

Attachment II

Attachment II

Part A

Services Tariff

2.3 Definitions - C

Capability Period: Six-month periods which are established as follows: (i) from May 1 through October 31 of each year (“Summer Capability Period”); and (ii) from November 1 of each year through April 30 of the following year (“Winter Capability Period”).

Capability Period Auction: An auction conducted no later than thirty (30) days prior to the start of each Capability Period in which Unforced Capacity may be purchased and sold in a six-month strip.

Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours: The top forty (40) coincident peak hours that, prior to the Summer 2014 Capability Period include hour beginning thirteen through hour beginning eighteen and beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period include hour beginning eleven through hour beginning nineteen. The Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours shall be determined by the NYISO from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period and shall be used by RIPs to report ACL values for the purpose of SCR enrollment. For a SCR enrolled with a Provisional ACL that requires verification data to be reported at the end of the Capability Period in which the SCR was enrolled, the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours shall be determined from the Capability Period in which the SCR was enrolled. Such hours shall not include (i) hours in which Special Case Resources located in the specific Load Zone were called by the ISO to respond to a reliability event or test and (ii) hours for which the Emergency Demand Response Program resources were deployed by the ISO in each specific Load Zone. In addition, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the NYISO shall not include, in descending rank order of NYCA Load up to a maximum of eight hours per Capability Period, a) the hour before the start time of a reliability event or performance test, in which SCRs located in the specific Load Zone were called by the ISO to respond to a reliability event or performance test, or b) the hour immediately following the end time of such reliability event or performance test.

Capability Year: A Summer Capability Period, followed by a Winter Capability Period (*i.e.*, May 1 through April 30).

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

Capacity Limited Resource: A Resource that is constrained in its ability to supply Energy above its Normal Upper Operating Limit by operational or plant configuration characteristics. Capacity Limited Resources must register their Capacity limiting characteristics with, and justify them to, the ISO consistent with ISO Procedures. Capacity Limited Resources may submit a schedule indicating that their Normal Upper Operating Limit is a function depending on one or more variables, such as temperature or pondage levels, in which case the Normal Upper Operating Limit applicable at any time shall be determined by reference to that schedule.

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 of the OATT.

CARL Data: Control Area Resource and Load (“CARL”) data submitted by Control Area System Resources to the ISO.

Centralized Transmission Congestion Contracts (“TCC”) Auction (“Auction”): The process by which TCCs are released for sale for the Centralized TCC Auction period, through a bidding process administered by the ISO or an auctioneer.

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.

Compensable Overgeneration: A quantity of Energy injected over a given RTD interval in which a Supplier has offered Energy that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Supplier and for which the Supplier may be paid pursuant to this Section and ISO Procedures.

For Suppliers not covered by other provisions of this Section and Intermittent Power Resources depending on wind as their fuel for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit in the given RTD interval, Compensable Overgeneration shall initially equal three percent (3%) of the Supplier’s Normal Upper Operating Limit which may be modified by the ISO if necessary to maintain good Control Performance.

For a Generator which is operating in Start-Up or Shutdown Periods, or Testing Periods, or which is an Intermittent Power Resource that depends on solar energy or landfill gas for its fuel and which has offered its Energy to the ISO in a given interval not using the ISO-committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean all Energy actually injected by the Generator that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Generator. For a Generator operating in intervals when it has been designated as operating Out of Merit at the request of a Transmission Owner or the ISO, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean all Energy actually injected by the Generator that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection up to the Energy level directed by the Transmission Owner or the ISO.

For Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources not using the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode, that were in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus an additional 3,300 MW of such Resources, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean that quantity of Energy injected by a Generator, over a given RTD interval that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Generator and for which the Generator may be paid pursuant to ISO Procedures; provided however, this definition of Compensable Overgeneration shall not apply to an Intermittent Power Resource depending on wind as its fuel for any interval for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit.

For 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, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean that quantity of Energy injected by the Generator, during the period when one of its grouped generating units is operating in a Start-Up or Shutdown Period, that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that period, for that Generator, and for which the Generator may be paid pursuant to ISO Procedures.

Completed Application: An Application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements for service under the ISO Services Tariff.

Confidential Information: Information and/or data that has been designated by a Customer to be proprietary and confidential, provided that such designation is consistent with the ISO Procedures, the ISO Services Tariff, and the ISO 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 from Loads 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 ISO OATT 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 System.

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.

Control Area: An electric 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.

Control Area System Resource: A set of Resources owned or controlled by an entity within a Control Area that also is the operator of such Control Area. Entities supplying Unforced Capacity using Control Area System Resources will not designate particular Resources as the suppliers of Unforced Capacity.

Control Performance: A standard for measuring the degree to which a Control Area is providing Regulation Service in conformance with NERC requirements.

Controllable Transmission: Any Transmission facility over which power-flow can be directly controlled by power-flow control devices without having to re-dispatch generation.

Commenced Repair: A determination by the ISO that a Market Participant with a Generator i) has decided to pursue the repair of its Generator, and based on the ISO's technical/engineering evaluation ii) has a Repair Plan for the Generator that is consistent with a Credible Repair Plan, and iii) has made appropriate progress in pursuing the repair of its Generator when measured against the milestones of a Credible Repair Plan.

Credible Repair Plan: A Repair Plan that meets the requirements described in Section 5.18.1.4 of this Services Tariff and in ISO Procedures.

Credit Assessment: An assessment of a Customer's creditworthiness, conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section 26.5.3 of Attachment K to this 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 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.

Curtailement Customer Aggregator: A Curtailement Services Provider that produces real-time verified reductions in NYCA load of at least 100 kW through contracts with retail end-users. The procedure for qualifying as a Curtailement Customer Aggregator is set forth in ISO procedures.

Curtailement Initiation Cost: The fixed payment, separate from a variable Demand Reduction Bid, required by a qualified Demand Reduction Provider in order to cover the cost of reducing demand.

Curtailement Services Provider: A qualified entity that can produce real-time, verified reductions in NYCA Load of at least 100 kW in a single Load Zone, pursuant to the Emergency Demand Response Program and related ISO procedures. The procedure for qualifying as a Curtailement Services Provider is set forth in Section 3 below and in ISO Procedures.

Curtailement Services Provider Capacity: Capacity from a Demand Side Resource nominated by a Curtailement Services Provider for participation in the Emergency Demand Response Program.

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 Tariff pursuant to an unsigned Service Agreement filed with the Commission by the ISO shall be deemed a Customer.

2.6 Definitions - F

Facility Flow-Based Methodology: The methodology, as described in Section 17.5.3.7 of Attachment B, used to allocate Net Auction Revenue among Transmission Owners.

Federal Power Act (“FPA”): The Federal Power Act, as may be amended from time-to-time (See 16 U.S.C. § 796 et seq.).

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Transmission Service under this Tariff that is scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to the ISO OATT. Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is service for which the Transmission Customer has agreed to pay the Congestion associated with its service. A Transmission Customer may fix the price of Congestion associated with its Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Points of Receipt and Delivery as its Transmission Service.

Firm Transmission Service: Transmission service requested by a Transmission Customer willing to pay Congestion Rent.

First Settlement: The process of establishing binding financial commitments on the part of Customers participating in the Day-Ahead Market based on Day-Ahead LBMP.

Fixed Block Unit: A unit that, due to operational characteristics, can only be dispatched in one of two states: either turned completely off, or turned on and run at a fixed capacity level.

Fixed Price TCC: TCCs obtained pursuant to Sections 19.2.1 or 19.2.2 of Attachment M of the ISO OATT. If a TCC is obtained pursuant to Section 19.2.1 of Attachment M of the OATT, it is an Historic Fixed Price TCC. If a TCC is awarded to an LSE pursuant to the provisions of Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M of the OATT, it is a Non-Historic Fixed Price TCC.

Forced Outage: An unscheduled inability of a Market Participant’s Generator to produce Energy that does not meet the notification criteria to be classified as a scheduled outage or de-rate as established in ISO Procedures. If the Forced Outage of a Generator starts on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff, the Forced Outage will expire at the end of the month which contains the 180th day of its Forced Outage but may be extended if the Market Participant has Commenced Repair of its Generator.

2.7 Definitions - G

GADS Data: Data submitted to the NERC for collection into the NERC's Generating Availability Data System ("GADS").

Gap Solution: This term shall have the meaning given in Attachment Y to the OATT.

Generator: A facility capable of supplying Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services that is accessible to the NYCA. 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, and each unit within that group, shall be considered a Generator.

G-J Locality: The Locality comprised of Load Zones G, H, I, and J collectively.

Good Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods or acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods or acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to delineate acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region, including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Grandfathered Rights: The transmission rights associated with: (1) Modified Wheeling Agreements; (2) Transmission Facility Agreements; and (3) Third Party Transmission Wheeling Agreements where the party entitled to exercise the transmission rights associated with such Agreements has chosen, as provided in the Tariff, to retain those rights rather than to convert those rights to Grandfathered TCCs.

Grandfathered TCCs: The TCCs associated with: (1) Modified Wheeling Agreements; (2) Transmission Facility Agreements with transmission wheeling provisions; and (3) Third Party TWAs where the party entitled to exercise the transmission rights associated with such Agreements has chosen, as provided by the Tariff, to convert those rights to TCCs.

2.9 Definitions - I

ICAP Demand Curve: A series of prices which decline until reaching zero as the amount of Installed Capacity increases.

ICAP Demand Curve Reset Filing Year: A calendar year in which the ISO files ICAP Demand Curves, in accordance with Section 5.14.1.2.11.

ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage: The outage state of a Market Participant's Generator after: i) the expiration or termination of its Forced Outage pursuant to the provisions in Section 5.18.1.6 of this Services Tariff, which Forced Outage started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff; ii) the Market Participant voluntarily reclassified its Forced Outage pursuant to the provisions in Section 5.18.2.1 of this Services Tariff, which Forced Outage started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff; or iii) substantial actions have been taken, such as dismantling or disabling essential equipment, which actions are inconsistent with an intention to return the Generator to operation and the Energy market. A Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage is subject to the return-to-service provisions in Section 5.18.4 of this Services Tariff and is ineligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market.

ICAP Spot Market Auction: An auction conducted pursuant to Section 5.14.1.1 of this Tariff to procure and set LSE Unforced Capacity Obligations for the subsequent Obligation Procurement Period, pursuant to the Demand Curves applicable to each respective LSE and the supply that is offered.

Import Credit Requirement: A component of the External Transaction Component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment: A payment made in accordance with Section 4.5.3.2 and Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff to compensate a Supplier whose Import is Curtailed by the ISO.

Imports: A Bilateral Transaction or sale to the LBMP Market where Energy is delivered to a NYCA Interconnection from another Control Area.

Imputed LBMP Revenue: Revenue developed for calculating a Generator or Import Bid Production Cost guarantee, for any interval, which equals the product of (i) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW in the Day-Ahead Market or real-time market, as appropriate, from the Generator bus or Proxy Generator Bus, as appropriate, for the interval, (ii) the LBMP, in units of \$/MWh, either Day-Ahead or real-time as appropriate, at the Generator or Proxy Generator Bus for that interval and (iii) the length of the interval, in units of hours.

Inactive Reserves: The outage state in which a Market Participant's Generator is unavailable to produce Energy for a limited period of time not to exceed six months, for reasons that are not equipment related, which state does not meet the criteria to be classified as any other outage

pursuant to the provisions of this Services Tariff or of ISO Procedures. A Generator in Inactive Reserves is ineligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market.

Inadvertent Energy Accounting: The accounting performed to track and reconcile the difference between net actual Energy interchange and scheduled Energy interchange of a Control Area with adjacent Control Areas.

In-City: Located electrically within the New York City Locality (LBMP Load Zone J).

Incremental Average Coincident Load (“Incremental ACL”): Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the amount of qualifying Load that may be added to the Average Coincident Load of a Special Case Resource. In order to qualify to use Incremental ACL the SCR must enroll with an ACL and report an increase in the Load of the facility that is supplied by the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold in accordance with this Services Tariff. The Incremental ACL reported in a Capability Period cannot exceed one-hundred percent (100%) of the ACL that has been calculated for the SCR when it first enrolls in the Capability Period. For resources reporting an Incremental ACL, the Net Average Coincident Load shall equal the enrolled ACL plus the reported Incremental ACL less any applicable SCR Change of Status. Each resource for which a RIP reports an Incremental ACL is subject to verification subsequent to the Capability Period pursuant to reporting requirements and calculations using the SCR’s metered Load values provided in Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

Incremental Energy Bid: A series of monotonically increasing constant cost incremental Energy steps that indicate the quantities of Energy for a given price that an entity is willing to supply to the ISO Administered Markets.

Incremental TCC: A set of point-to-point Transmission Congestion Contract(s) that is awarded pursuant to Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M to the ISO OATT.

Independent System Operator (“ISO”): The New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation established pursuant to the ISO Agreement.

Independent System Operator Agreement (“ISO Agreement”): The agreement that establishes the New York ISO.

Independent System Operator/New York State Reliability Council (“ISO/NYSRC Agreement”): The agreement between the ISO and the New York State Reliability Council governing the relationship between the two organizations.

Independent System Operator-Transmission Owner Agreement (“ISO/TO Agreement”): The agreement that establishes the terms and conditions under which the Transmission Owners transferred to the ISO Operational Control over designated transmission facilities.

Indicative NCZ Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement: The amount of capacity that must be electrically located within a New Capacity Zone, or possess an approved Unforced Capacity Deliverability Right, in order to ensure that sufficient Energy and Capacity are available in that NCZ and that appropriate reliability criteria are met.

Installed Capacity (“ICAP”): External or Internal Capacity, in increments of 100 kW, that is made-available pursuant to Tariff requirements and ISO Procedures.

Installed Capacity Equivalent: The Resource capability that corresponds to its Unforced Capacity, calculated in accordance with ISO Procedures.

Installed Capacity Marketer: An entity which has signed this Tariff and which purchases Unforced Capacity from qualified Installed Capacity Suppliers, or from LSEs with excess Unforced Capacity, either bilaterally or through an ISO-administered auction. Installed Capacity Marketers that purchase Unforced Capacity through an ISO-administered auction may only resell Unforced Capacity purchased in such auctions in the NYCA.

Installed Capacity Supplier: An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Responsible Interface Party, Intermittent Power Resource, Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resource, municipally-owned generation, System Resource or Control Area System Resource that satisfies the ISO’s qualification requirements for supplying Unforced Capacity to the NYCA.

Interconnection or Interconnection Points (“IP”): The point(s) at which the NYCA connects with a distribution system or adjacent Control Area. The IP may be a single tie line or several tie lines that are operated in parallel.

Interface: A defined set of transmission facilities that separate Load Zones and that separate the NYCA from adjacent Control Areas.

Interface MW - Mile Methodology: The procedure used to allocate Original Residual TCCs determined prior to the first Centralized TCC Auction to Transmission Owners.

Intermittent Power Resource: A device for the production of electricity that is characterized by an energy source that: (1) is renewable; (2) cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator; and (3) has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator. In New York, resources that depend upon wind, solar energy or landfill gas for their fuel have been classified as Intermittent Power Resources. Each Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel shall include all turbines metered at a single scheduling point identifier (PTID).

Internal: An entity (e.g., Supplier, Transmission Customer) or facility (e.g., Generator, Interface) located within the Control Area being referenced. Where a specific Control Area is not referenced, internal means the NYCA.

Internal Transactions: Purchases, sales or exchanges of Energy, Capacity or Ancillary Services where the Generator and Load are located within the NYCA.

Investment Grade Customer: A Customer that meets the criteria set forth in Section 26.3 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Investor-Owned Transmission Owners: At the present time these include: Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., New York State

Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation.

ISO Administered Markets : The Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market (collectively the "LBMP Markets") and any other market or auction administered by the ISO.

ISO-Committed Fixed: In the Day-Ahead Market, a bidding mode in which a Generator requests that the ISO commit and schedule it. In the Real-Time Market, a bidding mode in which a Generator, with ISO approval, requests that the ISO schedule it no more frequently than every 15 minutes. A Generator scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market as ISO-Committed Fixed will participate as a Self-Committed Fixed Generator in the Real-Time Market unless it changes bidding mode, with ISO approval, to participate as an ISO-Committed Fixed Generator.

ISO-Committed Flexible: A bidding mode in which a Dispatchable Generator or Demand Side Resource follows Base Point Signals and is committed by the ISO.

ISO Market Power Monitoring Program: The monitoring program approved by the Commission and administered by the ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit that is designed to monitor the possible exercise of market power in ISO Administered Markets.

ISO OATT: The ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

ISO Procedures: The procedures adopted by the ISO in order to fulfill its responsibilities under the ISO OATT, the ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Related Agreements.

ISO Related Agreements: Collectively, the ISO Agreement, the ISO/TO Agreement, the NYSRC Agreement, and the ISO/NYSRC Agreement.

ISO Services Tariff (the "Tariff"): The ISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff.

ISO Tariffs: The ISO OATT and the ISO Services Tariff, collectively.

2.13 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.

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-Clearing Price: The price determined in an Installed Capacity auction for each ISO-defined Locality, the remainder of the NYCA and each adjacent External Control Area for which all offers to sell and bids to purchase Unforced Capacity are in equilibrium.

Market Mitigation and Analysis Department: A department, internal to the ISO, that is responsible for participating in the ISO's administration of its Tariffs. The Market Mitigation and Analysis Department's duties are described in Section 30.3 of the Market Monitoring Plan that is set forth in Attachment O to this Services Tariff.

Market Monitoring Unit: "Market Monitoring Unit" shall have the same meaning in this ISO Services Tariff as it has in the Market Monitoring Plan that is set forth in Attachment O to this Services Tariff.

Market Participant: An entity, excluding the ISO, that produces, transmits, sells, and/or purchase for resale Unforced Capacity, Energy or 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 Problem: An issue which requires notification to Market Participants, the Commission and the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to Section 3.5.1 of this Services Tariff. It includes market design flaws, software implementation and modeling anomalies or errors, market data anomalies or errors, and economic inefficiencies that have a material effect on the ISO-administered markets or transmission service. The term does not include erroneous Energy or Ancillary Services prices (which are managed through procedures outlined in Attachment E to the Services Tariff) or erroneous customer settlements.

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 comprise the membership of the New York Power Pool.

Minimum Generation Bid: A two-parameter Bid that identifies the minimum operating level a Supplier requires to operate a Generator, and the payment a Supplier requires to operate its Generator at that level, or the minimum quantity of Demand Reduction a Demand Side Resource requires to provide Demand Reduction and the payment the Supplier requires to provide that level of Demand Reduction.

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.

Minimum Payment Nomination: An offer, submitted by a Responsible Interface Party, in dollars per Megawatt-hour and not to exceed \$500 per Megawatt-hour, to reduce Load equal to the Installed Capacity Equivalent of the amount of Unforced Capacity a Special Case Resource is supplying to the NYCA.

Mitigated Capacity Zone: New York City and any Locality added to the definition of "Locality" accepted by the Commission on or after March 31, 2013.

Modified Wheeling Agreement ("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".

Monthly Auction: An auction administered by the ISO pursuant to Section 5.13.3 of the ISO Services Tariff.

Monthly Average Coincident Load ("Monthly ACL"): Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the Load value calculated for each month during a Capability Period applicable to a Special Case Resource with a reported Incremental Average Coincident Load. The Monthly ACL is an average of the SCR's metered hourly Load that is supplied by the NYS Transmission System and/or the distribution system and reported for the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hours applicable to such SCR. The calculation and verification data reporting requirements are provided in Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures. Any Load supported by generation produced from a Local Generator, other behind-the-meter generator, or other supply source located behind the meter operating during the Monthly SCR Zone Load Peak Hours may not be included in the metered Load values reported for the Monthly ACL.

Monthly Net Benefit Offer Floor: The price, in \$/MWh, determined by the ISO pursuant to Section 4.2.1.9 of the ISO Services Tariff and ISO Procedures, below which offers submitted by Demand Reduction Providers shall not be evaluated in the ISO's Security Constrained Unit Commitment.

Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hours: Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the top forty (40) coincident peak hours for each month within a Capability Period that include hour beginning eleven through hour beginning nineteen as identified by the ISO for each Load Zone; provided, however, that such hours shall not include (i) hours in which Special Case Resources located in the specific Load Zone were called by the ISO to respond to a reliability event or test, (ii) hours for which the Emergency Demand Response Program resources were deployed by the ISO in each specific Load Zone and (iii) in descending rank order of NYCA Load up to a maximum of eight hours per month, a) the hour before the start time of a reliability event or performance test, in which SCRs located in the specific Load Zone were called by the ISO to respond to a reliability event or performance test, or b) the hour immediately following the end time of such reliability event or performance test.

Mothball Outage: The outage state in which a Market Participant's Generator is voluntarily removed from service on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff, with applicable prior notice, for reasons not related to equipment failure. A Generator in Mothball Outage is subject to the return-to-service provisions in Section 5.18.4 of this Services Tariff and is ineligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market.

2.14 Definitions - N

Native Load Customers: The wholesale and retail power customers of the Transmission Owners on whose behalf the Transmission Owners, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, have undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Owners' systems to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

NCZ Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement: The amount of Capacity that must be electrically located within an NCZ, or possess an approved Unforced Capacity Deliverability Right, designed to ensure that sufficient Energy and Capacity are available in that NCZ and that appropriate reliability criteria are met.

NCZ Study Capability Period: The Summer Capability Period that begins five years from May 1 in a calendar year including an NCZ Study Start Date.

NCZ Study Start Date: September 1 or the next business day thereafter in the calendar year prior to an ICAP Demand Curve Reset Filing Year.

Neptune Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the PJM Interconnection LLC Control Area at Levittown, Town of Hempstead, New York and terminates in Sayerville, New Jersey.

NERC: The North American Electric Reliability Council or, as applicable, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

Net Auction Revenue: The total amount, in dollars, as calculated pursuant to Section Part 17.5.3.1 of Attachment B, remaining after collection of all charges and allocation of all payments associated with a round of a Centralized TCC Auction or a Reconfiguration Auction. Net Auction Revenue takes into account: (i) revenues from and payments for the award of TCCs in a Centralized TCC Auction or Reconfiguration Auction, (ii) payments to Transmission Owners releasing ETCNL, (iii) payments or charges to Primary Holders selling TCCs, (iv) payments to Transmission Owners releasing Original Residual TCCs, (v) O/R-t-S Auction Revenue Surplus Payments and U/D Auction Revenue Surplus Payments, and (vi) O/R-t-S Auction Revenue Shortfall Charges and U/D Auction Revenue Shortfall Charges. Net Auction Revenue may be positive or negative.

