneration: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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 and Aggregations 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.

Credible Repair Plan: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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.

CSR Scheduling Limits: The CSR injection Scheduling Limit is used to determine the combined Regulation Capacity, Operating Reserve and Energy injection schedules for, and the maximum permitted net injection by a CSR's Generators. The CSR withdrawal Scheduling Limit is used to determine the combined Regulation Capacity and Energy withdrawal schedules for, and the maximum permitted net withdrawal by a CSR's Generators.

The Market Participant that is responsible for submitting Bids for a set of CSR Generators shall submit a CSR injection Scheduling Limit and a CSR withdrawal Scheduling Limit with the hourly Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Bids it submits for each of the CSR Generators. The CSR Scheduling Limit values that the Market Participant submits must reflect the physical capability to inject or withdraw Energy at the Point of Injection/Point of Withdrawal.

To address the real-time variability of Energy deliveries from the Intermittent Power Resource or Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource that participate as Co-located Storage Resources, when the participating Energy Storage Resource has a non-zero Regulation and/or Operating Reserves schedule or is dispatched to inject Energy, and the sum of the participating Energy Storage Resource's and the participating Intermittent Power Resource's or Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource's Energy, Regulation Service and Operating Reserves Schedules is greater than or equal to a specified percentage of the CSR injection Scheduling Limit, then the ISO will issue a Wind and Solar Output Limit to the Intermittent Power Resource or Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource to not exceed its Base Point Signal. The specified percentage that is ordinarily used will be posted on the ISO's website.

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 either requires or permits the use of CTS Interface Bids for Import and Export Transactions in the Real-Time Market and requires the use of Decremental Bids for Wheels Through in the Real-Time Market. A CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus at which the ISO permits CTS Interface Bids will also permit Decremental and Sink Price Cap Bids.

CTS Interface Bid: A Real-Time Bid provided by an entity engaged in an External Transaction at a CTS Enabled Interface. CTS Interface Bids shall include 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: Representation of the location(s) within a Control Area where energy associated with a CTS Interface Bid is withdrawn. The NYCA CTS Sinks are Proxy Generator Buses.

CTS Sink Price: The price at a CTS Sink.

CTS Source: Representation of the location(s) within a Control Area where energy associated with a CTS Interface Bid is injected. The NYCA CTS Sources are Proxy Generator Buses.

CTS Source Price: The price at a CTS Source.

Curtailement or Curtail: A reduction in 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.

1.13 Definitions - M

Major Emergency State: An Emergency accompanied by abnormal frequency, abnormal voltage and/or equipment overloads that create a serious risk that the reliability of the NYS Power System could be adversely affected.

Manual Dispatch: A dispatch of the NYS Transmission System performed by the ISO when the ISO's RTD is unavailable.

Marginal Losses: The NYS Transmission System Real Power Losses associated with each additional MWh of consumption by Load, or each additional MWh transmitted under a Bilateral Transaction as measured at the Points of Withdrawal.

Marginal Losses Component: The component of LBMP at a bus that accounts for the Marginal Losses, as measured between that bus and the Reference Bus.

Market Participant: An entity, excluding the ISO, that produces, transmits, sells, and/or purchases for resale Capacity, Energy and Ancillary Services in the Wholesale Market. Market Participants include: Transmission Customers under the ISO OATT, Customers under the ISO Services Tariff, Power Exchanges, Transmission Owners, Primary Holders, LSEs, Suppliers and their designated agents. Market Participants also include entities buying or selling TCCs.

Market Services: Services provided by the ISO under the ISO Services Tariff related to the ISO Administered Markets for Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services.

Member Systems: The eight Transmission Owners that comprised the membership of the New York Power Pool, which are: (1) Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, (2) Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., (3) New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, (4) Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid, (5) Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., (6) Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, (7) the Power Authority of the State of New York, and (8) Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a Long Island Power Authority.

Meter Services Entity ("MSE"): As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Minimum Generation Bid: A Bid parameter that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to operate a Generator at its specific minimum operating level. If the Supplier is a BTM:NG Resource, LESR, Energy Storage Resource, or an Aggregation, it shall not submit a Minimum Generation Bid.