Net Average Coincident Load (“Net ACL”): The effective Average Coincident Load calculated and used by the ISO for a Special Case Resource during a specific month in which a SCR Change of Status was reported for the resource or, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, an Incremental Average Coincident Load was reported for the resource.

Net Benefits Test: The monthly calculations performed by the ISO in accordance with Section 4.2.1.9 of the ISO Services Tariff and ISO Procedures to determine the Monthly Net Benefit Offer Floor, the threshold price at which the dispatch of demand response resources meets the test required by Commission Order No. 745.

Net Congestion Rent: The total amount, in dollars, as calculated pursuant to Section 17.5.2.1 of Attachment B, remaining after collection of all Congestion-related charges and allocation of all Congestion-related payments associated with the Day-Ahead Market. Net Congestion Rent takes into account: (i) charges and payments for Congestion Rents, (ii) settlements with TCC Primary Holders, (iii) O/R-t-S Congestion Rent Shortfall Charges and U/D Congestion Rent Shortfall Charges, and (iv) O/R-t-S Congestion Rent Surplus Payments and U/D Congestion Rent Surplus Payments. Net Congestion Rent may be positive or negative.

Network Integration Transmission Service: The Transmission Service provided under Part 4 of the ISO OATT.

New Capacity Zone (“NCZ”): A single Load Zone or group of Load Zones that is proposed as a new Locality, and for which the ISO shall establish a Demand Curve.

New York City: The electrical area comprised of Load Zone J, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

New York Control Area (“NYCA”): The Control Area that is under the control of the ISO which includes transmission facilities listed in the ISO/TO Agreement Appendices A-1 and A-2, as amended from time-to-time, and generation located outside the NYS Power System that is subject to protocols (e.g., telemetry signal biasing) which allow the ISO and other Control Area operator(s) to treat some or all of that generation as though it were part of the NYS Power System.

New York Power Pool (“NYPP”): An organization established by agreement (the “New York Power Pool Agreement”) made as of July 21, 1966, and amended as of July 16, 1991, by and among Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Long Island Lighting Company, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and the Power Authority of the State of New York. LIPA became a Member of the NYPP on May 28, 1998 as a result of the acquisition of the Long Island Lighting Company by the Long Island Power Authority.

New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility: This term shall have the meaning given in Attachment Y to the OATT.

New York State Power System (“NYS Power System”): All facilities of the NYS Transmission System, and all those Generators located within the NYCA or outside the NYCA, some of which may from time-to-time be subject to operational control by the ISO.

New York State Reliability Council (“NYSRC”): An organization established by agreement among the Member Systems to promote and maintain the reliability of the NYS Power System.

New York State Reliability Council Agreement (“NYSRC Agreement”): The agreement which established the NYSRC.

New York State Transmission System (“NYS Transmission System”): The entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes: (1) the Transmission Facilities Under ISO

Operational Control; (2) the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification; and (3) all remaining transmission facilities within the NYCA.

Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus for an area outside of the New York Control Area that has been identified by the ISO as characterized by non-competitive Import or Export prices, and that has been approved by the Commission for designation as a Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus. Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Buses are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff., as set forth in Section 4.4.2.2 of the MST

Non-Firm-Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Point-To-Point Transmission Service for which a Transmission Customer is not willing to pay Congestion. Such service is not available in the markets that the NYISO administers.

Non-Investment Grade Customer: A Customer that does not meet the criteria necessary to be an Investment Grade Customer, as set forth in Section 26.3 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Non-Utility Generator ("NUG," "Independent Power Producer" or "IPP"): Any entity that owns or operates an electric generating facility that is not included in an electric utility's rate base. This term includes, but is not limited to, cogenerators and small power producers and all other non-utility electricity producers, such as exempt wholesale Generators that sell electricity.

Normal State: The condition that the NYS Power System is in when the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control are operated within the parameters listed for Normal State in the Reliability Rules. These parameters include, but are not limited to, thermal, voltage, stability, frequency, operating reserve and Pool Control Error limitations.

Normal Upper Operating Limit (UOL_N): The upper operating limit that a Generator indicates it expects to be able to reach, or the maximum amount of demand that a Demand Side Resource expects to be able to reduce, during normal conditions. Each Resource will specify its UOL_N in its Bids which shall be reduced when the Resource requests that the ISO derate its Capacity or the ISO derates the Resource's Capacity. A Normal Upper Operating Limit may be submitted as a function depending on one or more variables, such as temperature or pondage levels, in which case the Normal Upper Operating Limit applicable at any time shall be determined by reference to that schedule.

Northport-Norwalk Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that originates at the Northport substation in New York and interconnects the NYCA to the ISO New England Control Area at the Norwalk Harbor substation in Connecticut.

Notice of Intent to Return: The notice a Supplier with a Generator that is in a Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage provides to the ISO, pursuant to ISO Procedures, that gives the date by which it intends to return to the Energy market, which proposed return date shall be no later than the expiration date of the Generator's Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage.

NPCC: The Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

NRC: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto.

NYCA Installed Reserve Margin: The ratio of the amount of additional Installed Capacity required by the NYSRC in order for the NYCA to meet NPCC reliability criteria to the forecasted NYCA upcoming Capability Year peak Load, expressed as a decimal.

NYCA Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement: The requirement established for each Capability Year by multiplying the NYCA peak Load forecasted by the ISO by the quantity one plus the NYCA Installed Reserve Margin.

NYCA Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement: The Unforced Capacity equivalent of the NYCA Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement.

NYPA: The Power Authority of the State of New York.

NYPA Tax-Exempt Bonds: Obligations of the New York Power Authority, the interest on which is not included in gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

2.18 Definitions - R

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.

RCRR TCC:: A zone-to-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 the 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), Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resources, and over-excited Generators and absorbed by reactors or under-excited Generators and other inductive devices including the inductive portion of Loads.

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,” “RTC₁₅,” “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 this 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 occurs 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 this ISO Services Tariff. Throughout this 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 this 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 RTD.

Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbine: One or more gas turbines, offered in the Real-Time Market, which, because of their physical operating characteristics, may qualify for a minimum run time of two hours in the Real-Time Market. Characteristics that qualify gas turbines for this treatment are established by ISO Procedures and include using waste heat from the gas turbine-generated electricity to make steam for the generation of additional electricity via a steam turbine.

Real-Time Scheduled Energy: The quantity of Energy that a Supplier is directed to inject or withdraw in real-time by the ISO. Injections are indicated by positive Base Point Signals and withdrawals are indicated by negative Base Point Signals. Unless otherwise directed by the ISO, Dispatchable Supplier’s Real-Time Scheduled Energy is equal to its RTD Base Point Signal, or, if it is providing Regulation Service, to its AGC Base Point Signal, and an ISO Committed Fixed or Self-Committed Fixed Supplier’s Real-Time Scheduled Energy is equal to its bid output level in real-time.

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 for a given hour which period closes seventy-five (75) minutes before the start of that hour, or eighty-five (85) minutes before the start of that 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.

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

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.

Reference Month: For purposes of the Net Benefits Test, the calendar month that is twelve months prior to the Study Month.

Regulation Capacity: The Energy or Demand Reduction capability, measured in MW, that a Regulation Service provider offers and/or which it is scheduled to provide for Regulation Service.

Regulation Capacity Market Price: The price for Regulation Capacity determined by the ISO pursuant to section 15.3 of this Services Tariff.

Regulation Capacity Response Rate: The Regulation Capacity a Resource is capable of providing over five minutes, measured in MW/minute which shall not exceed the lowest normal energy response rate provided for the Resource and which must be sufficient to permit that Resource to provide the Regulation Capacity (in MW) offered within a five-minute RTD interval. Reference to a Regulation response rate shall be a reference to the Regulation Capacity Response Rate.

Regulation Movement: The absolute value of the change in Energy or Demand Reduction over a six second interval, measured in MW, that a Regulation Service provider is instructed to deliver for the purpose of providing Regulation Service.

Regulation Movement Market Price: The price for Regulation Movement as determined by the ISO pursuant to section 15.3 of this Services Tariff.

Regulation Movement Multiplier: A factor with the value of thirteen (13), used with the Regulation Movement Bids, to schedule Regulation Service providers in both the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy markets. The ISO calculates the Regulation Movement Multiplier based on the historical relationship between the number of MW of Regulation Capacity that the ISO seeks to maintain in each hour and the number of Regulation Movement MW instructed by AGC in each hour.

Regulation Movement Response Rate: The amount of Regulation Movement a Regulation Service provider is capable of delivering in six seconds which shall not be less than, but can be equal to or greater than, the Regulation Capacity Response Rate equivalent.

Regulation Service: The Ancillary Service defined by the Commission as “frequency regulation” and that is instructed as Regulation Capacity in the Day-Ahead Market and as Regulation Capacity and Regulation Movement in the Real-Time Market as is further described in Section 15.3 of the Services Tariff. Day-Ahead and Real-Time Bids to provide Regulation Service shall include a Bid for Regulation Capacity and a Bid for Regulation Movement. The Regulation Service requirement or target level shall be for MW of Regulation Capacity.

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 this ISO Services Tariff.

Regulation Revenue Adjustment Charge (“RRAC”): A charge that will be assessed against certain Generators that are providing Regulation Service under Section 15.3.6 of Rate Schedule 3 to this ISO Services Tariff.

Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payment (“RRAP”): A payment that will be made to certain Generators that are providing Regulation Service under Section 15.3.6 of Rate Schedule 3 to this ISO Services 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: A work plan, set of actions, and time frame for such actions, that is necessary to repair a Generator and return it to service as described in Section 5.18.1 of this 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.

Reserve Performance Index: An index created by the ISO for the purpose of calculating the Day Ahead Margin Assurance Payment pursuant to Attachment J of this Services Tariff made to Demand Side Resources scheduled to provide Operating Reserves in the Day-Ahead Market.

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

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 of the ISO OATT.

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: An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Special Case Resource, Intermittent Power Resource, Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resource,

municipally-owned generation, System Resource, Demand Side Resource or Control Area System Resource.

Responsible Interface Party (“RIP”): A Customer that is authorized by the ISO to be the Installed Capacity Supplier for one or more Special Case Resources and that agrees to certain notification and other requirements as set forth in this Services Tariff and in the ISO Procedures.

Rest of State: The set of all non-Locality NYCA LBMP Load Zones. As of the 2014/2015 Capability Year, Rest of State includes all NYCA LBMP Load Zones other than LBMP Load Zones G, H, I, J and K.

Retired: A Generator that has permanently ceased operating on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff either: i) pursuant to applicable notice; or ii) as a result of the expiration of its Mothball Outage or of its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage.

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.

5.12 Requirements Applicable to Installed Capacity Suppliers

5.12.1 Installed Capacity Supplier Qualification Requirements

In order to qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier in the NYCA, each generator and merchant transmission facility interconnected to the New York State Transmission System must, commencing with the 2009 Summer Capability Period, have elected Capacity Resource Interconnection Service and been found deliverable, or must have been grandfathered as deliverable, pursuant to the applicable provisions of Attachment X, Attachment Z and Attachment S to the ISO OATT. Even if a Generator has otherwise satisfied the requirements to participate in the ISO's Installed Capacity market, a Generator in Inactive Reserves, an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, a Mothball Outage, or that is Retired is ineligible to participate in the ISO's Installed Capacity market. In addition, to qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier in the NYCA, Energy Limited Resources, Generators, Installed Capacity Marketers, Intermittent Power Resources, Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resources and System Resources rated 1 MW or greater, other than External System Resources and Control Area System Resources which have agreed to certain Curtailment conditions as set forth in the last paragraph of Section 5.12.1 below, Responsible Interface Parties, existing municipally-owned generation, Energy Limited Resources, and Intermittent Power Resources, to the extent those entities are subject to the requirements of Section 5.12.11 of this Tariff, shall:

5.12.1.1 provide information reasonably requested by the ISO including the name and location of Generators, and System Resources;

5.12.1.2 in accordance with the ISO Procedures, perform DMNC tests and submit the results to the ISO, or provide to the ISO appropriate historical production data;

5.12.1.3 abide by the ISO Generator maintenance coordination procedures;

- 5.12.1.4 provide the expected return date from any outages (including partial outages) to the ISO;
- 5.12.1.5 in accordance with the ISO Procedures,
 - 5.12.1.5.1 provide documentation demonstrating that it will not use the same Unforced Capacity for more than one (1) buyer at the same time, and
 - 5.12.1.5.2 in the event that the Installed Capacity Supplier supplies more Unforced Capacity than it is qualified to supply in any specific month (*i.e.*, is short on Capacity), documentation that it has procured sufficient Unforced Capacity to cover this shortfall.
- 5.12.1.6 except for Installed Capacity Marketers and Intermittent Power Resources that depend upon wind or solar as their fuel, Bid into the Day-Ahead Market, unless the Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource or System Resource is unable to do so due to an outage as defined in the ISO Procedures or due to temperature related de-ratings. Generators may also enter into the MIS an upper operating limit that would define the operating limit under normal system conditions. The circumstances under which the ISO will direct a Generator to exceed its upper operating limit are described in the ISO Procedures;
- 5.12.1.7 provide Operating Data in accordance with Section 5.12.5 of this Tariff;
- 5.12.1.8 provide notice to the ISO, prior to the commencement of the Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment on March 1, of any transfers of deliverability rights to be carried out pursuant to Sections 25.9.4 - 25.9.6 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT;

- 5.12.1.9 comply with the ISO Procedures;
- 5.12.1.10 when the ISO issues a Supplemental Resource Evaluation request (an SRE), Bid into the in-day market unless the entity has a bid pending in the Real-Time Market when the SRE request is made or is unable to bid in response to the SRE request due to an outage as defined in the ISO Procedures, or due to other operational issues, or due to temperature related deratings; and
- 5.12.1.11 Installed Capacity Suppliers located East of Central-East shall Bid in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets all Capacity available for supplying 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve (unless the Generator is unable to meet its commitment because of an outage as defined in the ISO Procedures), except for the Generators described in Subsections 5.12.1.11.1, 5.12.1.11.2 and 5.12.1.11.3 below:
- 5.12.1.11.1 Generators providing Energy under contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 (including PURPA contracts) in which the power purchasers do not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for penalties for being off-schedule, with the exception of Generators under must-take PURPA contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999, who have not provided telemetering to their local TO and historically have not been eligible to participate in the NYPP market, which will continue to be treated as TO Load modifiers under the ISO-administered markets;
- 5.12.1.11.2 Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing 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 used in replacing or repowering 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

5.12.1.11.3 Units that have demonstrated to the ISO that they are subject to environmental, contractual or other legal or physical requirements that would otherwise preclude them from providing 10-Minute NSR.

The ISO shall inform each potential Installed Capacity Supplier that is required to submit DMNC data of its approved DMNC ratings for the Summer Capability Period and the Winter Capability Period in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

Requirements to qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers for External System Resources and Control Area System Resources located in External Control Areas that have agreed not to Curtail the Energy associated with such Installed Capacity or to afford it the same Curtailment priority that it affords its own Control Area Load shall be established in the ISO Procedures.

External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs, including capacity associated with External CRIS Rights, Grandfathered External Installed Capacity Agreements listed in Attachment E of the ISO Installed Capacity Manual, the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT, Import Rights, and External System Resources, is only qualified to satisfy a NYCA Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement and is not eligible to satisfy a Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement.

Not later than 30 days prior to each ICAP Spot Market Auction, each Market Participant that may make offers to sell Unforced Capacity in such auction shall submit information to the

ISO, in accordance with ISO Procedures and in the format specified by the ISO that identifies each Affiliated Entity, as that term is defined in Section 23.2.1 of Attachment H of the Services Tariff, of the Market Party or with which the Market Party is an Affiliated Entity. The names of entities that are Affiliated Entities shall not be treated as Confidential Information, but such treatment may be requested for the existence of an Affiliated Entity relationship. The information submitted to the ISO shall identify the nature of the Affiliated Entity relationship by the applicable category specified in the definition of “Affiliated Entity” in Section 23.2.1 of Attachment H of the Services Tariff.

5.12.2 Additional Provisions Applicable to External Installed Capacity Suppliers

Terms in this Section 5.12.2 not defined in the Services Tariff have the meaning set forth in the OATT.

5.12.2.1 Provisions Addressing the Applicable External Control Area

External Generators, External System Resources, and Control Area System Resources qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers if they demonstrate to the satisfaction of the NYISO that the Installed Capacity Equivalent of their Unforced Capacity is deliverable to the NYCA or, in the case of an entity using a UDR to meet a Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement, to the NYCA interface associated with that UDR transmission facility and will not be recalled or curtailed by an External Control Area to satisfy its own Control Area Loads, or, in the case of Control Area System Resources, if they demonstrate that the External Control Area will afford the NYCA Load the same curtailment priority that they afford their own Control Area Native Load Customers. The amount of Unforced Capacity that may be supplied by such entities qualifying pursuant to the alternative criteria may be reduced by the ISO, pursuant to ISO Procedures, to reflect the possibility of curtailment. External Installed Capacity associated with

Import Rights or UDRs is subject to the same deliverability requirements applied to Internal Installed Capacity Suppliers associated with UDRs.

5.12.2.2 Additional Provisions Addressing Internal Deliverability and Import Rights

In addition to the provisions contained in Section 5.12.2.1 above, External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be subject to the deliverability test in Section 25.7.8 and 25.7.9 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT. The deliverability of External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be evaluated annually as a part of the process that sets import rights for the upcoming Capability Year, to determine the amount of External Installed Capacity that can be imported to the New York Control Area across any individual External Interface and across all of those External Interfaces, taken together. The External Installed Capacity deliverability test will be performed using the ISO's forecast, for the upcoming Capability Year, of New York Control Area CRIS resources, transmission facilities, and load. Under this process (i) Grandfathered External Installed Capacity Agreements listed in Attachment E of the ISO Installed Capacity Manual, and (ii) the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT, will be considered deliverable within the Rest of State. Additionally, 1090 MW of imports made over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface will be considered to be deliverable until the end of the 2010 Summer Capability Period.

The import limit set for External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be set no higher than the amount of imports deliverable into Rest of State that (i) would not increase the LOLE as determined in the upcoming Capability Year IRM consistent with Section 2.7 of the NYISO Installed Capacity Manual, "Limitations on Unforced Capacity

Flow in External Control Areas,” (ii) are deliverable within the Rest of State Capacity Region when evaluated with the New York Control Area CRIS resources and External CRIS Rights forecast for the upcoming Capability Year, and (iii) would not degrade the transfer capability of any Other Interface by more than the threshold identified in Section 25.7.9 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT. Import limits set for External Installed Capacity will reflect the modeling of awarded External CRIS rights, but the awarded External CRIS rights will not be adjusted as part of import limit-setting process. Procedures for qualifying selling, and delivery of External Installed Capacity are detailed in the Installed Capacity Manual.

Until the grandfathered import rights over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface expire at the end of the 2010 Summer Capability Period, the 1090 MW of grandfathered import rights will be made available on a first-come, first-served basis pursuant to ISO Procedures. Any of the grandfathered import rights over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface not utilized for a Capability Period will be made available to other external resources for that Capability Period, pursuant to ISO Procedures, to the extent the unutilized amount is determined to be deliverable.

Additionally, any of the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for New York State Electric & Gas Corporation not utilized by New York State Electric & Gas Corporation for a Capability Period will be made available to other external resources for that Capability Period, pursuant to ISO procedures, to the extent the unutilized amount is determined to be deliverable within the Rest of State Capacity Region.

LSEs with External Installed Capacity as of the effective date of this Tariff will be entitled to designate External Installed Capacity at the same NYCA Interface with another Control Area, in the same amounts in effect on the effective date of this Tariff. To the extent such External Installed Capacity corresponds to Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load

as reflected in Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT, these External Installed Capacity rights will continue without term and shall be allocated to the LSE's retail access customers in accordance with the LSE's retail access program on file with the PSC and subject to any necessary filings with the Commission. External Installed Capacity rights existing as of September 17, 1999 that do not correspond to Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT shall survive for the term of the relevant External Installed Capacity contract or until the relevant External Generator is retired.

5.12.2.3 One-Time Conversion of Grandfathered Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface Rights.

An entity can request to convert a specified number of MW, up to 1090 MW over the Quebec External Interface (via Chateauguay), into External CRIS Rights by making either a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment that satisfies the requirements of Section 25.7.11.1 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT. The converted number of MW will not be subject to further evaluation for deliverability within a Class Year Deliverability Study under Attachment S to the ISO OATT, as long as the External CRIS Rights are in effect.

5.12.2.3.1 The External CRIS Rights awarded under this conversion process will first become effective for the 2010-2011 Winter Capability Period.

5.12.2.3.2 Requests to convert these grandfathered rights must be received by the NYISO on or before 5:00 pm Eastern Time on February 1, 2010, with the following information: (a) a statement that the entity is electing to convert by satisfying the requirements of a Contract Commitment or a Non-Contract Commitment in accordance with Section 25.7.11.1 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT; (b) the length of the commitment in years; (c) for the Summer Capability Period, the requested number of MW; (d) for the Winter Capability Period, the

Specified Winter Months, if any, and the requested number of MW; and (e) a minimum number of MW the entity will accept if granted (“Specified Minimum”) for the Summer Capability Period and for all Specified Winter Months, if any.

5.12.2.3.3 An entity cannot submit one or more requests to convert in the aggregate more than 1090 MW in any single month.

5.12.2.3.4 If requests to convert that satisfy all other requirements stated herein are equal to or less than the 1090 MW limit, all requesting entities will be awarded the requested number of MW of External CRIS Rights. If conversion requests exceed the 1090 MW limit, the NYISO will prorate the allocation based on the weighted average of the requested MW times the length of the contract/commitment (*i.e.*, number of Summer Capability Periods) in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Rights allocated to entity } i = 1090 * \frac{(\text{MW}_i * \text{contract/commitment length}_i)}{\sum_j (\text{MW}_j * \text{contract/commitment length}_j)}$$

$j = 1, \dots, \# \text{ entities requesting import rights}$

In the formula, contract/commitment length means the lesser of the requested contract/commitment length and twenty (20) years. The NYISO will perform separate calculations for the Summer and Winter Capability Periods. The NYISO will determine whether the prorated allocated number of MW for any requesting entity is less than the entity’s Specified Minimum. If any allocation is less, the NYISO will remove such request(s) and recalculate the prorated allocations among the remaining requesting entities using the above formula. This process will continue until the prorated allocation meets or exceeds the specified

minimum for all remaining requests.

5.12.2.3.5 Any portion of the previously grandfathered 1090 MW not converted through this process will no longer be grandfathered from deliverability.

Previously grandfathered rights converted to External CRIS Rights but then terminated will no longer be grandfathered from deliverability.

5.12.2.4 Offer Cap Applicable to Certain External CRIS Rights

Notwithstanding any other capacity mitigation measures or obligations that may apply, the offers of External Installed Capacity submitted pursuant to a Non-Contract Commitment, as described in Section 25.7.11.1.2 of Attachment S of the ISO OATT, will be subject to an offer cap in each month of the Summer Capability Period and for all Specified Winter Months. This offer cap will be determined as the higher of:

5.12.2.4.1 1.1 times the price corresponding to all available Unforced Capacity determined from the NYCA ICAP Demand Curve for that Period; and

5.12.2.4.2 The most recent auction clearing price (a) in the External market supplying the External Installed Capacity, if any, and if none, then the most recent auction clearing price in an External market to which the capacity may be wheeled, less (b) any transmission reservation costs in the External market associated with providing the Installed Capacity, in accordance with ISO Procedures.

5.12.3 Installed Capacity Supplier Outage Scheduling Requirements

All Installed Capacity Suppliers, except for Control Area System Resources and Responsible Interface Parties, that intend to supply Unforced Capacity to the NYCA shall submit a confidential notification to the ISO of their proposed outage schedules in accordance with the

ISO Procedures. Transmission Owners will be notified of these and subsequently revised outage schedules. Based upon a reliability assessment, if Operating Reserve deficiencies are projected to occur in certain weeks for the upcoming calendar year, the ISO will request voluntary rescheduling of outages. In the case of Generators actually supplying Unforced Capacity to the NYCA, if voluntary rescheduling is ineffective, the ISO will invoke forced rescheduling of their outages to ensure that projected Operating Reserves over the upcoming year are adequate.

A Generator that refuses a forced rescheduling of its outages for any unit shall be prevented from supplying Unforced Capacity in the NYCA with that unit during any month where it undertakes such outages. The rescheduling process is described in the ISO Procedures.

A Generator that intends to supply Unforced Capacity in a given month that did not qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier prior to the beginning of the Capability Period must notify the ISO in accordance with the ISO Procedures so that it may be subject to forced rescheduling of its proposed outages in order to qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier. A Supplier that refuses the ISO's forced rescheduling of its proposed outages shall not qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier for that unit for any month during which it schedules or conducts an outage.

Outage schedules for External System Resources and Control Area System Resources shall be coordinated by the External Control Area and the ISO in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

5.12.4 Required Certification for Installed Capacity

- (a) Each Installed Capacity Supplier must confirm to the ISO, in accordance with ISO Procedures that the Unforced Capacity it has certified has not been sold for use in an External Control Area.

- (b) Each Installed Capacity Supplier holding rights to UDRs from an External Control Area must confirm to the ISO, in accordance with ISO Procedures, that it will not use as self-supply or offer, and has not sold, Installed Capacity associated with the quantity of MW for which it has not made its one time capability adjustment year election pursuant to Section 5.11.4.

5.12.5 Operating Data Reporting Requirements

To qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers in the NYCA, Resources shall submit to the ISO Operating Data in accordance with this Section 5.12.5 and the ISO Procedures. Resources that do not submit Operating Data in accordance with the following subsections and the ISO Procedures may be subject to the sanctions provided in Section 5.12.12.1 of this Tariff.

Resources that were not in operation on January 1, 2000 shall submit Operating Data to the ISO no later than one month after such Resources commence commercial operation, and in accordance with the ISO Procedures and the following subsections as applicable.

5.12.5.1 Generators, System Resources, Energy Limited Resources, Responsible Interface Parties, Intermittent Power Resources, Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resources and Municipally Owned Generation

To qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers in the NYCA, Generators, External Generators, System Resources, External System Resources, Energy Limited Resources, Responsible Interface Parties, Intermittent Power Resources, Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resources and municipally owned generation or the purchasers of Unforced Capacity associated with those Resources shall submit GADS Data, data equivalent to GADS Data, or other Operating Data to the ISO in accordance with the ISO Procedures. Prior to the successful implementation of a software modification that allows gas turbines to submit multiple bid points, these units shall not be considered to be forced out for any hours that the unit was available at its

base load capability in accordance with the ISO Procedures. This section shall also apply to any Installed Capacity Supplier, External or Internal, using UDRs to meet Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements.

5.12.5.2 Control Area System Resources

To qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers in the NYCA, Control Area System Resources, or the purchasers of Unforced Capacity associated with those Resources, shall submit CARL Data and actual system failure occurrences data to the ISO each month in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

5.12.5.3 Transmission Projects Granted Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights

An owner of a transmission project that receives UDRs must, among other obligations, submit outage data or other operational information in accordance with the ISO procedures to allow the ISO to determine the number of UDRs associated with the transmission facility.

5.12.6 Operating Data Default Value and Collection

5.12.6.1 UCAP Calculations

The ISO shall calculate for each Resource the amount of Unforced Capacity that each Installed Capacity Supplier is qualified to supply in the NYCA in accordance with formulae provided in the ISO Procedures.

The amount of Unforced Capacity that each Generator, System Resource, Energy Limited Resource, Special Case Resource, and municipally-owned generation is authorized to supply in the NYCA shall be based on the ISO's calculations of individual Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rates. The amount of Unforced Capacity that each Control Area System Resource is authorized to supply in the NYCA shall be based on the ISO's calculation of each

Control Area System Resource's availability. The amount of Unforced Capacity that each Intermittent Power Resource is authorized to supply in the NYCA shall be based on the NYISO's calculation of the amount of capacity that the Intermittent Power Resource can reliably provide during system peak Load hours in accordance with ISO Procedures. Except as provided in Section 5.12.6.1.1 of this Services Tariff, this calculation shall not include hours in any month that the Intermittent Power Resource was in an outage state that started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff and that precluded its eligibility to participate in the Installed Capacity market. The amount of Unforced Capacity that each Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource is authorized to provide in the NYCA shall be determined separately for Summer and Winter Capability Periods as the rolling average of the hourly net Energy provided by each such Resource during the 20 highest NYCA integrated real-time load hours in each of the five previous Summer or Winter Capability Periods, as appropriate, stated in megawatts. Except as provided in Section 5.12.6.1.1 of this Services Tariff, for a Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource in an outage state that started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff and that precluded its eligibility to participate in the Installed Capacity market during one of the 20 highest NYCA integrated real-time load hours in any one of the five previous Summer or Winter Capability Periods, the ISO shall replace that Winter or Summer Capability Period, as appropriate, with the next most recent Winter or Summer Capability Period such that the rolling average of the hourly net Energy provided by each such Resource shall be calculated from the 20 highest NYCA integrated real-time load hours in the five most recent prior Summer or Winter Capability Periods in which the Resource was not in an outage state that precluded its eligibility to participate in the Installed Capacity market on one of the 20 highest NYCA integrated real-time load hours in that Capability Period.

The ISO shall calculate separate Summer and Winter Capability Period Unforced Capacity values for each Generator, System Resource, Special Case Resource, Energy Limited Resource, and municipally owned generation and update them periodically using a twelve-month calculation in accordance with formulae provided in the ISO Procedures; provided, however, except as provided in Section 5.12.6.1.1 of this Services Tariff, for a Generator in an outage state that started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff and that precluded its eligibility to participate in the Installed Capacity market at any time during any month from which GADS or other operating data would otherwise be used to calculate an individual Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate, the ISO shall replace such month's GADS or other operating data with GADS or other operating data from the most recent prior month in which the Generator was not in an outage state that precluded its eligibility to participate in the Installed Capacity market.

The ISO shall calculate separate Summer and Winter Capability Period Unforced Capacity values for Intermittent Power Resources and update them seasonally as described in ISO Procedures.

5.12.6.1.1 Exceptions

A Generator returning to the Energy market after taking an outage that precluded its participation in the Installed Capacity market and which returns with modifications to its operating characteristics determined by the ISO to be material and which, therefore, requires the submission of a new Interconnection Request will receive, as the initial derating factor for calculation of the Generator's Unforced Capacity upon its return to service, the derating factor it would have received as a newly connecting unit in lieu of a derating factor developed from unit-specific data. A Generator returning to the Energy market after taking an outage that precluded

its participation in the Installed Capacity market and which, upon its return, uses as its primary fuel a fuel not previously used at the facility for any purpose other than for ignition purposes will receive, as the initial derating factor for calculation of the Generator's Unforced Capacity upon its return to service, the NERC class average derating factor in lieu of a derating factor developed from unit-specific data even if the modifications to allow use of a new primary fuel are not material and do not require the submission of a new Interconnection Request.

This Section 5.12.6.1.1 shall apply to a Generator returning to the Energy market after taking an outage that started on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of this Services Tariff and that precluded its participation in the Installed Capacity market.

5.12.6.2 Default Unforced Capacity

In its calculation of Unforced Capacity, the ISO shall deem a Resource to be completely forced out for each month for which the Resource has not submitted its Operating Data in accordance with Section 5.12.5 of this Tariff and the ISO Procedures. A Resource that has been deemed completely forced out for a particular month may submit new Operating Data, for that month, to the ISO at any time. The ISO will use such new Operating Data when calculating, in a timely manner in accordance with the ISO Procedures, a Unforced Capacity value for the Resource.

Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the ISO retains the discretion to accept at any time Operating Data which have not been submitted in a timely manner, or which do not fully conform with the ISO Procedures.

5.12.6.3 Exception for Certain Equipment Failures

When a Generator, Special Case Resource, Energy Limited Resource, or System Resource is forced into an outage by an equipment failure that involves equipment located on the

high voltage side of the electric network beyond the step-up transformer, and including such step-up transformer, the outage will not be counted for purposes of calculating that Resource's Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate.

5.12.7 Availability Requirements

Subsequent to qualifying, each Installed Capacity Supplier shall, except as noted in Section 5.12.11 of this Tariff, on a daily basis: (i) schedule a Bilateral Transaction; (ii) Bid Energy in each hour of the Day-Ahead Market in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 5.12.1 of this Tariff; or (iii) notify the ISO of any outages. The total amount of Energy that an Installed Capacity Supplier schedules, bids, or declares to be unavailable on a given day must equal or exceed the Installed Capacity Equivalent of the Unforced Capacity it supplies.

5.12.8 Unforced Capacity Sales

Each Installed Capacity Supplier will, after satisfying the deliverability requirements set forth in the applicable provisions of Attachment X, Attachment Z and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, be authorized to supply an amount of Unforced Capacity during each Obligation Procurement Period, based on separate seasonal Unforced Capacity calculations performed by the ISO for the Summer and Winter Capability Periods. Unforced Capacity may be sold in six-month strips, or in monthly, or multi-monthly segments.

External Unforced Capacity (except External Installed Capacity associated with UDRs) may only be offered into Capability Period Auctions or Monthly Auctions for the Rest of State, and ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the NYCA, and may not be offered into a Locality for an ICAP Auction. Bilateral Transactions which certify External Unforced Capacity using Import Rights may not be used to satisfy a Locational Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement.

If an Energy Limited Resource's, Generator's, System Resource's or Control Area

System Resource's DMNC rating is determined to have increased during an Obligation Procurement Period, pursuant to testing procedures described in the ISO Procedures, the amount of Unforced Capacity that it shall be authorized to supply in that or future Obligation Procurement Periods shall also be increased on a prospective basis in accordance with the schedule set forth in the ISO Procedures provided that it first has satisfied the deliverability requirements set forth in the applicable provisions of Attachment X, Attachment Z and Attachment S to the ISO OATT.

New Generators and Generators that have increased their Capacity since the previous Summer Capability Period due to changes in their generating equipment may, after satisfying the deliverability requirements set forth in the applicable provisions of Attachment X, Attachment Z and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, qualify to supply Unforced Capacity on a foregoing basis during the Summer Capability Period based upon a DMNC test that is performed and reported to the ISO after March 1 and prior to the beginning of the Summer Capability Period DMNC Test Period. The Generator will be required to verify the claimed DMNC rating by performing an additional test during the Summer DMNC Test Period. Any shortfall between the amount of Unforced Capacity supplied by the Generator for the Summer Capability Period and the amount verified during the Summer DMNC Test Period will be subject to deficiency charges pursuant to Section 5.14.2 of this Tariff. The deficiency charges will be applied to no more than the difference between the Generator's previous Summer Capability Period Unforced Capacity and the amount of Unforced Capacity equivalent the Generator supplied for the Summer Capability Period.

New Generators and Generators that have increased their Capacity since the previous Winter Capability Period due to changes in their generating equipment may, after satisfying the

deliverability requirements set forth in the applicable provisions of Attachment X, Attachment Z and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, qualify to supply Unforced Capacity on a foregoing basis during the Winter Capability Period based upon a DMNC test that is performed and reported to the ISO after September 1 and prior to the beginning of the Winter Capability Period DMNC Test Period. The Generator will be required to verify the claimed DMNC rating by performing an additional test during the Winter Capability Period DMNC Test Period. Any shortfall between the amount of Unforced Capacity certified by the Generator for the Winter Capability Period and the amount verified during the Winter Capability Period DMNC Test Period will be subject to deficiency charges pursuant to Section 5.14.2 of this Tariff. The deficiency charges will be applied to no more than the difference between the Generator's previous Winter Capability Period Unforced Capacity and the amount of Unforced Capacity equivalent the Generator supplied for the Winter Capability Period.

Any Installed Capacity Supplier, except as noted in Section 5.12.11 of this ISO Services Tariff, which fails on a daily basis to schedule, Bid, or declare to be unavailable in the Day-Ahead Market an amount of Unforced Capacity, expressed in terms of Installed Capacity Equivalent, that it certified for that day, rounded down to the nearest whole MW, is subject to sanctions pursuant to Section 5.12.12.2 of this Tariff. If an entity other than the owner of an Energy Limited Resource, Generator, System Resource, or Control Area System Resource that is providing Unforced Capacity is responsible for fulfilling bidding, scheduling, and notification requirements, the owner and that entity must designate to the ISO which of them will be responsible for complying with the scheduling, bidding, and notification requirements. The designated bidding and scheduling entity shall be subject to sanctions pursuant to Section 5.12.12.2 of this ISO Services Tariff.

5.12.9 Sales of Unforced Capacity by System Resources

Installed Capacity Suppliers offering to supply Unforced Capacity associated with Internal System Resources shall submit for each of their Resources the Operating Data and DMNC testing data or historical data described in Sections 5.12.1 and 5.12.5 of this ISO Services Tariff in accordance with the ISO Procedures. Such Installed Capacity Suppliers will be allowed to supply the amount of Unforced Capacity that the ISO determines pursuant to the ISO Procedures to reflect the appropriate Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate. Installed Capacity Suppliers offering to sell the Unforced Capacity associated with System Resources may only aggregate Resources in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

5.12.10 Curtailment of External Transactions In-Hour

All Unforced Capacity that is not out of service, or scheduled to serve the Internal NYCA Load in the Day-Ahead Market may be scheduled to supply Energy for use in External Transactions provided, however, that such External Transactions shall be subject to Curtailment within the hour, consistent with ISO Procedures. Such Curtailment shall not exceed the Installed Capacity Equivalent committed to the NYCA.

5.12.11 Responsible Interface Parties, Municipally-Owned Generation, Energy Limited Resources and Intermittent Power Resources

5.12.11.1 Responsible Interface Parties

Responsible Interface Parties may qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers, without having to comply with the daily bidding, scheduling, and notification requirements set forth in Section 5.12.7 of this Tariff, if their Special Case Resources are available to operate at the direction of the ISO in order to reduce Load from the NYS Transmission System and/or the distribution system for a minimum of four (4) consecutive hours each day, except for those

subject to operating limitations established by environmental permits, which will not be required to operate in excess of two (2) hours and which will be derated by the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures to account for the Load serving equivalence of the hours actually available, following notice of the potential need to operate twenty-one (21) hours in advance if notification is provided by 3:00 P.M. ET, or twenty-four (24) hours in advance otherwise, and a notification to operate two (2) hours ahead. In order for a Responsible Interface Party to enroll an SCR that uses an eligible Local Generator, any amount of generation that can reduce Load from the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system at the direction of the ISO that was produced by the Local Generator during the hour coincident with the NYCA or Locality peaks, upon which the LSE Unforced Capacity Obligation of the LSE that serves that SCR is based, must be accounted for when the LSE's Unforced Capacity Obligation for the upcoming Capability Year is established. Responsible Interface Parties must provide this generator data in accordance with ISO Procedures so that the ISO can adjust upwards the LSE Unforced Capacity Obligation to prevent double-counting.

Responsible Interface Parties supplying Unforced Capacity cannot offer the Demand Reduction associated with such Unforced Capacity in the Emergency Demand Response Program. A Resource with sufficient metering to distinguish MWs of Demand Reduction may participate as a Special Case Resource and in the Emergency Demand Response Program provided that the same MWs are not committed both as Unforced Capacity and to the Emergency Demand Response Program.

The ISO will have discretion, pursuant to ISO Procedures, to exempt Local Generators that are incapable of starting in two (2) hours from the requirement to operate on two (2) hours notification. Local Generators that can be operated to reduce Load from the NYS Transmission

System and/or distribution system at the direction of the ISO and Loads capable of being interrupted upon demand, that are not available on certain hours or days will be derated by the ISO, pursuant to ISO Procedures, to reflect the Load serving equivalence of the hours they are actually available.

Responsible Interface Parties must submit a Minimum Payment Nomination, in accordance with ISO Procedures. The ISO may request Special Case Resource performance from less than the total number of Special Case Resources within the NYCA or a Load Zone in accordance with ISO Procedures.

Local Generators that can be operated to reduce Load from the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system at the direction of the ISO and Loads capable of being interrupted upon demand will be required to comply with verification and validation procedures set forth in the ISO Procedures. Such procedures will not require metering other than interval billing meters on customer Load or testing other than DMNC or sustained disconnect, as appropriate, unless agreed to by the customer, except that Special Case Resources not called to supply Energy in a Capability Period will be required to run a test once every Capability Period in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

Unforced Capacity supplied in a Bilateral Transaction by a Special Case Resource pursuant to this subsection may only be resold if the purchasing entity or the Installed Capacity Marketer has agreed to become a Responsible Interface Party and comply with the ISO notification requirements for Special Case Resources. LSEs and Installed Capacity Marketers may become Responsible Interface Parties and aggregate Special Case Resources and sell the Unforced Capacity associated with them in an ISO-administered auction if they comply with ISO notification requirements for Special Case Resources.

Responsible Interface Parties that were requested to reduce Load in any month shall submit performance data to the NYISO, within 75 days of each called event or test, in accordance with ISO Procedures. Failure by a Responsible Interface Party to submit performance data for any Special Case Resources required to respond to the event or test within the 75-day limit will result in zero performance attributed to those Special Case Resources for purposes of satisfying the Special Case Resource's capacity obligation as well as for determining energy payments. All performance data are subject to audit by the NYISO and its market monitoring unit. If the ISO determines that it has made an erroneous payment to a Responsible Interface Party, the ISO shall have the right to recover it either by reducing other payments to that Responsible Interface Parties or by resolving the issue pursuant to other provisions of this Services Tariff or other lawful means.

Provided the Responsible Interface Party supplies evidence of such reductions in 75 days, the ISO shall pay the Responsible Interface Party that, through their Special Case Resources, caused a verified Load reduction in response to (i) an ISO request to perform due to a forecast reserve shortage (ii) an ISO declared Major Emergency State, (iii) an ISO request to perform made in response to a request for assistance for Load relief purposes or as a result of a Local Reliability Rule, or (iv) a test called by the ISO, for such Load reduction, in accordance with ISO Procedures. Subject to performance evidence and verification, in the case of a response pursuant to clauses (i), (ii), of (iii) of this subsection, Suppliers that schedule Responsible Interface Parties shall be paid the zonal Real-Time LBMP for the period of requested performance or four (4) hours, whichever is greater, in accordance with ISO Procedures; provided, however, Special Case Resource Capacity shall settle Demand Reductions, in the interval and for the capacity for which Special Case Resource Capacity has been scheduled Day-Ahead to provide Operating

Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy, as being provided by a Supplier of Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy.

In the event that a Responsible Interface Party's Minimum Payment Nomination for a Special Case Resource, for the number of hours of requested performance or the minimum four (4) hour period, whichever is greater, exceeds the LBMP revenue received, the Special Case Resource will be eligible for a Bid Production Cost Guarantee to make up the difference, in accordance with Section 4.23 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures; provided, however, the ISO shall set to zero the Minimum Payment Nomination for Special Case Resource Capacity in each interval in which such Capacity was scheduled Day-Ahead to provide Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy. Subject to performance evidence and verification, in the case of a response pursuant to clause (iv) of this subsection, payment for participation in tests called by the ISO shall be equal to the zonal Real Time LBMP for the MWh of Energy reduced within the test period.

Transmission Owners that require assistance from enrolled Local Generators larger than 100 kW and Loads capable of being interrupted upon demand for Load relief purposes or as a result of a Local Reliability Rule, shall direct their requests for assistance to the ISO for implementation consistent with the terms of this section. Within Load Zone J, participation in response to an ISO request to perform made as a result of a request for assistance from a Transmission Owner for less than the total number of Special Case Resources, for Load relief purposes or as a result of a Local Reliability Rule, in accordance with ISO Procedures, shall be voluntary and the responsiveness of the Special Case Resource shall not be taken into account for performance measurement.

5.12.11.1.1 Special Case Resource Average Coincident Load

The ISO must receive from the Responsible Interface Party that enrolls a Special Case Resource, the applicable metered Load data required to calculate an ACL for that SCR as provided below and in accordance with ISO Procedures. The ACL shall be computed using the metered Load for the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours that indicates the Load consumed by each SCR that is supplied by the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system and is exclusive of any generation produced by a Local Generator, other behind-the-meter generator, or other supply source located behind the SCR's meter, that served some of the SCR's Load.

Beginning with the Winter 2011-2012 Capability Period and thereafter, the ISO shall use the average of the highest twenty (20) one-hour peak Loads of the SCR taken from the Load data reported for the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours during the Prior Equivalent Capability Period, and taking into account the resource's reported verified Load reduction in a Transmission Owner's demand response program in hours coincident with any of these hours, to create a SCR ACL baseline. In addition, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the resource's verified Load reduction in either of the ISO's economic demand response programs (the Day Ahead Demand Response Program and the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program) in hours coincident with any of the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours will be taken into account when creating the SCR ACL. For the Day Ahead Demand Response Program, the verified Load reduction that occurred in response to a DADRP schedule shall be added to the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour for which the reduction in response to a DADRP schedule occurred. For the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program, the Load value to be used in calculating the ACL for each hour during the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours in which a non-zero Base Point Signal the ISO provides to the resource, shall be the

greater of (a) the DSASP Baseline MW value in the interval immediately preceding the first non-zero Base Point Signal in the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour and (b) the metered Load of the resource as reported by the RIP for the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour. When the non-zero Base Point Signal dispatch of a DSASP resource begins in one hour and continues into consecutive hours, and the consecutive hour is identified as being a Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, the DSASP Baseline MW value in effect at the beginning of the dispatch of the non-zero Base Point Signal shall be the MW value used for purposes of determining the applicable Load value for that Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, in accordance with the preceding sentence. The ISO will post to its website the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours for each zone ninety (90) days prior to the beginning of the Capability Period for which the ACL will be in effect.