Minimum Generation Level: For purposes of describing the eligibility of ten minute Resources to be committed by the Real Time Dispatch for pricing purposes pursuant to the Services Tariff, Section 4.4.3.3, an upper bound, established by the ISO, on the physical minimum generation limits specified by ten minute Resources. Ten minute Resources with physical minimum generation limits that exceed this upper bound will not be committed by the Real Time Dispatch for pricing purposes. The ISO shall establish a Minimum Generation Level based on its evaluation of the extent to which it is meeting its reliability criteria including Control Performance. The Minimum Generation Level, in megawatts, and the ISO's rationale for that

level, shall be made available through the ISO's website or comparable means. If the Supplier is a BTM:NG Resource, LESR, Energy Storage Resource, or an Aggregation, it shall not submit a Minimum Generation Level.

Modified Wheeling Agreements (“MWA”): A Transmission Wheeling Agreement between Transmission Owners that was in existence at the time of ISO start-up, as amended and modified as described in Attachment K. Modified Wheeling Agreements are associated with Generators or power supply contracts existing at ISO start-up. All Modified Wheeling Agreements are listed in Attachment L, Table 1A, and are designated in the “Treatment” column of Table 1A, as “MWA.”

Mothball Outage: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

MTF Reservation: A right to submit a Bid into the NYISO Day-Ahead and/or Real-Time Markets over the Champlain Hudson Power Express MTF that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Attachment II to the ISO OATT. See ISO OATT Sections 41.1.8 and 41.3.1.

1.17 Definitions - Q

Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resource: A resource that is neither a Generator nor a Distributed Energy Resource, nor a synchronous condenser but that is capable of providing the ISO with Reactive Power on a dynamic basis, that is energized and under the operational control of the ISO, or a Transmission Owner, that meets the resource-specific technical and testing criteria specified in the ISO Procedures, and that is ineligible to receive Reactive Power compensation other than as a Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resource. The Cross-Sound Scheduled Line and the Champlain Hudson Power Express MTF shall be ~~a~~ Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources, provided that they ~~it~~ meets the technical and testing criteria specified in the ISO Procedures.

1.18 Definitions - R

RCRR TCC: A Load Zone-to-Load Zone TCC created when a Member System 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. 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: “RTC₀₀,” RTC₃₀, and “RTC₄₅: 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, RTC₁₅ 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, the Linden VFT Scheduled Line, ~~or~~ the HTP Scheduled Line, or the Champlain Hudson Power Express MTF.

Reconfiguration Auction: The monthly auction administered by the ISO which will either be: (i) a Balance-of-Period Auction; or (ii) an auction in which Transmission Customers may purchase and sell one-month TCCs; provided, however, that the ISO shall only conduct one Reconfiguration Auction type in a month.

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.

Repair Plan: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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 Member System 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:

$$\text{Residual Transmission Capacity} = \text{TTC} - \text{TRM} - \text{CBM} - \text{GTR} - \text{GTCC} - \text{ETCNL}$$

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.

Resource with Energy Duration Limitation: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Retired: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

RMR Agreement: An agreement of limited duration that provides for the continued operation of one or more RMR Generator(s) to satisfy one or more Generator Deactivation Reliability Need(s) entered into between the ISO and an entity or entities that own or have operational control over the RMR Generator(s).

RMR Avoidable Costs: The (a) fixed costs of an Initiating Generator that would be avoided if it were to exit the ISO-Administered Markets in the manner specified in its Generator Deactivation Notice, (b) the fixed costs of a Generator already in a Mothball Outage, an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, or that has been mothballed since before May 1, 2015 that would be

incurred if it were to re-enter the ISO-Administered Markets pursuant to an RMR Agreement that would be avoided if it remained in such state, or (c) the costs necessary for a new Generator proposed as a Short-Term Reliability Process Solution to enter service. RMR Avoidable Costs include mandatory capital expenditures, fixed operating and maintenance costs, and forgone opportunity costs, determined by the ISO in accordance with Section 38.8 of Attachment FF, as modified by the Commission. RMR Avoidable Costs do not include variable costs or any other type of cost that are included in the Generator's Energy or Ancillary Services reference levels, or that are ordinarily included in Energy or Ancillary Services reference levels.

RMR Generator: The Generator or Generators operating under an RMR Agreement.

Rolling RTC: The RTC run that is used to schedule a given 15-minute External Transaction. The Rolling RTC may be an RTC₀₀, RTC₁₅, RTC₃₀ or RTC₄₅ run.