In the SCR enrollment file uploaded by the RIP each month within the Capability Period, among other required information, the RIP shall provide the SCR's metered Load values for the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours necessary to compute the ACL for each SCR.

The exception to this requirement to report the required metered Load data for the ACL, when enrolling a SCR prior to the Summer 2014 Capability Period, is if (i) the SCR has not previously been enrolled with the ISO and (ii) never had interval metering Load data for each month in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period needed to compute the SCR's ACL. Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the exception to this requirement to report the required metered Load data for the ACL, is dependent upon one or more of the eligibility conditions for SCR enrollment with a Provisional ACL provided in Section 5.12.11.1.2 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures. For SCRs that meet the criteria to enroll with a Provisional ACL, the ISO

must receive from the RIP a Provisional ACL as provided in Section 5.12.11.1.2 of this Services Tariff and in accordance with ISO Procedures.

Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, in addition to the requirement for RIPs to report each SCR's metered Load values that occurred during the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours, in accordance with this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures during the enrollment process, any qualifying increase in a SCR's Load that will be supplied by the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system may be reported as an Incremental ACL, subject to the limitations and verification reporting requirements provided in Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff and in accordance with ISO Procedures. Incremental ACL values must be reported using the required enrollment file that may be uploaded by the RIP during each month's enrollment period. RIPs may not report Incremental ACL values for any SCRs that are enrolled in the Capability Period with a Provisional ACL.

A reduction in a SCR's Load that is supplied by the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system and meets the criteria for a SCR Change of Status must be reported as a SCR Change of Status as provided by Section 5.12.11.1.3 of this Services Tariff and in accordance with ISO Procedures.

The ACL is the basis for the upper limit of ICAP, except in circumstances when the SCR has reported a SCR Change of Status or reported an Incremental ACL pursuant to Sections 5.12.11.1.3 and 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff. The basis for the upper limit of ICAP for a SCR that has experienced a SCR Change of Status or reported an Incremental ACL shall be the Net ACL.

5.12.11.1.2 Use of a Provisional Average Coincident Load

Prior to the Summer 2014 Capability Period, as provided in Section 5.12.11.1.1 of this

Services Tariff, if a new Special Case Resource has not previously been enrolled with the ISO and never had interval billing meter data from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period, its Installed Capacity value shall be its Provisional Average Coincident Load for the Capability Period for which the new SCR is enrolled. The Provisional ACL may be applicable to a new SCR for a maximum of three (3) consecutive Capability Periods, beginning with the Capability Period in which the SCR is first enrolled.

Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, a SCR may be enrolled using a Provisional ACL in lieu of an ACL when one of the following conditions has been determined by the ISO to apply: (i) the SCR has not previously been enrolled with the ISO for the seasonal Capability Period for which the SCR enrollment with a Provisional ACL is intended, (ii) the SCR was enrolled with a Provisional ACL in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period and was required to report fewer than twenty (20) hours of metered Load verification data that correspond with the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours based on the meter installation date of the SCR, (iii) the RIP attempting to enroll the SCR with a Provisional ACL is not the same RIP that enrolled the SCR in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period and interval billing meter data for the SCR from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period is not obtainable by the enrolling RIP and not available to be provided to the enrolling RIP by the ISO. The Provisional ACL may be applicable to a SCR for a maximum of three (3) consecutive Capability Periods when enrolled with the same RIP, beginning with the Capability Period in which the SCR is first enrolled by the RIP.

A SCR enrolled in the Capability Period with a Provisional ACL may not be enrolled by another RIP for the remainder of the Capability Period and the Provisional ACL value shall apply to the resource for the entire Capability Period for which the value is established.

The Provisional ACL is the RIP's forecast of the SCR's ACL and shall be the basis for the upper limit of ICAP for which the RIP may enroll the SCR during the Capability Period.

Any SCR enrolled with a Provisional ACL shall be subject to actual in-period verification. A Verified ACL shall be calculated by the ISO using the top twenty (20) one-hour peak Loads reported for the SCR from the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours that are applicable to verify the Provisional ACL in accordance with ISO Procedures and taking into account the resource's reported verified Load reductions in a Transmission Owner's demand response program that are coincident with any of the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours. In addition, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the resource's verified Load reduction in either of the ISO's economic demand response programs (the Day Ahead Demand Response Program and the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program) in hours coincident with any of the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours will be taken into account when creating the SCR Verified ACL. For the Day Ahead Demand Response Program, the verified Load reduction that occurred in response to a DADRP schedule shall be added to the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour for which the reduction in response to a DADRP schedule occurred. For the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program, the Load value to be used in calculating the Verified ACL for each hour during the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours in which a non-zero Base Point Signal the ISO provides to the resource, shall be the greater of (a) the DSASP Baseline MW value in the interval immediately preceding the first non-zero Base Point Signal in the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour and (b) the metered Load of the resource as reported by the RIP for the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour. When the non-zero Base Point Signal dispatch of a DSASP resource begins in one hour and continues into consecutive hours, and the consecutive hour is

identified as being a Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, the DSASP Baseline MW value in effect at the beginning of the dispatch of the non-zero Base Point Signal shall be the MW value used for purposes of determining the applicable Load value for that Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, in accordance with the preceding sentence.

Following the Capability Period for which a resource with a Provisional ACL was enrolled, the RIP shall provide to the ISO the metered Load data required to compute the Verified ACL of the resource. The ISO shall compare the Provisional ACL to the Verified ACL to determine, after applying the applicable performance factor, whether the UCAP of the SCR had been oversold and whether a shortfall has occurred as provided under Section 5.14.2 of this Services Tariff. If the RIP fails to provide verification data required to compute the Verified ACL of the resource enrolled with a Provisional ACL by the deadline: (a) the Verified ACL of the resource shall be set to zero for each Capability Period in which the resource with a Provisional ACL was enrolled and verification data was not reported, and (b) the RIP may be subject to penalties in accordance with this Services Tariff.

5.12.11.1.3 Reporting a SCR Change of Load or SCR Change of Status

5.12.11.1.3.1 SCR Change of Load

The Responsible Interface Party shall report any SCR Change of Load in accordance with ISO Procedures. The RIP is required to document the SCR Change of Load and when the total Load reduction for SCRs that have a SCR Change of Load within the same Load Zone is greater than or equal to 5 MWs, the RIP shall report the SCR Change of Load for each SCR in accordance with ISO Procedures.

5.12.11.1.3.2 SCR Change of Status

The Responsible Interface Party shall report any SCR Change of Status in accordance with ISO Procedures. The ISO shall adjust the reported ACL of the SCR for a reported SCR Change of Status to the Net ACL, for all prospective months to which the SCR Change of Status is applicable. When a SCR Change of Status is reported under clause (i), (ii) or (iii) within the definition of a Qualified Change of Status Condition and the SCR has sold capacity, the SCR shall be evaluated for a potential shortfall under Section 5.14.2 of this Services Tariff. Failure by the RIP to report a SCR Change of Status shall be evaluated as a potential shortfall under Section 5.14.2 of this Service Tariff and evaluated for failure to report under Section 5.12.12.2 of this Services Tariff.

Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, SCRs that were required to perform in the first performance test in the Capability Period in accordance with ISO Procedures and that subsequently report or change a reported SCR Change of Status value after the first performance test in the Capability Period shall be required to demonstrate the performance of the resource against the Net ACL value in the second performance test in the Capability Period. The exceptions to this provision occur when a SCR's eligible Installed Capacity is set to zero throughout the period of the SCR Change of Status, when a SCR's eligible Installed Capacity is decreased by at least the same kW value as the reported SCR Change of Status, or if a SCR Change of Status is reported, and prior to the second performance test, the SCR returns to the full applicable ACL enrolled prior to the SCR Change of Status. Performance in both performance tests shall be used in calculation of the resource's performance factors and all associated performance factors, deficiencies and penalties. If the RIP fails to report the performance for a resource that was required to perform in the second performance test in the Capability Period: (a) the resource will be assigned a performance of zero (0) for the test hour, and (b) the RIP shall be

evaluated for failure to report under Section 5.12.12.2 of this Services Tariff.

5.12.11.1.4 Average Coincident Load of an SCR Aggregation

The ISO shall compute the Average Coincident Load of an SCR Aggregation each month in accordance with ISO Procedures.

5.12.11.1.5 Use of an Incremental Average Coincident Load

Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, a Responsible Interface Party may report any qualifying increase to a Special Case Resource's Average Coincident Load as Incremental Average Coincident Load in the RIP enrollment file upload and in accordance with this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

For SCRs with a total Load increase equal to or greater than twenty (20) percent and less than thirty (30) percent of the applicable ACL, the RIP may enroll the SCR with an Incremental ACL provided that the eligible Installed Capacity does not increase from the prior enrollment months within the same Capability Period and prior to enrollment with an Incremental ACL. If the SCR is enrolled with an Incremental ACL and it is the first month of the SCR's enrollment in the applicable Capability Period, the enrolled eligible Installed Capacity value shall not exceed the maximum eligible Installed Capacity of the SCR from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period. When no enrollment exists for the SCR in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period and it is the first month of the SCR's enrollment in the applicable Capability Period, the enrolled eligible Installed Capacity of the SCR shall not exceed the ACL calculated from the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours. For SCRs with a total Load increase equal to or greater than thirty (30) percent of the applicable ACL, the RIP may enroll the SCR with an Incremental ACL and an increase to the SCR's eligible Installed Capacity and is required to test as described in this section of the Service Tariff.

The ISO shall adjust the ACL of the SCR for an Incremental ACL for all months for which the Incremental ACL is reported by the RIP. For resources reporting an Incremental ACL, the Net ACL shall equal the enrolled ACL plus the reported Incremental ACL less any applicable SCR Change of Status and shall be the basis for the upper limit of ICAP for which the RIP may enroll the SCR during the Capability Period.

An Incremental ACL is a discrete change to the SCR operations that is expected to result in an increase to the Load that the SCR will consume from the NYS Transmission System and/or distribution system. It is not available to account for random fluctuations in Load, such as those caused by weather or other seasonal Load variations. Therefore, the ACL of a SCR may only be increased once per Capability Period and the amount of the increase enrolled must remain the same for all months for which the Incremental ACL is reported. A SCR enrolled in the Capability Period with an Incremental ACL may not be enrolled by another RIP for the remainder of the Capability Period. A SCR enrolled in the Capability Period with a Provisional ACL is not eligible to enroll with an Incremental ACL.

Following the Capability Period for which a SCR has been enrolled with an Incremental ACL, the RIP shall provide the hourly metered Load verification data that corresponds to the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hours identified by the ISO for all months in which an Incremental ACL value was reported for the SCR. For each month for which verification data was required to be reported, the ISO shall calculate a Monthly ACL that will be used in the calculation of a Verified ACL. The Monthly ACL shall equal the average of the SCR's top twenty (20) one-hour metered Load values that correspond with the applicable Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hours, and taking into account (i) the resource's reported verified Load reduction in a Transmission Owner's demand response program in hours coincident with any of

these hours and (ii) the resource's verified Load reduction in either of the ISO's economic demand response programs (the Day Ahead Demand Response Program and the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program) in hours coincident with any of these hours. For the Day Ahead Demand Response Program, the verified Load reduction that occurred in response to a DADRP schedule shall be added to the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hour for which the reduction in response to a DADRP schedule occurred. For the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program, the Load value to be used in calculating the Monthly ACL for each hour during the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hours in which a non-zero Base Point Signal the ISO provides to the resource, shall be the greater of (a) the DSASP Baseline MW value in the interval immediately preceding the first non-zero Base Point Signal in the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hour and (b) the metered Load of the resource as reported by the RIP for the Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hour. When the non-zero Base Point Signal dispatch of a DSASP resource begins in one hour and continues into consecutive hours, and the consecutive hour is identified as being a Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, the DSASP Baseline MW value in effect at the beginning of the dispatch of the non-zero Base Point Signal shall be the MW value used for purposes of determining the applicable Load value for that Monthly SCR Load Zone Peak Hour, in accordance with the preceding sentence. The Verified ACL shall be the average of the two (2) highest Monthly ACLs during the Capability Period in which the SCR was enrolled with an Incremental ACL within the same Capability Period.

For any month in which verification data for the Incremental ACL is required but not timely submitted to the ISO in accordance with ISO procedures, the ISO shall set the metered Load values to zero. When a Monthly ACL is set to zero, the Verified ACL will be calculated as the average of: a) the two (2) highest Monthly ACLs during the Capability Period in which the

SCR was enrolled with an Incremental ACL within the same Capability Period; plus b) the Monthly ACLs for all months in which the SCR was enrolled within the same Capability Period with an Incremental ACL in the Capability Period in which the RIP failed to provide the minimum verification data required. In addition, a RIP may be subject to a penalty for each month for which verification data was required and not reported in accordance with this Services Tariff.

For each SCR that is enrolled with an Incremental ACL, the ISO shall compare the Net ACL calculated from the resource enrollment (ACL plus Incremental ACL less any applicable SCR Change of Status) to the Verified ACL calculated for the SCR to determine if the RIP's use of an Incremental ACL may have resulted in a shortfall pursuant to Section 5.14.2.

A Special Case Resource that was required to perform in the first performance test in the Capability Period in accordance with ISO Procedures and was subsequently enrolled using an Incremental ACL and an increase in the amount of Installed Capacity that the SCR is eligible to sell, shall be required to demonstrate performance against the maximum amount of eligible Installed Capacity reported for the SCR in the second performance test in the Capability Period. Performance in this test shall be measured from the Net ACL. Performance in both performance tests shall be used in calculation of the resource's performance factor and all associated performance factors, deficiencies and penalties. If the RIP fails to report the performance for a resource that was required to perform in the second performance test in the Capability Period: (a) the resource will be assigned a performance of zero (0) for the test hour, and (b) the RIP shall be evaluated for failure to report under Section 5.12.12.2 of this Services Tariff.

5.12.11.2 Existing Municipally-Owned Generation

A municipal utility that owns existing generation in excess of its Unforced Capacity

requirement, net of NYPA-provided Capacity may, consistent with the deliverability requirements set forth in Attachment X and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, offer the excess Capacity for sale as Installed Capacity provided that it is willing to operate the generation at the ISO's request, and provided that the Energy produced is deliverable to the New York State Power System. Such a municipal utility shall not be required to comply with the requirement of Section 5.12.7 of this Tariff that an Installed Capacity Supplier bid into the Energy market or enter into Bilateral Transactions. Municipal utilities shall, however, be required to submit their typical physical operating parameters, such as their start-up times, to the ISO. This subsection is only applicable to municipally-owned generation in service or under construction as of December 31, 1999.

5.12.11.3 Energy Limited Resources

An Energy Limited Resource may, consistent with the deliverability requirements set forth in Attachment X and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, qualify as an Installed Capacity Supplier if it Bids its Installed Capacity Equivalent into the Day-Ahead Market each day and if it is able to provide the Energy equivalent of the Unforced Capacity for at least four (4) consecutive hours each day. Energy Limited Resources shall also Bid a Normal Upper Operating Limit or Emergency Upper Operating Limit, as applicable, designating their desired operating limits. Energy Limited Resources that are not scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market to operate at a level above their bid-in upper operating limit, may be scheduled in the RTC, or may be called in real-time pursuant to a manual intervention by ISO dispatchers, who will account for the fact that Energy Limited Resource may not be capable of responding.

5.12.11.4 Intermittent Power Resources

Intermittent Power Resources that depend upon wind or solar as their fuel may qualify as

Installed Capacity Suppliers, without having to comply with the daily bidding and scheduling requirements set forth in Section 5.12.7 of this Tariff, and may, consistent with the deliverability requirements set forth in Attachment X and Attachment S to the ISO OATT, claim up to their nameplate Capacity as Installed Capacity. To qualify as Installed Capacity Suppliers, such Intermittent Power Resources shall comply with the requirements of Section 5.12.1 and the outage notification requirements of 5.12.7 of this Tariff.

5.12.12 Sanctions Applicable to Installed Capacity Suppliers and Transmission Owners

Pursuant to this section, the ISO may impose financial sanctions on Installed Capacity Suppliers and Transmission Owners that fail to comply with certain provisions of this Tariff. The ISO shall notify Installed Capacity Suppliers and Transmission Owners prior to imposing any sanction and shall afford them a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that they should not be sanctioned and/or to offer mitigating reasons why they should be subject to a lesser sanction. The ISO may impose a sanction lower than the maximum amounts allowed by this section at its sole discretion. Installed Capacity Suppliers and Transmission Owners may challenge any sanction imposed by the ISO pursuant to the ISO Dispute Resolution Procedures.

Any sanctions collected by the ISO pursuant to this section will be applied to reduce the Rate Schedule 1 charge under this Tariff.

5.12.12.1 Sanctions for Failing to Provide Required Information

If (i) an Installed Capacity Supplier fails to provide the information required by Sections 5.12.1.1, 5.12.1.2, 5.12.1.3, 5.12.1.4, 5.12.1.7 or 5.12.1.8 of this Tariff in a timely fashion, or (ii) a Supplier of Unforced Capacity from External System Resources located in an External Control Area or from a Control Area System Resource that has agreed not to Curtail the Energy

associated with such Installed Capacity, or to afford it the same Curtailment priority that it affords its own Control Area Load, fails to provide the information required for certification as an Installed Capacity Supplier established in the ISO Procedures, the ISO may take the following actions: On the first day that required information is late, the ISO shall notify the Installed Capacity Supplier that required information is past due and that it reserves the right to impose financial sanctions if the information is not provided by the end of the following day. Starting on the third day that the required information is late, the ISO may impose a daily financial sanction of up to the higher of \$500 or \$5 per MW of Installed Capacity that the Generator, System Resource, or Control Area System Resource in question is capable of providing. Starting on the tenth day that the required information is late, the ISO may impose a daily financial sanction of up to the higher of \$1000 or \$10 per MW of Installed Capacity that the Generator, System Resource, or Control Area System Resource in question is capable of providing.

If an Installed Capacity Supplier fails to provide the information required by Subsection 5.12.1.5 of this Tariff in a timely fashion, the ISO may take the following actions: On the first calendar day that required information is late, the ISO shall notify the Installed Capacity Supplier that required information is past due and that it reserves the right to impose financial sanctions if the information is not provided by the end of that first calendar day. Starting on the second calendar day that the required information is late, the ISO may impose a daily financial sanction up to the higher of \$500 or \$5 per MW of Installed Capacity that the Generator, System Resource, or Control Area System Resource in question is capable of providing.

If a TO fails to provide the information required by Subsection 5.11.3 of this Tariff in a timely fashion, the ISO may take the following actions: On the first day that required information is late, the ISO shall notify the TO that required information is past due and that it

reserves the right to impose financial sanctions if the information is not provided by the end of the following day. Starting on the third day that the required information is late, the ISO may impose a daily financial sanction up to \$5,000 a day. Starting on the tenth day that required information is late, the ISO may impose a daily financial sanction up to \$10,000.

5.12.12.2 Sanctions for Failing to Comply with Scheduling, Bidding, and Notification Requirements

On any day in which an Installed Capacity Supplier fails to comply with the scheduling, bidding, or notification requirements of Sections 5.12.1.6 or 5.12.1.10, or with Section 5.12.7 of this Tariff, or in which a Supplier of Installed Capacity from External System Resources or Control Area System Resources located in an External Control Area that has agreed not to Curtail the Energy associated with such Installed Capacity, or to afford it the same Curtailment priority that it affords its own Control Area Load, fails to comply with scheduling, bidding, or notification requirements for certification as an Installed Capacity Supplier established in the ISO Procedures, the ISO may impose a financial sanction up to the product of a deficiency charge (pro-rated on a daily basis) and the maximum number of MWs that the Installed Capacity Supplier failed to schedule or Bid in any hour in that day provided, however, that no financial sanction shall apply to any Installed Capacity Supplier who demonstrates that the Energy it schedules, bids, or declares to be unavailable on any day is not less than the Installed Capacity that it supplies for that day rounded down to the nearest whole MW. The deficiency charge may be up to one and one-half times the applicable Market-Clearing Price of Unforced Capacity determined in the ICAP Spot Market Auction corresponding to where the Installed Capacity Supplier's capacity cleared, and for each month in which the Installed Capacity Supplier is determined not to have complied with the foregoing requirements.

In addition, if an Installed Capacity Supplier fails to comply with the scheduling, bidding,

or notification requirements of Sections 5.12.1.6 or 5.12.1.10, or with Section 5.12.7 of this Tariff, or if an Installed Capacity Supplier of Unforced Capacity from External System Resources or from a Control Area System Resource located in an External Control Area that has agreed not to curtail the Energy associated with such Unforced Capacity, or to afford it the same curtailment priority that it affords its own Control Area Load, fails to comply with the scheduling, bidding, or notification requirements for certification as an Installed Capacity Supplier established in the ISO Procedures during an hour in which the ISO curtails Transactions associated with NYCA Installed Capacity Suppliers, the ISO may impose an additional financial sanction equal to the product of the number of MWs the Installed Capacity Supplier failed to schedule during that hour and the corresponding Real-Time LBMP at the applicable Proxy Generator Bus.

If the Installed Capacity Supplier is a Responsible Interface Party that enrolled a SCR with an Incremental ACL in accordance with this Services Tariff, and also reported an increase to the Installed Capacity the SCR has eligible to sell after the first performance test in the Capability Period, the ISO may impose an additional financial sanction due to the failure of the RIP to report the required performance of the SCR against the Net ACL value in the second performance test in the Capability Period. This sanction shall be the value of the reported increase in the eligible Installed Capacity associated with the SCR that was sold by the RIP in each month of the Capability Period, during which the reported increase was in effect, multiplied by up to one and one-half times the applicable Market-Clearing Price of Unforced Capacity determined in the ICAP Spot Market Auction for each such month.

If the Installed Capacity Supplier is a Responsible Interface Party, and the Average Coincident Load of the Special Case Resource has been decreased after the first performance test

in the Capability Period, due to a SCR Change of Status in accordance with this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures, the ISO may impose an additional financial sanction resulting from the failure of the RIP to report the required performance of the SCR against the Net ACL value of the SCR when the SCR was required to perform in the second performance test in the Capability Period in accordance with Section 5.12.11.1.3.2 of this Services Tariff. This sanction shall be the value of the Unforced Capacity equivalent of the SCR Change of Status MW reported for the SCR during the months for which the SCR was enrolled with a SCR Change of Status and was required to demonstrate in the second performance test as specified in Section 5.12.11.1.3.2 of this Services Tariff, multiplied by up to one and one-half times the applicable Market-Clearing Price of Unforced Capacity determined in the ICAP Spot Market Auction for each such month.

If a RIP fails to provide the information required by Section 5.12.11.1.3 of this Services Tariff in accordance with the ISO Procedures for reporting a Qualified Change of Status Condition, and the ISO determines that a SCR Change of Status occurred within a Capability Period, the ISO may impose a financial sanction equal to the difference, if positive, between the enrolled ACL and the maximum one hour metered Load for the month multiplied by up to one-half times the applicable Market-Clearing Price of Unforced Capacity determined in the ICAP Spot Market Auction for each month the Installed Capacity Supplier is deemed to have a shortfall in addition to the corresponding shortfall penalty as provided in Section 5.14.2.

For each month in which a RIP fails to report required verification data and the applicable ACL value is set to zero in accordance with Section 5.12.11 of this Services Tariff, the ISO shall have the right to recover any energy payments made to the RIP for performance of the SCR by reducing other payments or other lawful means.

5.18 Generator Outages and Generator Obligations While in These Outages

This Section 5.18 shall apply to a Generator in any outage state that started on or after the effective date of this Section 5.18.

A Market Participant with a Generator in the NYCA that is in any outage state shall report this status to the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures.

5.18.1 Forced Outages and Commenced Repair Determinations

5.18.1.1 A Market Participant with a Generator in a Forced Outage shall keep the ISO informed as to progress of its Generator's repairs pursuant to ISO Procedures. A Market Participant may keep its Generator in a Forced Outage beyond the last day of the month which contains the 180th day of its Forced Outage only if it has Commenced Repair of its Generator. A Market Participant that anticipates its Generator will not be able to return to the Energy market before the last day of the month which contains the 180th day of its Forced Outage and which desires to remain eligible to be in the Installed Capacity market beyond the 180th day shall provide a Repair Plan to the ISO by the 120th day of the Forced Outage.

5.18.1.2 A Repair Plan shall include a work plan, with milestones, or set of necessary actions, and shall provide the time it is expected to take to complete each task and describe the repair of the Generator's equipment related to electric production, fuel or station power supply or transmission interconnection, as appropriate, that was either affected by the Forced Outage or otherwise makes the unit available for the Energy market. The Repair Plan's milestones shall include, in appropriate circumstances: damage assessments, engineering assessments,

initial cost estimates, purchase orders, inspection reports, initial safety assessments, hazardous material abatement plans, and labor mobilization plans.

The Repair Plan shall include the date the Market Participant expects the Generator to be repaired and available for the Energy market (return date) which return date: i) shall be reasonable, ii) may be provided as a good faith estimate, and iii) shall be updated to the extent new information becomes available. The return date or good faith estimate of a return date that a Market Participant provides for its Generator shall be reasonable if it is comparable to the return date that would be included in a Credible Repair Plan pursuant to Section 5.18.1.4 of this Services Tariff.

5.18.1.3 A Market Participant has Commenced Repair of its Generator if it: i) has decided to pursue the repair of its Generator, and based on the ISO's technical/engineering evaluation, ii) has a Repair Plan for the Generator that is consistent with a Credible Repair Plan, and iii) has made appropriate progress in pursuing the repair of its Generator when measured against the milestones of a Credible Repair Plan.

5.18.1.4 For purposes of the determinations required by Section 5.18.1.3(ii) and (iii), and 5.18.1.6 of this Services Tariff, a Credible Repair Plan is the Repair Plan that would be expected from a supplier: i) with a generating facility that is reasonably the same as or similar to the type and vintage of the Generator; ii) intending to return its generating facility to service. A Credible Repair Plan for a Generator that suffered a Forced Outage is a Repair Plan that would also be expected from a supplier with a generating facility that suffered a forced outage that

was reasonably the same as or comparable to the Forced Outage suffered by the Generator and which forced outage occurred under the same, or reasonably similar, circumstances as the Generator's. A Credible Repair Plan for a Generator in a Mothball Outage is a Repair Plan that would also be expected from a supplier pursuing a repair to its generating facility which repair is reasonably the same as or comparable to the repair being pursued by the Generator.

5.18.1.5 The determination that a Market Participant has Commenced Repair of its Generator in a Forced Outage shall be made by the ISO by the 160th day of the Forced Outage. If the Market Participant provides updated information after the 120th day of the Forced Outage and before the 180th day of its Generator's Forced Outage, the ISO will, as applicable, take such information into consideration to make its determination or it will update its previously issued determination to the extent practicable.

The determination that a Market Participant has Commenced Repair of its Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, which Market Participant has been determined by the ISO to have one or more Exceptional Circumstances that delay the acquisition of necessary data for an audit and review for economic justification pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.2 of this Services Tariff, shall be made by the ISO as soon as practicable following receipt of necessary data.

The determination that a Market Participant has Commenced Repair of its Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage or Mothball Outage, which Market Participant is seeking to toll expiration of its outage and CRIS rights pursuant to Sections 5.18.2.3.2 or 5.18.3.3.2 of this Services Tariff, will be made

by the ISO as soon as practicable following receipt of the necessary data.

5.18.1.6 If a Market Participant has not Commenced Repair of its Generator by the last day of the month which contains the 180th day of the Forced Outage, the Generator's Forced Outage shall expire on the last day of the month which contains the 180th day of the Forced Outage. The Forced Outage of a Generator that Commenced Repair but ceased or unreasonably delayed the Generator's repair shall terminate on the last day of the month containing the date that the Market Participant ceased or unreasonably delayed the repair. The ISO will determine a Market Participant has unreasonably delayed the repair of its Generator if such delay would not have been included in a Credible Repair Plan from a supplier experiencing the situation which caused the Market Participant to delay the repair of its Generator.

5.18.1.7 Upon the expiration or termination of a Generator's Forced Outage, the Generator shall be in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage unless the Generator has been Retired by the Market Participant.

5.18.2 ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage

5.18.2.1 A Market Participant may voluntarily reclassify its Generator from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage only if the Generator has been in a Forced Outage for at least sixty (60) days. A Generator that has been voluntarily reclassified from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall begin its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage on the first day of the month following the month in which it was voluntarily reclassified to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage.

A Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage as a result of the expiration or termination of its Forced Outage pursuant to Section 5.18.1.6 of this Services Tariff, shall begin its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage on the day following the day the Generator's Forced Outage expired or terminated.

A Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage as a result of substantial actions that have been taken, such as dismantling or disabling essential equipment, which actions are inconsistent with an intention to operate the Generator in the Energy market shall begin its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage on the day following the day such actions began.

5.18.2.2 A Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage is not eligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market and shall automatically cease to qualify to participate in the Installed Capacity market beginning with the first day of its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage. The Generator shall no longer be ineligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market, by virtue of its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, as of the first day the Generator returns to operation and offers its Energy into the Day-Ahead Market without declaring an outage. The month for which the Generator will first be eligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market will be based on the date the Generator returns to operation and offers its Energy into the Day-Ahead Market without declaring an outage and ISO Procedures.

5.18.2.3 ICAP Ineligible Force Outage Expiration

5.18.2.3.1 Except as provided in Section 5.18.2.3.2, a Generator's ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall expire if: i) its CRIS rights have expired; or ii) it did not have

CRIS rights and has been in the ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage for 36 consecutive months. A Generator shall be Retired if its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage expires.

5.18.2.3.2 If a Market Participant with a Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage has Commenced Repair prior to when the ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage would expire pursuant to Section 5.18.2.3.1 and has provided a reasonable return date as that term is described in Section 5.18.1.2 of this Services Tariff that occurs after such expiration date, then the outage and the Generator's CRIS rights will be tolled until, and the ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage will expire on, the earlier of:

- i) 120 days from when the outage would have expired under Section 5.18.2.3.1; or
- ii) an ISO determination that the Market Participant has ceased or unreasonably delayed the repair of its Generator. The ISO will determine if a Market Participant has unreasonably delayed the repair of its Generator if such delay would not have been included in a Credible Repair Plan from a supplier experiencing the situation which caused the Market Participant to delay the repair of its Generator. The tolling of CRIS rights occurs under this Section 5.18.2.3.2 notwithstanding the three year period in which deactivated facilities may maintain CRIS rights pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT; provided, however, the expiration period for transfers of CRIS rights provided in Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT shall not be tolled. A Market Participant seeking to toll its outage and CRIS rights pursuant to this Section 5.18.2.3.2 must submit a Repair Plan no later than 60 days prior to when the ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage would expire under Section 5.18.2.3.1.

5.18.2.4 A Market Participant with a Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage that is notified by a Transmission Owner or the ISO that the return to service of its Generator could address a reliability issue shall provide an updated good faith estimate of the Generator's return date. A Market Participant with a Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage is subject to the provisions of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff unless it timely returns its Generator to service as the term "timely return" is described in Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff. A Market Participant with a Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall provide temporary use of its Generator's interconnection point in accordance with Section 5.18.5 of this Services Tariff when a transmission solution using the Generator's interconnection point has been selected as either the Gap Solution or to resolve a reliability issue arising on a non-New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility during its outage. The Transmission Owner shall provide that power to the station remains available notwithstanding its temporary use of the Generator's interconnection point.

5.18.3 Mothball Outage

5.18.3.1 A Generator in a Mothball Outage is not eligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market and shall automatically cease to qualify to participate in the Installed Capacity market beginning with the date the Generator begins its Mothball Outage. The Generator shall no longer be ineligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market, by virtue of its Mothball Outage, as of the first day the Generator returns to operation and offers its Energy into the Day-Ahead Market without declaring an outage. The month for which the Generator will first be

eligible to participate in the Installed Capacity market will be based on the date the Generator returns to operation and offers its Energy into the Day-Ahead Market without declaring an outage and ISO Procedures.

5.18.3.2 No later than 60 days before starting the Mothball Outage of its Generator, a Market Participant shall notify the ISO whether its Generator will be physically able to return within 180 days to resolve a reliability issue or it has good cause for an alternate period of time, stated in days, to return its Generator to service to resolve a reliability issue. The Market Participant shall establish good cause, to the satisfaction of the ISO, by providing empirical evidence demonstrating the need for the alternate period of time to return its Generator to service to resolve a reliability issue. The number of days within which a Generator in a Mothball Outage can be returned to service to resolve a reliability issue will be shared with the applicable Transmission Owner(s).

5.18.3.3 Mothball Outage Expiration

5.18.3.3.1 Except as provided in Section 5.18.3.3.2, a Generator's Mothball Outage shall expire if: i) its CRIS rights have expired; or ii) it did not have CRIS rights and has been in the Mothball Outage for 36 consecutive months. A Generator shall be Retired if its Mothball Outage expires.

5.18.3.3.2 If a Market Participant with a Generator in a Mothball Outage has Commenced Repair prior to when the Mothball Outage would expire pursuant to Section 5.18.3.3.1 and has provided a reasonable return date as that term is described in Section 5.18.1.2 of this Services Tariff that occurs after such expiration date, then the outage and the Generator's CRIS rights will be tolled

until, and the Mothball Outage will expire on, the earlier of: i) 120 days from when the outage would have expired under Section 5.18.3.3.1; or ii) an ISO determination that the Market Participant has ceased or unreasonably delayed the repair of its Generator. The ISO will determine if a Market Participant has unreasonably delayed the repair of its Generator if such delay would not have been included in a Credible Repair Plan from a supplier experiencing the situation which caused the Market Participant to delay the repair of its Generator. The tolling of CRIS rights occurs under this Section 5.18.3.3.2 notwithstanding the three year period in which deactivated facilities may maintain CRIS rights pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT; provided, however, the expiration period for transfers of CRIS rights provided in Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT shall not be tolled. A Market Participant seeking to toll its outage and CRIS rights pursuant to this Section 5.18.3.3.2 must submit a Repair Plan no later than 60 days prior to when the Mothball Outage would expire under Section 5.18.3.3.1.

5.18.3.4 A Market Participant with a Generator in a Mothball Outage is subject to the provisions of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff unless it timely returns its Generator to service as the term ‘timely return’ is described in Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff. A Market Participant with a Generator in a Mothball Outage shall provide temporary use of its Generator’s interconnection point, in accordance with Section 5.18.5 of this Services Tariff, when a transmission solution using the Generator’s interconnection point has been selected as either the Gap Solution or to resolve a reliability issue on a non-New York State Bulk

Power Transmission Facility arising during the Generator's outage. The Transmission Owner shall provide that power to the station remains available notwithstanding its temporary use of the Generator's interconnection point.

5.18.4 Return to Service of Generators in a Mothball Outage or an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage to Resolve a Reliability Issue

5.18.4.1 Following: i) notification to a Market Participant that the return to service of its Generator in a Mothball Outage or an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage for a specified minimum time period has been selected as either a Gap Solution or to resolve a reliability issue on a non-New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility arising during the Generator's outage; ii) negotiations with the applicable Transmission Owner to effectuate such return; and iii) an order establishing compensation for such return from an applicable regulatory agency ("Compensation Order"), the Market Participant shall timely return the Generator to service, as the term "timely return" is defined in Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff, or be subject to the provisions of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff.

5.18.4.2 A Market Participant's return to service of its Generator in a Mothball Outage to resolve a reliability issue shall be deemed to be a timely return, for purposes of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff, if such return to service was i) within 180 days from the date of the Compensation Order, ii) within the alternate period of time following the date of the Compensation Order pursuant to Section 5.18.3.2, or iii) by such other date agreed to by the parties.

A Market Participant's return to service of its Generator in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage to resolve a reliability issue shall be deemed to be a

timely return, for purposes of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff, if it is returned to service following the date of the Compensation Order; provided, however, the Market Participant will not be required to return the Generator to service before its estimated return date unless otherwise agreed.

5.18.4.2.1 If the Generator provided the Transmission Owner with access to its interconnection point and is available for a timely return, and the Transmission Owner is unable to reconnect the Generator within the timeframes provided for a timely return to service, pursuant to Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff, the provisions of Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff shall not apply.

5.18.4.3 A Market Participant that fails to timely return a Generator to service, as the term “timely return” is defined in Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff, and except as provided in Section 5.18.4.2.1, which then seeks to return its Generator to service before the expiration of the Generator’s Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall be obligated to pay costs incurred by the Transmission Owner to install a reliability solution at the Generator’s interconnection point, which costs the Transmission Owner will communicate to the Generator as soon as they are reasonably known, if: i) the Transmission Owner installed the reliability solution at the Generator’s interconnection point because the Generator did not make a timely return; and ii) the costs to install such reliability solution would have been avoided had the unit made a timely return. If the Transmission Owner can accommodate both the reliability solution and the reconnection of the Generator at no cost or at a cost the Market Participant agrees to pay, then the Market Participant shall not be required to pay

costs incurred by the Transmission Owner to install a reliability solution at the Generator's interconnection point under this Section 5.18.4.3 of the Services Tariff. The Transmission Owner shall mitigate the costs incurred in installing a reliability solution by, among other efforts, finding other uses for the equipment procured to provide the reliability solution at the Generator's interconnection point.

5.18.5 Temporary Use of Interconnection Point to Resolve a Reliability Issue

5.18.5.1 A Market Participant shall provide a Transmission Owner with temporary use of the interconnection point of its Generator in a Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage when a transmission solution using the Generator's interconnection point has been selected as either the Gap Solution or to resolve a reliability issue arising on a non-New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility during its outage.

5.18.5.2 A Market Participant that provided temporary use of the interconnection point of its Generator in a Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage pursuant to Section 5.18.5.1 of this Services Tariff shall be permitted to reconnect its Generator to the transmission system by submitting to the ISO a Notice of Intent to Return that provides the date it intends to return to service which submission shall be provided no later than six months before the expiration of its outage, unless otherwise agreed. A Market Participant that submitted a Notice of Intent to Return and that was not requested to return its Generator to service to resolve a reliability issue pursuant to Section 5.18.4.1 of this Services Tariff during its immediately previous Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced

Outage, shall be permitted to reconnect at no cost. A Market Participant that submitted a Notice of Intent to Return, which was requested to return its Generator to service to resolve a reliability issue and has not timely returned as provided in Section 5.18.4.2 of this Services Tariff, shall provide for payment of any costs incurred pursuant to Section 5.18.4.3 of this Services Tariff.

The Transmission Owner shall reconnect the Generator on or before the indicated return date using efforts that are timely, consistent with Good Utility Practice and that are otherwise substantially equivalent to those the Transmission Owner would use for its own purposes. The Transmission Owner shall report periodically to the ISO and the Generator on the progress of reconnecting such Generator and shall advise the ISO and the Generator promptly if it expects it will not be able to complete the reconnection of the Generator before its indicated return date.

If the Generator returning to service pursuant to this Section 5.18.5.2 of the Services Tariff is available to return but the Transmission Owner is unable to reconnect the Generator before its outage expires, the outage expiration, and expiration of its CRIS rights, where applicable, will be tolled until the date the Transmission Owner reconnects the Generator notwithstanding the three year period in which deactivated facilities may maintain CRIS rights pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT; provided, however, the expiration period for transfers of CRIS rights provided in Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT shall not be tolled.

23.2 Conduct Warranting Mitigation

23.2.1 Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to this Attachment H:

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Affiliated Entity**” shall mean, with respect to a person or Entity:

- i) all persons or Entities that directly or indirectly control such person or Entity;
- ii) all persons or Entities that are directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control with such person or Entity, and (1) are authorized under ISO Procedures to participate in a market for Capacity administered by the ISO, or (2) possess, directly or indirectly, an ownership, voting or equivalent interest of ten percent or more in a Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier;
- iii) all persons or Entities that provide services to such person or Entity, or for which such person or Entity provides services, if such services relate to the determination or submission of offers for Unforced Capacity in a market administered by the ISO; or
- iv) all persons or Entities with which such person or Entity has any form of agreement under which such person or Entity has retained or has conferred rights of Control of Unforced Capacity.

In the foregoing definition, “**control**” means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management or policies of a person or Entity, and shall be rebuttably presumed from an ownership, voting or equivalent interest of ten percent or more.

Catastrophic Failure: shall mean a Forced Outage initially suffered by a Generator which would have reasonably required a repair time of at least 270 days, from the date of the event resulting in the Forced Outage, had it, or a comparable Forced Outage been suffered at a generating facility that is reasonably the same as or similar to the Generator’s, the owner of which is intending to return it to service. Repair time includes the reasonable number of days for initial clean up, safety inspections, engineering assessment; damage assessment, cost estimates; site prep and clean up, equipment orders, and actual repair, provided the foregoing are necessitated by the Catastrophic Failure. The determination that a Generator has suffered a Catastrophic Failure shall be based on a technical/engineering evaluation, shall be made by the ISO, and may be made at any time following the event that caused the Forced Outage provided that adequate information is provided to the ISO to support such determination.

“**Commenced Construction**” shall mean (a) all of the following site preparation work is completed: ingress and egress routes exist; the site on which the project will be located is cleared and graded; there is power service to the site; footings are prepared; and foundations have been poured consistent with purchased equipment specifications and project design; or (b) the following financial commitments have been made: (i) (A) an engineering, procurement, and

construction contract (“EPC”) has been executed by all parties and is effective; or (B) contracts (collectively, “EPC Equivalents”) for all of the following have been executed by all parties and is effective: (1) project engineering, (2) procurement of all major equipment, and (3) construction of the project, and (ii) the cumulative payments made by the developer under the EPC or EPC Equivalents to the counterparties to those respective agreements is equal to at least thirty (30) percent of the total costs of the EPC or EPC Equivalents.

“Constrained Area” shall mean: (a) the In-City area, including any areas subject to transmission constraints within the In-City area that give rise to significant locational market power; and (b) any other area in the New York Control Area that has been identified by the ISO as subject to transmission constraints that give rise to significant locational market power, and that has been approved by the Commission for designation as a Constrained Area.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“Control”** with respect to Unforced Capacity shall mean the ability to determine the quantity or price of offers to supply Unforced Capacity from a Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier submitted into an ICAP Spot Market Auction.

“Developer” shall have the meaning specified in the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

“Electric Facility” shall mean a Generator or an electric transmission facility.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“Entity”** shall mean a corporation, partnership, limited liability corporation or partnership, firm, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization or other form of legal or juridical organization or entity.

Exceptional Circumstances: shall mean one or more unavoidable circumstances, as determined by the ISO, that individually or collectively render as unavailable the data necessary for the ISO to perform an audit and review of a Market Party, pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2 of this Services Tariff. Exceptional Circumstances may include, but are not limited to: the inaccessibility of the physical facility; the inaccessibility of necessary documentation or other data; and the unavailability of information regarding the regulatory obligations with which the Market Party will be required to comply in order to return its Generator to service which regulatory obligations are not yet known but which will be made known by the applicable regulatory authority under existing laws and regulations provided that none of the above described circumstances are the result of delay or inaction by the Market Party. The magnitude of the repair cost, alone, shall not be an Exceptional Circumstance.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“Going-Forward Costs”** shall mean: either (a) the costs, including but not limited to mandatory capital expenditures necessary to comply with federal or state environmental, safety or reliability requirements that must be met in order to supply Installed Capacity, net of anticipated energy and ancillary services revenues, as determined by the ISO as specified in Section 23.4.5.3, for each of the following instances, as applicable, of supplying Installed Capacity that could be avoided if an Installed Capacity Supplier otherwise capable of supplying Installed Capacity were either (1) to cease supplying Installed Capacity and Energy for a period of one year or more while retaining the ability to re-

enter such markets, or (2) to retire permanently from supplying Installed Capacity and Energy; or (b) the opportunity costs of foregone sales outside of a Mitigated Capacity Zone, net of costs that would have been incurred as a result of the foregone sale if it had taken place.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Indicative Mitigation Net CONE**” shall mean the capacity price calculated by the NYISO for informational purposes only if there is not an effective ICAP Demand Curve and the Commission (i) has accepted an ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone that will become effective when the Mitigated Capacity Zone is first effective, in which case, the Indicative Mitigation Net CONE shall be the capacity price on such ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone corresponding to the average amount of excess capacity above the Indicative NCZ Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement, as applicable, expressed as a percentage of that requirement that formed the basis for the ICAP Demand Curve accepted by the Commission; or, (ii) has not accepted an ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone, but the ISO has filed an ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone pursuant to Services Tariff Section 5.14.1.2.11, in which case the Indicative Mitigation Net CONE shall be the capacity price on such ICAP Demand Curve corresponding to the average amount of excess capacity above the Indicative NCZ Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement, expressed as a percentage of that requirement, that formed the basis for such ICAP Demand Curve.

“**Initial Decision Period**” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment S of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

“**Interconnection Customer**” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment Z of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

“**Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement**” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment X of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

“**Market Monitoring Unit**” shall have the same meaning in these Mitigation Measures as it has in Attachment O.

“**Market Party**” shall mean any person or entity that is a buyer or a seller in, or that makes bids or offers to buy or sell in, or that schedules or seeks to schedule Transactions with the ISO in or affecting any of the ISO Administered Markets, or any combination of the foregoing.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Mitigated UCAP**” shall mean one or more megawatts of Unforced Capacity that are subject to Control by a Market Party that has been identified by the ISO as a Pivotal Supplier.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Mitigation Net CONE**” shall mean the capacity price on the currently effective ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone corresponding to the average amount of excess capacity above the Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity requirement, expressed as a percentage of that requirement, that formed the basis for the ICAP Demand Curve approved by the Commission.

“**NCZ Examined Project**” shall mean any Generator or UDR project that is not exempt pursuant to 23.4.5.7.7 and either (i) is in a Class Year on the date the Commission accepts the

first ICAP Demand Curve to apply to a Mitigated Capacity Zone, (ii) meets the criteria specified in 23.4.5.7.3(II), or (iii) meets the criteria specified in 23.4.5.7.3(III) but the time period therein has passed on the date the Commission accepts the first ICAP Demand Curve. An NCZ Examined Project may be at any phase of development or in operation or an Installed Capacity Supplier.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Net CONE**” shall mean the localized levelized embedded costs of a peaking unit in a Mitigated Capacity Zone, net of the likely projected annual Energy and Ancillary Services revenues of such unit, as determined in connection with establishing the Demand Curve for a Mitigated Capacity Zone pursuant to Section 5.14.1.2 of the Services Tariff, or as escalated as specified in Section 23.4.5.7 of Attachment H.

“**New Capacity**” shall mean a new Generator, a substantial addition to the capacity of an existing Generator, or the reactivation of all or a portion of a Generator that has been out of service for five years or more that commences commercial service after the effective date of this definition.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Offer Floor**” for a Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier that is not a Special Case Resource shall mean the lesser of a numerical value equal to 75% of the Mitigation Net CONE translated into a seasonally adjusted monthly UCAP value, or a numerical value determined as specified in Section 23.4.5.7.3, translated into a seasonally adjusted monthly UCAP value using an appropriate class outage rate, or for a Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Special Case Resource shall mean a numerical value determined as specified in Section 23.4.5.7.5.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Pivotal Supplier**” shall mean (i) for the New York City Locality, a Market Party that, together with any of its Affiliated Entities, (a) Controls 500 MW or more of Unforced Capacity, and (b) Controls Unforced Capacity some portion of which is necessary to meet the New York City Locality Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement in an ICAP Spot Market Auction; (ii) for the G-J Locality, a Market Party that, together with any of its Affiliated Entities, (a) Controls 650 MW or more of Unforced Capacity; and (b) Controls Unforced Capacity some portion of which is necessary to meet the G-J Locality Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement in an ICAP Spot Market Auction; and (iii) for each Mitigated Capacity Zone except the New York City Locality and the G-J Locality, if any, a Market Party that Controls at least the quantity of MW of Unforced Capacity specified for the Mitigated Capacity Zone and accepted by the Commission.

“**Project Cost Allocation**” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment S of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, “**Responsible Market Party**” shall mean the Market Party that is authorized, in accordance with ISO Procedures, to submit offers in an ICAP Spot Market Auction to sell Unforced Capacity from a specified Installed Capacity Supplier.

“Revised Project Cost Allocation” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment S of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

“Subsequent Decision Period” shall have the meaning specified in Attachment S of the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“Surplus Capacity”** shall mean the amount of Installed Capacity, in MW, available in a Mitigated Capacity Zone in excess of the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement for such Mitigated Capacity Zone.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“UCAP Offer Reference Level”** shall mean a dollar value equal to the projected clearing price for each ICAP Spot Market Auction determined by the ISO on the basis of the applicable ICAP Demand Curve and the total quantity of Unforced Capacity from all Installed Capacity Suppliers in a Mitigated Capacity Zone for the period covered by the applicable ICAP Spot Market Auction.

For purposes of Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, **“Unit Net CONE”** shall mean localized levelized embedded costs of a specified Installed Capacity Supplier, including interconnection costs, and for an Installed Capacity Supplier located outside a Mitigated Capacity Zone including embedded costs of transmission service, in either case net of likely projected annual Energy and Ancillary Services revenues, as determined by the ISO, translated into a seasonally adjusted monthly UCAP value using an appropriate class outage rate.

23.2.2 Conduct Subject to Mitigation

Mitigation Measures may be applied: (i) to the bidding, scheduling or operation of an “Electric Facility”; or (ii) as specified in Section 23.2.4.2.

23.2.3 Conditions for the Imposition of Mitigation Measures

23.2.3.1 To achieve the foregoing purpose and objectives, Mitigation Measures should only be imposed to remedy conduct that would substantially distort or impair the competitiveness of any of the ISO Administered Markets.

Accordingly, the ISO shall seek to impose Mitigation Measures only to remedy conduct that:

23.2.3.1.1 is significantly inconsistent with competitive conduct; and

23.2.3.1.2 would result in a material change in one or more prices in an ISO Administered Market or production cost guarantee payments (“guarantee payments”) to a Market Party.

23.2.3.2 In general, the ISO shall consider a Market Party's or its Affiliates' conduct to be inconsistent with competitive conduct if the conduct would not be in the economic interest of the Market Party or its Affiliates in the absence of market power. The categories of conduct that are inconsistent with competitive conduct include, but may not be limited to, the three categories of conduct specified in Section 23.2.4 below.

23.2.4 Categories of Conduct that May Warrant Mitigation

23.2.4.1 The following categories of conduct, whether by a single firm or by multiple firms acting in concert, may cause a material effect on prices or guarantee payments in an ISO Administered Market if exercised from a position of market power. Accordingly, the ISO shall monitor the ISO Administered Markets for the following categories of conduct, and shall impose appropriate Mitigation Measures if such conduct is detected and the other applicable conditions for the imposition of Mitigation Measures are met:

23.2.4.1.1 Physical withholding of an Electric Facility, that is, not offering to sell or schedule the output of or services provided by an Electric Facility capable of serving an ISO Administered Market. Such withholding may include, but not be limited to, (i) falsely declaring that an Electric Facility has been forced out of service or otherwise become unavailable, (ii) refusing to offer Bids or schedules for an Electric Facility when such conduct would not be in the economic interest

of the Market Party or its Affiliates in the absence of market power; (iii); making an unjustifiable change to one or more operating parameters of a Generator that reduces its ability to provide Energy or Ancillary Services or (iv) operating a Generator in real-time at a lower output level than the Generator would have been expected to produce had the Generator followed the ISO's dispatch instructions, in a manner that is not attributable to the Generator's verifiable physical operating capabilities and that would not be in the economic interest of the Market Party or its Affiliates in the absence of market power.

For purposes of this Section and Section 23.4.3.2, the term "unjustifiable change" shall mean a change in an Electric Facility's operating parameters that is: (a) not attributable to the Electric Facility's verifiable physical operating capabilities, and (b) is not a rational competitive response to economic factors other than market power.

23.2.4.1.2 Economic withholding of an Electric Facility, that is, submitting Bids for an Electric Facility that are unjustifiably high so that (i) the Electric Facility is not or will not be dispatched or scheduled, or (ii) the Bids will set a market clearing price.

23.2.4.1.3 Uneconomic production from an Electric Facility, that is, increasing the output of an Electric Facility to levels that would otherwise be uneconomic in order to cause, and obtain benefits from, a transmission constraint.

23.2.4.2 Mitigation Measures may also be imposed, subject to FERC's approval, to mitigate the market effects of a rule, standard, procedure or design feature of an ISO Administered Market that allows a Market Party or its Affiliate to manipulate

market prices or otherwise impair the efficient operation of that market, pending the revision of such rule, standard, procedure or design feature to preclude such manipulation of prices or impairment of efficiency.

23.2.4.3 Taking advantage of opportunities to sell at a higher price or buy at a lower price in a market other than an ISO Administered Market shall not be deemed a form of withholding or otherwise inconsistent with competitive conduct.

23.2.4.4 The ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor the ISO Administered Markets for other categories of conduct, whether by a single firm or by multiple firms acting in concert, that have material effects on prices or guarantee payments in an ISO Administered Market. The ISO shall: (i) seek to amend the foregoing list as may be appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and requirements for amending the Plan, to include any such conduct that would substantially distort or impair the competitiveness of any of the ISO Administered Markets; and (ii) seek such other authorization to mitigate the effects of such conduct from the FERC as may be appropriate. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.2 of Attachment O.

23.4 Mitigation Measures

23.4.1 Purpose and Terms

If conduct is detected that meets the criteria specified in Section 23.3, the appropriate mitigation measure described in this Section shall be applied by the ISO. The conduct specified in Sections 23.3.1.1 to 23.3.1.3 shall be remedied by (1) the prospective application of a default bid measure, or (2) the application of a default bid to correct guarantee payments, as further described in Section 23.4.2.2.4, below. If a Market Party or its Affiliates engage in physical withholding by providing the ISO false information regarding the derating or outage of an Electric Facility or does not operate a Generator in conformance with ISO dispatch instructions such that the prospective application of a default bid is not feasible, or if otherwise appropriate to deter either physical or economic withholding, the ISO shall apply the sanction described in Section 23.4.3.

Terms with initial capitalization not defined in Section 23.4 shall have the meaning set forth in the Open Access Transmission Tariff.

23.4.2 Default Bid

23.4.2.1 Purpose

A default bid shall be designed to cause a Market Party to Bid as if it faced workable competition during a period when (i) the Market Party does not face workable competition, and (b) has responded to such condition by engaging in the physical or economic withholding of an Electric Facility. In designing and implementing default bids, the ISO shall seek to avoid causing an Electric Facility to Bid below its marginal cost.

23.4.2.2 Implementation

23.4.2.2.1 If the criteria contained in Section 23.3 are met, the ISO may substitute a default bid or bid parameter for a Bid or bid parameter submitted for an Electric Facility. The default bid or bid parameter shall establish a maximum or minimum value for one or more components of the submitted Bid or Bid parameters, equal to a reference level for that component determined as specified in Section 23.3.1.4.

23.4.2.2.2 An Electric Facility subject to a default bid shall be paid the LBMP or other market clearing price applicable to the output from the facility. Accordingly, a default bid shall not limit the price that a facility may receive unless the default bid determines the LBMP or other market clearing price applicable to that facility.

23.4.2.2.3 If an Electric Facility is mitigated using the automated mitigation procedures described in Section 23.3.2.2.3 of these mitigation measures to a default bid for an Incremental Energy Bid other than a default bid determined as specified in Section 23.3.1.4, the Electric Facility shall receive an additional payment for each interval in which such mitigation occurs equal to the product of: (i) the amount of Energy in that interval scheduled or dispatched to which the incorrect default bid was applied; (ii) the difference between (a) the lesser of the applicable unmitigated bid and a default bid determined in accordance with Section 23.3.1.4, and (b) the applicable LBMP or other relevant market price in each such interval, if (a) greater than (b), or zero otherwise; and (iii) the length of that interval.

If an Electric Facility is mitigated to a default bid for a Start-Up Bid or a Minimum Generation Bid other than a default bid determined as specified in Section 23.3.1.4 of these Mitigation Measures, or if an Electric Facility is mitigated to a default bid for an Incremental Energy Bid other than a default bid determined as specified in Section 23.3.1.4 of these Mitigation Measures based on mitigation procedures other than the automated mitigation procedures described in Section 23.3.2.2.3 of these Mitigation Measures, then the ISO shall determine if the Bids would have failed the relevant conduct test(s) if correctly determined default bids had been used. The ISO shall then restore any original (as-submitted) Bid(s) that would not have failed the relevant conduct test(s) if correctly determined default bids had been used, and use the restored Bid(s) to determine a settlement. Otherwise, the ISO shall use the Generator's correct or corrected default bid(s) to determine a settlement.

23.4.2.2.4 Except as may be specifically authorized by the Commission:

23.4.2.2.4.1 The ISO shall not use a default bid to determine revised market clearing prices for periods prior to the imposition of the default bid.

23.4.2.2.4.2 The ISO shall only be permitted to apply default bids to determine revised real-time guarantee payments to a Market Party in accordance with the provisions of Section 23.3.3.3 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.2.2.5 Automated implementation of default bid mitigation measures shall be subject to the following requirements.

- 23.4.2.2.5.1 Automated mitigation measures shall not be applied if the price effects of the measures would cause the average day-ahead energy price in the mitigated locations or zones to rise over the entire day.
- 23.4.2.2.5.2 Automated mitigation measures as specified in Section 23.3.2.2.3 shall be applied to Minimum Generation Bids and start-up costs Bids meeting the applicable conduct and impact tests. When mitigation of Minimum Generation Bids is warranted, mitigation shall be imposed from the first hour in which the impact test is met to the last hour in which the impact test is met, or for the duration of the mitigated Generator's minimum run time, whichever is longer.
- 23.4.2.2.5.3 The posting of the Day-Ahead schedule may be delayed if necessary for the completion of automated mitigation procedures.
- 23.4.2.2.5.4 Bids not mitigated under automated procedures shall remain subject to mitigation by other procedures specified herein as may be appropriate.
- 23.4.2.2.5.5 The role of automated mitigation measures in the determination of Day-Ahead market clearing prices is described in Section 17.1.3 of Attachment B of the ISO Services Tariff.
- 23.4.2.2.6 A Real-Time automated mitigation measure shall remain in effect for the duration of any hour in which there is an RTC interval for which such mitigation is deemed warranted.
- 23.4.2.2.7 A default bid shall not be imposed on a Generator that is not in the New York Control Area and that is electrically interconnected with another Control Area.

23.4.3 Sanctions

23.4.3.1 Types of Sanctions

The ISO may impose financial penalties on a Market Party in amounts determined as specified below.

23.4.3.2 Imposition

The ISO shall impose financial penalties as provided in this Section 23.4.3, if the ISO determines in accordance with the thresholds and other standards specified in this Attachment H that: (i) a Market Party has engaged in physical withholding, including providing the ISO false information regarding the derating or outage of an Electric Facility; or (ii) a Market Party or its Affiliates have failed to follow the ISOs dispatch instructions in real-time, resulting in a different output level than would have been expected had the Market Party's or the Affiliate's generation followed the ISO's dispatch instructions, and such conduct has caused a material increase in one or more prices or guarantee payments in an ISO Administered Market; or (iii) a Market Party has made unjustifiable changes to one or more operating parameters of a Generator that reduce its ability to provide Energy or Ancillary Services; or (iv) a Load Serving Entity has been subjected to a Penalty Level payment in accordance with Section 23.4.4 below; or (v) a Market Party has submitted inaccurate fuel type or fuel price information that is used by the ISO in the development of a Generator's reference level, where the inaccurate reference level that is developed, in turn, directly or indirectly impacts guarantee payments or market clearing prices paid to the Market Party; or (vi) the opportunity to submit Incremental Energy Bids into the real-time market that exceed Incremental Energy Bids made in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, has been revoked for a Market Party's Generator pursuant to Sections 23.4.7.2 and 23.4.7.3 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.3.3 Base Penalty Amount

23.4.3.3.1 Except for financial penalties determined pursuant to Sections 23.4.3.3.2, 23.4.3.3.3, and 23.4.3.3.4 below, financial penalties shall be determined by the product of the Base Penalty Amount, as specified below, times the appropriate multiplier specified in Section 23.4.3.4:

MW meeting the standards for mitigation during Mitigated Hours * Penalty market-clearing price.

23.4.3.3.1.1 For purposes of determining a Base Penalty Amount, the term “Mitigated Hours” shall mean: (i) for a Day-Ahead Market, the hours in which MW were withheld; (ii) for a Real-Time Market, the hours in the calendar day in which MW were withheld; and (iii) for load Bids, the hours giving rise to Penalty Level payments.

23.4.3.3.1.2 For purposes of determining a Base Penalty Amount, the term “Penalty market-clearing price” shall mean: (i) for a withholding seller, the LBMP or other market-clearing price at the generator bus of the withheld resource (or in the relevant Load Zone, if a clearing price is not calculated at the generator bus); and (ii) for a Load Serving Entity, its zonal LBMP.

23.4.3.3.2 The financial penalty for failure to follow ISOs dispatch instructions in real-time, resulting in real-time operation at a different output level than would have been expected had the Market Party’s or the Affiliate’s generation followed the ISO’s dispatch instructions, if the conduct violates the thresholds set forth in Sections 23.3.1.1.1.2, or 23.3.1.3.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures, and if a Market Party or its Affiliates, or at least one Generator, is determined to have had

impact in accordance with Section 23.3.2.1 of these Mitigation Measures, shall be:

One and a half times the estimated additional real time LBMP and Ancillary Services revenues earned by the Generator, or Market Party and its Affiliates, meeting the standards for impact during intervals in which MW were not provided or were overproduced.

23.4.3.3.3 If inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information was submitted by or for a Market Party, and the reference level that the ISO developed based on that inaccurate information impacted guarantee payments or market clearing prices paid to the Market Party in a manner that violates the thresholds specified in this Section 23.4.3.3.3, then, following consultation with the Market Party regarding the appropriate fuel type and/or fuel price, the ISO shall apply the penalty set forth below, unless: (i) the Market Party shows that the information was submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 4.1.9 of the ISO Services Tariff (Incremental Cost Recovery for Units Responding to Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5), or (ii) the total penalty calculated for a particular Day-Ahead or Real-Time Market day is less than \$5,000, in which case the ISO will not apply a penalty.

23.4.3.3.3.1 Day-Ahead Conduct and Market Impact Tests

23.4.3.3.3.1.1 Day-Ahead Conduct Test

Using the higher of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for the submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel

price information, test the Bids to determine if they violate the relevant conduct threshold in accordance with the appropriate provision(s) of Section 23.3.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.3.3.3.1.2 Day-Ahead Impact Test

Using the higher of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for the submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information, test the Bids for both LBMP and guarantee payment impact in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Section 23.3.2.1 of these Mitigation measures.

23.4.3.3.3.1.3 Day-Ahead Reliability Commitments in a Constrained Area Consistent with Section 23.5.2 of these Mitigation Measures, the conduct and impact thresholds for In-City Generators committed in the Day-Ahead Market for local reliability shall each be zero.

23.4.3.3.3.2 Real-Time Conduct and Market Impact Tests

23.4.3.3.3.2.1 Real-Time Conduct Test

Using the higher of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for the submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information, test the Bids to determine if they violate the relevant conduct threshold in accordance with the appropriate provision(s) of Section 23.3.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures

23.4.3.3.3.2.2 Real-Time LBMP Impact Test

The Market Party's Bids for a Generator will be treated as having a Real-Time Market LBMP impact if the higher of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for a Market Party's submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information, is less than or equal to the real-time LBMP at the PTID that represents the Generator's location, and the Generator's reference level that was actually used to test the Bid for LBMP impact in the Real-Time Market for that hour was greater than or equal to the LBMP at the Generator's location.

23.4.3.3.3.2.3 Real-Time Guarantee Payment Impact Test

Using the greater of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for the submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information, test the Bids for guarantee payment impact in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Section 23.3.2.1 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.3.3.3.3 Day-Ahead Market Penalty Calculation

If the results of the Day-Ahead Market impact test indicate that the Market Party's Bid had either LBMP or guarantee payment impact then the ISO shall charge the Market Party a penalty, calculated for each penalized day, for each of its Generators, for each hour of the day, as follows:

$$\text{Daily Penalty} = \max \left[(\text{Multiplier} * [\sum_g \blacktriangle \text{Day-Ahead BPCG payment}_g] + (\text{Multiplier}) \sum_h \sum_g ([\text{Market Party MWh}_{gh}] \times [\blacktriangle \text{Day Ahead LBMP@PTID}_{gh}]) + \max [\sum_h \text{TCC Revenue Calc for Market Party}_h, 0]), 0 \right]$$

Where:

g = an index running across all the Market Party's Generators

h = for purposes of this Section 23.4.3.3.3, h is an index running across all hours of the day

Multiplier = a factor of 1.0 or 1.5. The ISO shall use a 1.0 Multiplier if the Market Party has not been penalized for inaccurately reporting fuel type or fuel price information in the Day-Ahead Market over the 6 months prior to the market-day for which the penalty is being calculated. In all other cases the ISO shall use a 1.5 Multiplier.

▲ Day-Ahead BPCG payment $_g$ = the change in the Day-Ahead Market guarantee payment that the Market Party receives for Generator g determined when the ISO performs the Day Ahead Market guarantee payment impact test in accordance with Section 23.3.2.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures

Market Party MWh $_{gh}$ = the MWh of Energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market for Generator g in hour h

▲ Day Ahead LBMP@PTID $_{gh}$ = the change in the Day-Ahead Market LBMP for hour h at the location of Generator g , as determined when the ISO performs the relevant Day Ahead Market LBMP impact test in accordance with Section 23.3.2.1.1 or 23.3.2.1.3 of these Mitigation Measures

TCC Revenue Calc for Market Party $_h$ = the change in TCC Revenues that the Market Party receives for hour h , determined when the ISO performs the relevant Day Ahead Market LBMP impact test

23.4.3.3.3.4 Real-Time Market Penalty Calculation

If the results of either of the Real-Time Market impact tests indicate that the Incremental Energy Bid submitted for a Market Party's Generator had either LBMP or guarantee payment impact then the ISO shall charge the Market Party a penalty, calculated for each penalized day, for each of its Generators, for each hour of the day, as follows:

$$\text{Daily Penalty} = \text{Max} [(\text{Multiplier} * \sum_g [\text{▲ simplified guarantee payment}_g]) + \sum_h \sum_g (\text{Multiplier} * [\text{original reference level}_{gh} - \text{updated reference level}_{gh}]) * \text{max} [\text{MWh DAM}_{gh}, \text{MWh RT}_{gh}, \text{Market Party MWh}_{gh}, 0], 0]$$

Where

g = an index running across all the Market Party's Generators

h = an index running across all hours of the day in which inaccurate fuel type or fuel price information was supplied for any of the Market Party's Generators; provided that one of the Bids in that hour " h " for at least one of the Market Party's Generators must have had a Real Time Market LBMP or guarantee payment impact in accordance with Sections 23.4.3.3.3.2.2 or 23.4.3.3.3.2.3 of these Mitigation Measures

Multiplier = a factor of 1.0 or 1.5. The ISO shall use a 1.0 Multiplier if the Market Party has not been penalized for inaccurately reporting fuel type or fuel price information in the Real-Time Market over the 6 months prior to the market-day for which the penalty is being calculated. In all other cases the ISO shall use a 1.5 Multiplier.

Updated reference level_{gh} = greater of a revised reference level calculated using the actual fuel costs of Generator g in hour h , or the reference level that would

have been in place for the Generator in hour h, but for the Market Party's submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information

Original reference level_{gh} = the reference level for Generator g in hour h actually used in the Real-Time Market to perform conduct and impact testing of the Market Party's Bids

MWh DAM_{gh} = the MWh that Generator g was scheduled to produce in the Day-Ahead Market in hour h

MWh RT_{gh} = the MWh that Generator g was scheduled to produce in the Real-Time Market in hour h

Market Party MWh_{gh} = MWh produced by Market Party's Generator g that was scheduled to produce energy in hour h in the Real-Time Market

▲ simplified guarantee payment_g = the change in the Real-Time Market guarantee payment that the Market Party receives for Generator g, determined when the ISO performs a simplified Bid Production Cost guarantee payment impact test using the threshold specified in Section 23.3.2.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures. The simplified guarantee payment shall be based upon actual Real-Time Bids, actual Real-Time Generator LBMPs, and reference levels that are the greater of (a) a revised reference level calculated using the Generator's actual fuel costs, or (b) the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator but for the submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information

23.4.3.3.4 If the opportunity to submit Incremental Energy Bids into the real-time market that exceed Incremental Energy Bids made in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, has been

revoked on a Market Party's Generator pursuant to Sections 23.4.7.2 and 23.4.7.3 of these Mitigation Measures, then the following virtual market penalty may be imposed on the Market Party:

Virtual market penalty = (Virtual Load MWs) * (Amount by which the hourly integrated real-time LBMP exceeds the day-ahead LBMP applicable to the Virtual Load MWs)

WHERE:

Virtual Load MWs are the scheduled MWs of Virtual Load Bid by the Market Party in the hour for which an increased real-time Bid for the Market Party's Generator failed the test specified in Section 23.4.7.2 of these Mitigation Measures; and

LBMP is the LBMP at which the Virtual Load MWs settled in the Day-Ahead and real-time Markets.

23.4.3.3.5 Real-Time LBMPs shall not be revised as a result of the imposition of a financial obligation as specified in this Section 23.4.3.3, except as may be specifically authorized by the Commission.

23.4.3.4 Multipliers

The Base Penalty Amount specified in Section 23.4.3.3.1 shall be subject to the following multipliers:

23.4.3.4.1 For the first instance of a type of conduct by a Market Party meeting the standards for mitigation, the multiplier shall be one (1).

- 23.4.3.4.2 For the second instance within the current or the two immediately previous capability periods of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be one (1),
- 23.4.3.4.3 For the third instance within the current or the two immediately previous capability periods of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be two (2),
- 23.4.3.4.4 For the fourth or any additional instance within the current or immediately previous capability period of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be three (3).

23.4.3.5 Dispute Resolution

- 23.4.3.5.1 Parties with of disputes arising from or relating to the imposition of a sanction under this Section 23.4.3 may utilize the dispute resolution provisions of the ISO Services Tariff. The scope of any such proceeding shall include resolution of any dispute as to legitimate justifications, under applicable legal, regulatory or policy standards, for any conduct that is asserted to warrant a penalty. Any or all of the issues in any such proceeding may be resolved by agreement of the parties.
- 23.4.3.5.2 Payment of a financial penalty may be withheld pending conclusion of any arbitration or other alternate dispute resolution proceeding instituted pursuant to the preceding paragraph and any petition to FERC for review under the Federal Power Act of the determination in such dispute resolution proceeding; provided, however, that interest at the ISO's average cost of borrowing shall be payable on any part of the penalty that is withheld, and that is determined to be payable at the

conclusion of the dispute resolution/FERC review process from the date of the infraction giving rise to the penalty to the date of payment. The exclusive remedy for the inappropriate imposition of a financial penalty, to the exclusion of any claim for damages or any other form of relief, shall be a determination that a penalty should not have been imposed, and a refund with interest of paid amounts of a penalty determined to have been improperly imposed, as may be determined in the applicable dispute resolution proceedings.

23.4.3.5.3 This Section 23.4.3 shall not be deemed to provide any right to damages or any other form of relief that would otherwise be barred by Section 30.11 of Attachment O or Section 23.6 of this Attachment H.

23.4.3.5.4 This Section 23.4.3 shall not restrict the right of any party to make such filing with the Commission as may otherwise be appropriate under the Federal Power Act.

23.4.3.6 Disposition of Penalty Funds

Except as specified in Section 23.4.4.3.2, amounts collected as a result of the imposition of financial penalties shall be credited against costs collectable under Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO Services Tariff.

23.4.4 Load Bid Measure

23.4.4.1 Purpose

As initially implemented, the ISO market rules allow loads to choose to purchase power in either the Day-Ahead Market or in the Real-Time Market, but provide other Market Parties less flexibility in opting to sell their output in the Real-Time Market. As a result of this and other design features, certain bidding practices may cause Day-Ahead LBMPs not to achieve the

degree of convergence with Real-Time LBMPs that would be expected in a workably competitive market. A temporary mitigation measure is specified below as an interim remedy if conditions warrant action by the ISO until such time as the ISO develops and implements an effective long-term remedy, if needed. These measures shall only be imposed if persistent unscheduled load causes operational problems, including but not limited to an inability to meet unscheduled load with available resources. The ISO shall post a description of any such operational problem on its web site.

23.4.4.2 Implementation

23.4.4.2.1 Day-Ahead LBMPs and Real-Time LBMPs in each load zone shall be monitored to determine whether there is a persistent hourly deviation between them in any zone that would not be expected in a workably competitive market. Monitoring of Day-Ahead and real-time LBMPs shall include examination of the following two metrics (along with any additional monitoring tools and procedures that the ISO determines to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Section 23.4.4):

- (1) The ISO shall compute a rolling average of the hourly deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. The hourly deviation shall be measured as: $(\text{zonal LBMP}_{\text{real time}} - \text{zonal LBMP}_{\text{day ahead}})$. Each observation of the rolling-average time series shall be a simple average of all the hourly deviations over the previous four weeks, or such other averaging period determined by the ISO to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Section 23.4.4.
- (2) The ISO shall also compute the rolling average *percentage* deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. This percentage deviation

shall be calculated by dividing the rolling-average hourly deviation (defined in Section 23.4.4.2.1 (1) above) by the rolling-average level of Day-Ahead zonal LBMP over the same time period, using the averaging period(s) described in Section 23.4.4.2.1 (1), above.

23.4.4.2.2 The ISO shall also estimate and monitor the average percentage of each Load Serving Entity's load scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, using a methodology intended to identify a sustained pattern of under-bidding as accurately as the ISO deems practicable. The average percentage will be computed over a specified time period determined by the ISO to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this mitigation measure.

23.4.4.2.3 If the ISO determines that (i) the relationship between zonal LBMPs in a zone in the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market is not what would be expected under conditions of workable competition, (ii) one or more Load Serving Entities have been meeting a substantial portion of their loads with purchases in the Real-Time Market, and (iii) that this practice has contributed to an unwarranted divergence of LBMP between the two markets, then the following mitigation measure may be imposed. Any such measure shall be rescinded upon a determination by the ISO that any one or more of the foregoing conditions is not met.

23.4.4.3 Description of the Measure

23.4.4.3.1 The ISO may require a Load Serving Entity engaging in the purchasing practice described above to purchase or schedule all of its expected power requirements in the Day-Ahead Market. A Load Serving Entity subject to this

requirement may purchase up to a specified portion of its actual load requirements (the “Allowance Level”) in the Real-Time Market without penalty, as determined by the ISO to be appropriate in recognition of the uncertainty of load forecasting.

23.4.4.3.2 Effective with the imposition of the foregoing requirement, all purchases in the Real-Time Market in excess of this Allowance Level (the “Penalty Level”) shall be settled at a specified premium over the applicable zone LBMP. Revenues from such premiums, if any, shall be rebated on a *pro rata* basis to the Market Parties that scheduled energy for delivery to load within New York in the Day-Ahead Market for the day in which the revenues were collected.

23.4.4.3.3 The Allowance Level and the Penalty Level shall be established by the ISO at levels deemed effective and appropriate to mitigate the market effects described in this Section 23.4.4. In addition, the Penalty Level payments shall be waived in any hour in which the Allowance Level is exceeded because of unexpected system conditions.

23.4.5 Installed Capacity Market Mitigation Measures

23.4.5.1 If and to the extent that sufficient installed capacity is not under a contractual obligation to be available to serve load in New York and if physical or economic withholding of installed capacity would be likely to result in a material change in the price for installed capacity in all or some portion of New York, the ISO, in consideration of the comments of the Market Parties and other interested parties, shall amend this Attachment H, in accordance with the procedures and requirements for amending the Plan, to implement appropriate mitigation measures for installed capacity markets.

23.4.5.2 Offers to sell Mitigated UCAP in an ICAP Spot Market Auction shall not be higher than the higher of (a) the UCAP Offer Reference Level for the applicable ICAP Spot Market Auction, or (b) the Going-Forward Costs of the Installed Capacity Supplier supplying the Mitigated UCAP. Where an Installed Capacity Supplier is a Pivotal Supplier in some, but not all, Mitigated Capacity Zones in which it has Resources, such Installed Capacity Supplier's offer to sell Mitigated UCAP in any ICAP Spot Market Auction for any Resource for which it is a Pivotal Supplier shall not be higher than the higher of (a) the lowest of the UCAP Offer Reference Levels for each Mitigated Capacity Zone in which such Installed Capacity Supplier has Resources; or (b) if an Offer for a Resource has an applicable Going-Forward Cost, such Going-Forward Cost.

23.4.5.3 An Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs for an ICAP Spot Market Auction shall be determined upon the request of the Responsible Market Party for that Installed Capacity Supplier. The Going-Forward Costs shall be determined by the ISO after consultation with the Responsible Market Party, provided such consultation is requested by the Responsible Market Party not later than 50 business days prior to the deadline for offers to sell Unforced Capacity in such auction, and provided such request is supported by a submission showing the Installed Capacity Supplier's relevant costs in accordance with specifications provided by the ISO. Such submission shall show (1) the nature, amount and determination of any claimed Going-Forward Cost, and (2) that the cost would be avoided if the Installed Capacity Supplier is taken out of service or retired, as applicable. If the foregoing requirements are met, the ISO shall determine the

level of the Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs and shall seasonally adjust such costs not later than 7 days prior to the deadline for submitting offers to sell Unforced Capacity in such auction. A Responsible Market Party shall request an updated determination of an Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs not less often than annually, in the absence of which request the Installed Capacity Supplier's offer cap shall revert to the UCAP Offer Reference Level. An updated determination of Going-Forward Costs may be undertaken by the ISO at any time on its own initiative after consulting with the Responsible Market Party. Any redetermination of an Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs shall conform to the consultation and determination schedule specified in this paragraph. The costs that an Installed Capacity Supplier would avoid as a result of retiring should only be included in its Going-Forward Costs if the owner or operator of that Installed Capacity Supplier actually plans to mothball or retire it if the Installed Capacity revenues it receives are not sufficient to cover those costs.

23.4.5.4 Mitigated UCAP shall be offered in each ICAP Spot Market Auction in accordance with Section 5.14.1.1 of the ISO Services Tariff and applicable ISO procedures, unless it has been exported to an External Control Area or sold to meet Installed Capacity requirements outside the Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the ICAP Supplier is a Pivotal Supplier is located in a transaction that does not constitute physical withholding under the standards specified below.

23.4.5.4.1 An export to an External Control Area or sale to meet an Installed Capacity requirement outside the Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the ICAP

Supplier is a Pivotal Supplier is located of Mitigated UCAP (either of the foregoing being referred to as “External Sale UCAP”) may be subject to audit and review by the ISO to assess whether such action constituted physical withholding of UCAP from a Mitigated Capacity Zone. External Sale UCAP shall be deemed to have been physically withheld on the basis of a comparison of the net revenues from UCAP sales that would have been earned by the sale in a Mitigated Capacity Zone of External Sale UCAP. The comparison shall be made for the period for which Installed Capacity is committed (the “Comparison Period”) in each of the shortest term organized capacity markets (the “External Reconfiguration Markets”) for the area and during the period in which the Mitigated UCAP was exported or sold. External Sale ICAP shall be deemed to have been withheld from a Mitigated Capacity Zone if: (1) the Responsible Market Party for the External Sale UCAP could have made all or a portion of the External Sale UCAP available to be offered in the Mitigated Capacity Zone by buying out of its external capacity obligation through participation in an External Reconfiguration Market; and (2) the net revenues over the Comparison Period from sale in the Mitigated Capacity Zone of the External Sale UCAP that could have been made available for sale in that Locality would have been greater by 15% or more, provided that the net revenues were at least \$2.00/kilowatt-month more than the net UCAP revenues from that portion of the External Sale UCAP over the Comparison Period.

23.4.5.4.2 If Mitigated UCAP is not offered or sold as specified above, the Responsible Market Party for such Installed Capacity Supplier shall pay the ISO

an amount equal to the product of (A) 1.5 times the difference between the Market-Clearing Price for the Mitigated Capacity Zone in the ICAP Spot Market Auction with and without the inclusion of the Mitigated UCAP and (B) the total of (1) the amount of Mitigated UCAP not offered or sold as specified above, and (2) all other megawatts of Unforced Capacity in the Mitigated Capacity Zone under common Control with such Mitigated UCAP. If the failure to offer was associated with the same period as the sale of External Sale UCAP, and the failure caused or contributed to an increase in UCAP prices in the Mitigated Capacity Zone of 15 percent or more, provided such increase is at least \$2.500/kilowatt-month, the Responsible Market Party for such Installed Capacity Supplier shall be required to pay to the ISO an amount equal to 1.5 times the lesser of (A) the difference between the average Market-Clearing Price for the Mitigated Capacity Zone in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the relevant Comparison Period with and without the inclusion of the External Sale UCAP in those auctions, or (B) the difference between such average price and the clearing price in the External Reconfiguration Market for the relevant Comparison Period, times the total of (1) the amount of Mitigated UCAP not offered or sold as specified above, and (2) all other megawatts of Unforced Capacity in the Mitigated Capacity Zone under common Control with such Mitigated UCAP. The ISO will distribute any amounts recovered in accordance with the foregoing provisions among the LSEs serving Loads in regions affected by the withholding in accordance with ISO Procedures.

23.4.5.4.3 Reasonably in advance of the deadline for submitting offers in an External Reconfiguration Market the Responsible Market Party for External Sale UCAP may request the ISO to provide a projection of ICAP Spot Auction clearing prices for the Mitigated Capacity Zone over the Comparison Period for the External Reconfiguration Market. Such requests, and the ISO's response, shall be made in accordance with the deadlines specified in ISO Procedures. Prior to completing its projection of ICAP Spot Auction clearing prices for the Mitigated Capacity Zone over the Comparison Period for the External Reconfiguration Market, the ISO shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit regarding such price projection. The Responsible Market Party shall be exempt from a physical withholding penalty as specified in Section 23.4.5.4.2, below, if at the time of the deadline for submitting offers in an External Reconfiguration Market its offers, if accepted, would reasonably be expected to produce net revenues from External UCAP Sales that would exceed the net revenues that would have been realized from sale of the External UCAP Sales capacity in the Mitigated Capacity Zone at the ICAP Spot Auction prices projected by the ISO. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.8 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.5 Control of Unforced Capacity shall be rebuttably presumed from (i) ownership of an Installed Capacity Supplier, or (ii) status as the Responsible Market Party for an Installed Capacity Supplier, but may also be determined on the basis of other evidence. For purposes of determining if a Responsible Market Party is a Pivotal Supplier in a Mitigated Capacity Zone except the G-J Locality,

the presumption of Control of Unforced Capacity can be rebutted by: (1) the sale of Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity Supplier in a Capability Period Auction or a Monthly Auction, or (2) demonstrating to the reasonable satisfaction of the ISO that the ability to determine the price and quantity of offers to supply Unforced Capacity has been conveyed to a person or entity that is not an Affiliated Entity without limitation or condition. For purposes of determining if a Responsible Market Party is a Pivotal Supplier in the G-J Locality, the presumption of Control of Unforced Capacity can be rebutted by demonstrating to the reasonable satisfaction of the ISO that the ability to determine the price and quantity of offers to supply Unforced Capacity has been conveyed to a person or entity that is not an Affiliated Entity without limitation or condition, but cannot be rebutted by the sale of Unforced Capacity in a Capability Period or Monthly Auction. For any Mitigated Capacity Zone, if the presumption has not been rebutted, and if two or more Market Parties each have rights or obligations with respect to Unforced Capacity from an Installed Capacity Supplier that could reasonably be anticipated to affect the quantity or price of Unforced Capacity transactions in an ICAP Spot Market Auction, the ISO may attribute Control of the affected MW of Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity Supplier to each such Market Party. Prior to reaching its decision regarding whether the presumption of control of Unforced Capacity has been rebutted, the ISO shall provide its preliminary determination to the Market Monitoring Unit for review and comment. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are

addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.9 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.6 Audit, Review, and Penalties for Physical Withholding to Increase Market-Clearing Prices

23.4.5.6.1 Audit and Review of Proposals or Decisions to Remove or Derate Installed Capacity from a Mitigated Capacity Zone

Any proposal or decision by a Market Participant to retire or otherwise remove an Installed Capacity Supplier from a Mitigated Capacity Zone Unforced Capacity market, or to derate the amount of Installed Capacity available from such supplier, may be subject to audit and review by the ISO if the ISO determines that such action could reasonably be expected to affect Market-Clearing Prices in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for a Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the Resource(s) that is the subject of the proposal or decision is located, subsequent to such action; provided, however, no audit and review shall be necessary if the Installed Capacity Supplier is a Generator that is being retired or removed from a Mitigated Capacity Zone as the result of a Forced Outage that began on or after the effective date of the amendments to this Section 23.4.5.6.1 that was determined by the ISO to be a Catastrophic Failure. Such an audit or review shall assess whether the proposal or decision has a legitimate economic justification or is based on an effort to withhold Installed Capacity physically in order to affect prices. The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.10 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.6.2 Audit and Review of the Reclassification of a Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone From a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage

This Section 23.4.5.6.2 shall apply to a Market Party whose Installed Capacity Supplier is a Generator that began a Forced Outage on or after the effective date of this Section 23.4.5.6.2.

23.4.5.6.2.1 Any reclassification of an Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage by a Market Party or otherwise, pursuant to the terms of Section 5.18.2.1 of this Services Tariff, may be subject to audit and review by the ISO if the ISO determines that such reclassification could reasonably be expected to affect the Market-Clearing Price in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for a Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the Generator(s) that is the subject of the reclassification is located, subsequent to such action; provided, however, if the Market Party's Generator experienced the Forced Outage as a result of a Catastrophic Failure, the reclassification of a Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall not be subject to audit and review pursuant to this Section 23.4.5.6.2.

The audit and review pursuant to the above paragraph shall assess whether the reclassification of the Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage had a legitimate economic justification or is based on an effort to withhold Installed Capacity physically in order to affect prices.

The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment. The responsibilities of the

Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.10 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.6.2.2 The audit and review pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.1 shall be deferred by the ISO beyond the time period established in ISO Procedures for the audit and review of a reclassification of a Generator from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage if the Generator was in a Forced Outage for at least 180 days before the reclassification and one or more Exceptional Circumstances delayed the acquisition of data necessary for the ISO's audit and review.

The ISO shall conduct the audit and review after its receipt of data that it determines is necessary for the audit and review; provided, however, if, at the time the ISO acquires the necessary data, the Market Party has Commenced Repair of the Generator, or the Generator is determined by the ISO to have had a Catastrophic Failure, the Market Party shall not be subject to an audit and review pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.1 of this Services Tariff. A Generator that Commenced Repair while in an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage but that ceased or unreasonably delayed that repair shall be subject to audit and review by the ISO pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.1 of this Services Tariff.

The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.10 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.6.2.3 The audit and review of the removal of a Generator from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, and the determinations of Catastrophic

Failure and Exceptional Circumstances, will be pursuant to specific timelines established in ISO Procedures.

23.4.5.6.3 Penalties for Withholding Installed Capacity Physically In Order To Affect Prices

If the ISO determines that either: i) pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.1, the proposal or decision by a Market Party to retire or otherwise remove an Installed Capacity Supplier from a Mitigated Capacity Zone, or to de-rate the amount of Installed Capacity available from such supplier, or ii) pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2, the ISO determines that the reclassification of an Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Generator from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage constitutes physical withholding, and would increase the Market-Clearing Price in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for a Mitigated Capacity Zone by five percent or more, provided such increase is at least \$.50/kilowatt-month, for each such violation of the above requirements the Market Party shall be assessed an amount equal to the product of (A) 1.5 times the difference between the Market Clearing Price for the Mitigated Capacity Zone in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions with and without the inclusion of the withheld UCAP in those auctions, and (B) the total of (1) the number of megawatts withheld in the month and (2) all other megawatts of Installed Capacity in the Mitigated Capacity Zone under common Control with such withheld megawatts in the month. The requirement to pay such amounts shall continue until the Market Party demonstrates that the removal from service, retirement, or de-rate, as described in Section 23.4.5.6.1, or reclassification as described in Section 23.4.5.6.2 is justified by economic considerations other than the effect of such action on Market-Clearing Prices in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the Mitigated Capacity Zone. The ISO will distribute any amount recovered in accordance with the foregoing provisions among the LSEs serving Loads in

the Mitigated Capacity Zone(s) wherein the Market-Clearing Price was affected for the month corresponding to the penalty accordance with ISO Procedures.

23.4.5.7 Unless exempt as specified below, offers to supply Unforced Capacity from a Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier: (i) shall equal or exceed the applicable Offer Floor; and (ii) can only be offered in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions. The Offer Floor shall apply to offers for Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity Supplier, if it is not a Special Case Resource, starting with the Capability Period for which the Installed Capacity Supplier first offers to supply UCAP; provided, however, that portion of a resource's UCAP (rounded down to the nearest tenth of a MW) that has cleared for any twelve, not-necessarily-consecutive, months shall cease to be subject to the Offer Floor requirement. Offer Floors shall be adjusted annually using the inflation rate component of the escalation factor of the relevant effective ICAP Demand Curves that have been accepted by the Commission

23.4.5.7.1 Unforced Capacity from an Installed Capacity Supplier that is subject to an Offer Floor may not be used to satisfy any LSE Unforced Capacity Obligation for Mitigated Capacity Zone Load unless such Unforced Capacity is obtained through participation in an ICAP Spot Market Auction.

23.4.5.7.2 An Installed Capacity Supplier, in a Mitigated Capacity Zone for which the Commission has accepted an ICAP Demand Curve, shall be exempt from an Offer Floor if: (a) the price that is equal to the (x) average of the ICAP Spot Market Auction price for each month in the two Capability Periods, beginning with the Summer Capability Period commencing three years from the start of the

year of the Class Year (the “Starting Capability Period”) is projected by the ISO to be higher, with the inclusion of the Installed Capacity Supplier, than (y) the highest Offer Floor based on the Mitigation Net CONE that would be applicable to such supplier in the same two (2) Capability Periods (utilized to compute (x)), or (b) the price that is equal to the average of the ICAP Spot Market Auction prices in the six Capability Periods beginning with the Starting Capability Period is projected by the ISO to be higher, with the inclusion of the Installed Capacity Supplier, than the reasonably anticipated Unit Net CONE of the Installed Capacity Supplier. For purposes of the determinations pursuant to (a) and (b) of this section, the ISO shall identify Unit Net CONE and the price on the ICAP Demand Curve projected for a future Mitigation Study Period consistent with Section 23.4.5.7.4.

23.4.5.7.2.1 Promptly after Commission acceptance of the first ICAP Demand Curve to apply to a Mitigated Capacity Zone, the ISO shall make an exemption and Offer Floor determination for any NCZ Examined Project that is in a completed Class Year and has received CRIS, unless exempt pursuant to section 23.4.5.7.6 or 23.4.5.7.7.

23.4.5.7.2.2 The ISO shall make an “Indicative Buyer-Side Mitigation Exemption Determination” for any NCZ Examined Project if (i) the Commission has accepted an ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone that will become effective when the Mitigated Capacity Zone is first effective, or (ii) if the Commission has not accepted the first ICAP Demand Curve to apply specifically to the Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the NCZ Examined Project is located,

provided the ISO has filed an ICAP Demand Curve pursuant to Services Tariff Section 5.14.1.2.11. The Indicative Buyer-Side Mitigation Exemption Determination shall be computed using such ICAP Demand Curve for the Mitigated Capacity Zone concurrent with the determinations the ISO makes for Examined Facilities pursuant to Sections 23.4.5.7.3.2 and 23.4.5.7.3.3. The ISO shall recompute the Indicative Buyer-Side Mitigation Exemption Determination promptly after Commission acceptance of the first ICAP Demand Curve for the applicable Locality provided that such NCZ Examined Project (i) received CRIS if the Class Year completed at the time the Commission accepts the Demand Curve, or (ii) has not been removed from the Class Year Deliverability Study if the Class Year is not completed. The Indicative Buyer-Side Mitigation Exemption Determination is for informational purposes only. The exemption or Offer Floor for an NCZ Examined Project to which this Section applies shall be determined for such projects receiving CRIS using the Commission-accepted Locality Demand Curve.

23.4.5.7.2.3 Any NCZ Examined Project not exempt pursuant to 23.4.5.7.7 shall provide data and information requested by the ISO by the date specified by the ISO, in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

The ISO shall compute the reasonably anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price based on Expected Retirements (as defined in subsection 23.4.5.7.2.3.1), plus each NCZ Examined Project.

23.4.5.7.2.3.1 Expected Retirements shall be determined based on any Generator that provided written notice to the New York State Public Service Commission that it

intends to retire, plus any UDR facilities, or any Generator 2 MW or less that provided written notice to the ISO that it intends to retire.

23.4.5.7.2.3.2 The Load forecast shall be based on data used to develop the Indicative Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement, and Special Case Resources based on data for the Mitigated Capacity Zone that is part of the Special Case Resource data set forth in the most-recently published Load and Capacity Data (Gold Book).

23.4.5.7.2.4 The ISO shall post on its website the inputs of the reasonably anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast prices determined in accordance with 23.4.5.7.2.3 (except for the posting of an input which would disclose Confidential Information), the Expected Retirements, and the NCZ Examined Projects, before the exemption or Offer Floor determination under this Section.

When the ISO is evaluating more than one NCZ Examined Project concurrently, the ISO shall recognize in its computation of the anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price that Generators or UDR facilities will clear from lowest to highest, using for each NCZ Examined Project the lower of (i) the first year value of its Unit Net CONE, or (ii) the numerical value equal to 75 percent of the Mitigation Net Cone, then escalated in accordance with 23.4.5.7 for each of the year two and year three of the Mitigation Study Period.

23.4.5.7.2.5 When evaluating NCZ Examined Projects pursuant to Sections 23.4.5.7.2.1 or 23.4.5.7.2.2, the ISO shall seek comment from the Market Monitoring Unit on matters relating to the determination of price projections and cost calculations. The ISO shall inform the NCZ Examined Project of the Offer

Floor or Offer Floor exemption determination or Indicative Buyer-Side Mitigation Exemption Determination promptly. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this Section 23.4.5.7.2.5 are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.11 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.7.2.6 If an NCZ Examined Project under the criteria in 23.4.5.7.2.1 or 23.4.5.7.2.2 does not provide all of the requested data by the date specified by the ISO, the MW of CRIS received at that time by the project shall be subject to the Mitigation Net CONE Offer Floor for the period determined by the ISO in accordance with Section 23.4.5.7.

23.4.5.7.2.7 An NCZ Examined Project or Examined Facility located in more than one Mitigated Capacity Zone shall be evaluated pursuant to the tests in Section 23.4.5.7.2 or 23.4.5.7.3 (as applicable), calculating Mitigation Net CONE for the smallest Mitigated Capacity Zone that contains the Load Zone in which such NCZ Examined Project or Examined Facility is electrically located.

23.4.5.7.3 The ISO shall make such exemption and Unit Net CONE determination for each “Examined Facility” (collectively “Examined Facilities”) which term shall mean (I) each proposed new Generator and proposed new UDR project, and each existing Generator that has ERIS only and no CRIS, that is a member of the Class Year that requested CRIS, or that requested an evaluation of the transfer of CRIS rights from another location, in the Class Year Facilities Study commencing in the calendar year in which the Class Year Facility Study determination is being made (the Capability Periods of expected entry as further described below in this Section, the “Mitigation Study Period”), (II) each (i) existing Generator that did

not have CRIS rights, and (ii) proposed new Generator and proposed new UDR project, that is an expected recipient of transferred CRIS rights at the same location regarding which the ISO has been notified by the transferor or the transferee of a transfer pursuant to OATT Attachment S Section 23.9.4 that will be effective on a date within the Mitigation Study Period, (III) each proposed new Generator that (a) is either (i) in the ISO Interconnection Queue, in a Class Year prior to 2009/10, and has not commenced commercial operation or been canceled, and for which the ISO has not made an exemption or Unit Net CONE determination, or (ii) not subject to a deliverability requirement (and therefore, is not in a Class Year) and (b) provides specific written notification to the ISO no later than the date identified by the ISO, that it plans to commence commercial operation and offer UCAP in a month that coincides with a Capability Period of the Mitigation Study Period. The term “Examined Facilities” does not include any facility exempt from an Offer Floor pursuant to the provisions of Section 23.4.5.7.7.

23.4.5.7.3.1 The commercial operation date to be used by the ISO solely for purposes of identifying the Examined Facilities will be determined by the ISO at the time of the Class Year Study as the date most-recently (A) identified by the project to the ISO in the Interconnection Facilities Study process or (B) reflected in the Interconnection Queue, or if neither of the foregoing is applicable, then the date identified by the project to the Transmission Owner to which it has proposed interconnecting.

23.4.5.7.3.2 The ISO shall compute the reasonably anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price for any Mitigated Capacity Zone based on Expected Retirements (as defined in this subsection 23.4.5.7.3.2), plus each Examined Facility in 23.4.5.7.3 (I), (II), and (III).

Expected Retirements shall be determined based on any Generator that provided written notice to the New York State Public Service Commission that it intends to retire, plus any UDR facility or Generator 2 MW or less that provided written notice to the ISO that it intends to retire.

The load forecast and Special Case Resources shall be as set forth in the most-recently published Load and Capacity Data (Gold Book).

Before the commencement of the Initial Decision Period for the Class Year, the ISO shall post on its website the inputs of the reasonably anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast prices determined in accordance with 23.4.5.7.3.2, the Expected Retirements, and the Examined Facilities, before the Initial Project Cost Allocation.

When the ISO is evaluating more than one Examined Facility concurrently, the ISO shall recognize in its computation of the anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price that Generators or UDR facilities will clear from lowest to highest, using for each Examined Facility the lower of (i) the first year value of its Unit Net CONE, or (ii) the numerical value equal to 75 percent of the Mitigation Net Cone, then escalated in accordance with 23.4.5.7 for each of the year two and year three of the Mitigation Study Period. .

23.4.5.7.3.3 All developers, Interconnection Customers, and Installed Capacity

Suppliers for any Examined Facility that do not request CRIS shall provide data and information requested by the ISO by the date specified by the ISO, in accordance with the ISO Procedures. For any such Examined Facility that is in a Class Year but that only has ERIS rights after the Project Cost Allocation process is complete, the ISO shall utilize the data first provided in its analysis of the Unit Net CONE in its review of the project in any future Class Year in which the Generator or UDR facility requests CRIS. The ISO shall determine the reasonably anticipated Unit Net CONE less the costs to be determined in the Project Cost Allocation or Revised Project Cost Allocation, as applicable, prior to the commencement of the Initial Decision Period Class Year, and shall provide to the Examined Facility the ISO's determination of an exemption or the Offer Floor. On or before the three (3) days prior to the ISO's issuance of the Revised Project Cost Allocation, the ISO will revise its forecast of ICAP Spot Market Auction prices for the Capability Periods in the Mitigation Study Period based on the Examined Facilities that remain in the Class Year for CRIS and the Examined Facilities that meet 23.4.5.7.3 (II) or (III). When evaluating Examined Capacity pursuant to this Section 23.4.5.7, the ISO shall seek comment from the Market Monitoring Unit on matters relating to the determination of price projections and cost calculations. The ISO shall provide to each project its revised price forecast for a Subsequent Decision Period no later than the ISO's issuance of a Revised Project Cost Allocation. The ISO shall inform the project whether the Offer Floor exemption specified above in this Section is applicable as soon as practicable after

completion of the relevant Project Cost Allocation or Revised Project Cost Allocation, in accordance with methods and procedures specified in ISO Procedures. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.11 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.7.3.4 If an Examined Facility under the criteria in 23.4.5.7.3 (II) or (III) has not provided written notice to the ISO on or before the date specified by the ISO, or any Examined Facility required to be reviewed does not provide all of the requested data by the date specified by the ISO, the proposed Capacity shall be subject to the Net CONE Offer Floor for the period determined by the ISO in accordance with Section 23.4.5.7.

23.4.5.7.3.5 An Examined Facility for which an exemption or Offer Floor determination has been rendered may only be reevaluated for an exemption or Offer Floor determination if it meets the criteria in Section 23.4.5.7.3 (I) and either (a) enters a new Class Year for CRIS or (b) intends to receive transferred CRIS rights at the same location. An Examined Facility under the criteria in 23.4.5.7.3 (II) that did receive CRIS rights will be bound by the determination rendered and will not be reevaluated, and an Examined Facility under the criteria in 23.4.5.7.3 (III) will not be reevaluated.

23.4.5.7.3.6 If an Installed Capacity Supplier demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the ISO that the value equal to the first of the three year values that comprise its Unit Net CONE is less than any Offer Floor that would otherwise be applicable to the Installed Capacity Supplier, then its Offer Floor shall be reduced

to a numerical value equal to the first year of its Unit Net CONE. If the Installed Capacity Supplier first offers UCAP prior to the first Capability Year of the Mitigation Study Period for which it was evaluated, its Offer Floor shall be reduced using the inflation rate component identified in Section 23.4.5.7. If the Installed Capacity Supplier first offers UCAP after the first Capability Year of the Mitigation Study Period for which it was evaluated, its Offer Floor shall be increased using the inflation rate component identified in 23.4.5.7.

23.4.5.7.4 For purposes of Section 23.4.5.7.2(b), the ISO shall identify the Unit Net CONE and the price on the ICAP Demand Curve projected for a future Mitigation Study Period using: (i) the escalation factor of the relevant ICAP Demand Curves for any year for which there are accepted ICAP Demand Curves; or (ii) the inflation rate component of the escalation factor of the relevant ICAP Demand Curve for any year for which the accepted ICAP Demand Curves do not apply. For purposes of Section 23.4.5.7.2(a), the ISO shall use the escalation factor of the relevant ICAP Demand Curves.

23.4.5.7.5 A Mitigated Capacity Zone Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Special Case Resource shall be subject to an Offer Floor beginning with the month of its initial offer to supply Installed Capacity, and until its offers of Installed Capacity have been accepted in the ICAP Spot Market Auction at a price at or above its Offer Floor for a total of twelve, not necessarily consecutive, months. A Special Case Resource shall be exempt from the Offer Floor if (a) it is located in a Mitigated Capacity Zone except New York City and is enrolled as a Special Case Resource with the ISO for any month within the Capability Year that includes

March 31 in an ICAP Demand Curve Reset Filing Year in which the ISO proposes a New Capacity Zone that includes the location of the Special Case Resource, or (b) the ISO projects that the ICAP Spot Market Auction price will exceed the Special Case Resource's Offer Floor for the first twelve months that the Special Case Resource reasonably anticipated to offer to supply UCAP. If a Responsible Interface Party fails to provide Special Case Resource data that the ISO needs to conduct the calculations described in the two preceding sentences by the deadline established in ISO Procedures, the Special Case Resource will cease to be eligible to offer or sell Installed Capacity. The Offer Floor for a Special Case Resource shall be equal to the minimum monthly payment for providing Installed Capacity payable by its Responsible Interface Party, plus the monthly value of any payments or other benefits the Special Case Resource receives from a third party for providing Installed Capacity, or that is received by the Responsible Interface Party for the provision of Installed Capacity by the Special Case Resource. The Offer Floor calculation shall include any payment or the value of other benefits that are awarded for offering or supplying Mitigated Capacity Zone Capacity, except for payments or the value of other benefits provided under programs administered or approved by New York State or a government instrumentality of New York State. Offers by a Responsible Interface Party at a PTID shall be not lower than the highest Offer Floor applicable to a Special Case Resource providing Installed Capacity at that PTID. Such offers may comprise a set of points for which prices may vary with the quantity offered. If this set includes megawatts from a Special Case Resource(s)

with an Offer Floor, then at least the quantity of megawatts in the offer associated with each Special Case Resource must be offered at or above the Special Case Resource's Offer Floor. Offers by a Responsible Interface Party shall be subject to audit to determine whether they conformed to the foregoing Offer Floor requirements. If a Responsible Interface Party together with its Affiliated Entities submits one or more offers below the applicable Offer Floor, and such offer or offers cause or contribute to a decrease in UCAP prices in the Mitigated Capacity Zone of 5 percent or more, provided such decrease is at least \$.50/kilowatt-month, the Responsible Interface Party shall be required to pay to the ISO an amount equal to 1.5 times the difference between the Market-Clearing Price for the Mitigated Capacity Zone in the ICAP Spot Auction for which the offers below the Offer Floor were submitted with and without such offers being set to the Offer Floor, times the total amount of UCAP sold by the Responsible Interface Party and its Affiliated Entities in such ICAP Spot Auction. If an offer is submitted below the applicable Offer Floor, the ISO will notify the Responsible Market Party and the notification will identify the offer, the Special Case Resource, the price impact, and the penalty amount. The ISO will provide the notice reasonably in advance of imposing such penalty. The ISO shall distribute any amounts recovered in accordance with the foregoing provisions among the entities, other than the entity subject to the foregoing payment requirement, supplying Installed Capacity in regions affected by one or more offers below an applicable Offer Floor in accordance with ISO Procedures.

23.4.5.7.6 (a) An In-City Installed Capacity Supplier that is not a Special Case Resource shall be exempt from an Offer Floor if it was an existing facility on or before March 7, 2008. (b) A Generator or UDR project that was an existing facility on or before June 29, 2012, which: (i) is in a Mitigated Capacity Zone except New York City, and (ii) was grandfathered from the deliverability requirement at a certain quantity of MW of CRIS pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of OATT Attachment S (“Deliverability Grandfathering Process”) shall be exempt from an Offer Floor for the MW quantity of CRIS that was provided through the Deliverability Grandfathering Process plus an additional 2 MW obtained through Section 30.3.2.6 of Attachment X to the OATT. If the Generator or UDR project subsequently received CRIS above the quantity established through the Deliverability Grandfathering Process, this exemption shall not apply to any such increase above the 2 MW allowed in Section 30.3.2.6 of Attachment X to the OATT.

23.4.5.7.7 For any Mitigated Capacity Zone except New York City:

(I) Any existing or proposed Generator or UDR project that has the characteristics specified in this Section 23.4.5.7.7(I) shall be exempt from an Offer Floor with respect to the MW of CRIS that it received at the time, or for which it satisfied the specific CRIS transfer requirements stated in this Section. To be eligible for an exemption under this Section: (a) the existing or proposed Generator or UDR project’s location must be included in the ISO’s March 31 Filing in the ICAP Demand Curve Reset Filing Year in which a Mitigated Capacity Zone is first applied to such location; (b) prior to that March 31 Filing

the existing or proposed Generator or UDR project must have both: (i) Commenced Construction and (ii) either (1) received the MW of CRIS in a Class Year that was completed or (2) submitted to the ISO an Interconnection Request that specifically states that the Generator or UDR project will be requesting or has requested a transfer of a specific MW quantity of CRIS at the same location in accordance with Section 25.9.4 of OATT Attachment S (provided that the transfer is ultimately approved by the ISO and consummated); and (c) the existing or proposed Generator or UDR project must demonstrate to the ISO no later than the deadline established by the ISO that it satisfies the requirements of (b) (i) and (ii) above; and

(II) An existing or proposed Generator or UDR project that is not subject to a deliverability requirement (and therefore, is not in a Class Year and does not receive CRIS MW) shall be exempt from an Offer Floor if it meets the following requirements prior to the ISO's March 31 Filing in an ICAP Demand Curve Reset Filing Year in which a Mitigated Capacity Zone is first applied to such location: (a) has Commenced Construction, (b) has an effective interconnection agreement, and (c) provides specific written notification to the ISO that it meets requirements (a) and (b) of this subsection 23.4.5.7.7(II) no later than the deadline established by the ISO.

The ISO shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit prior to determining whether an existing or proposed Generator or UDR project has Commenced Construction. Prior to the ISO making its determination, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide the ISO a written opinion and recommendation

regarding whether an existing or proposed Generator or UDR project Commenced Construction. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.11 of Attachment O. The ISO shall only make a determination pursuant to this Section for an existing or proposed Generator or UDR project for the Mitigated Capacity Zone's first application to the location of the project. The Market Monitoring Unit shall also provide a public report on its assessment of an ISO determination that an existing or proposed Generator or UDR project is exempt from an Offer Floor pursuant to this Section 23.4.5.7.7.

23.4.5.7.8 The ISO shall post on its website the identity of the project in a Mitigated Capacity Zone and the determination of either exempt or non-exempt as soon as the determination is final. Concurrent with the ISO's posting, the Market Monitoring Unit shall publish a report on the ISO's determinations, as further specified in Sections 30.4.6.2.11 and 30.10.4 of Attachment O to this Services Tariff.

23.4.5.7.9 Mitigated UCAP that is subject to an Offer Floor shall remain subject to the requirements of Section 23.4.5.4, and if the Offer Floor is higher than the applicable offer cap shall submit offers not lower than the applicable Offer Floor.

23.4.6 Virtual Bidding Measures

23.4.6.1 Purpose

The provisions of this Section 23.4.6 specify the market monitoring and mitigation measures applicable to "Virtual Bids." "Virtual Bids" are bids to purchase or supply energy that

are not backed by physical load or generation that are submitted in the ISO Day-Ahead Market in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified in the ISO Services Tariff.

To implement the mitigation measures set forth in this Section 23.4.6, the ISO shall monitor and assess the impact of Virtual Bidding on the ISO Administered Markets.

23.4.6.2 Implementation

23.4.6.2.1 Day-Ahead LBMPs and Real-Time LBMPs in each load zone shall be monitored to determine whether there is a persistent hourly deviation between them in any zone that would not be expected in a workably competitive market. Monitoring of Day-Ahead and real-time LBMPs shall include examination of the following two metrics (along with any additional monitoring tools and procedures that the ISO determines to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Section 23.4.6):

(1) The ISO shall compute a rolling average of the hourly deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. The hourly deviation shall be measured as: $(\text{zonal LBMP}_{\text{real time}} - \text{zonal LBMP}_{\text{day ahead}})$. Each observation of the rolling-average time series shall be a simple average of all the hourly deviations over the previous four weeks, or such other averaging period determined by the ISO to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Section 23.4.6.

(2) The ISO shall also compute the rolling average *percentage* deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. This percentage deviation shall be calculated by dividing the rolling-average hourly deviation (defined in Section 23.4.6.2.1 (1) above) by the rolling-average level of Day-Ahead zonal

LBMP over the same time period, using the averaging period(s) described in Section 23.4.6.2.1 (1), above.

23.4.6.2.2 If the ISO determines that (i) the relationship between zonal LBMPs in a zone in the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market is not what would be expected under conditions of workable competition, and that (ii) the Virtual Bidding practices of one or more Market Participants has contributed to an unwarranted divergence of LBMPs between the two markets, then the following mitigation measure may be imposed. Any such measure shall be rescinded upon a determination by the ISO that the foregoing conditions are not met.

23.4.6.3 Description of the Measure

23.4.6.3.1 If the ISO determines that the conditions specified in Section 23.4.6.2 exist, the ISO may limit the hourly quantities of Virtual Bids for supply or load that may be offered in a zone by a Market Participant whose Virtual Bidding practices have been determined to contribute to an unwarranted divergence of LBMPs between the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets. Any such limitation shall be set at such level that, and shall remain in place for such period as, in the best judgment of the ISO, would be sufficient to prevent any unwarranted divergence between Day-Ahead and Real-Time LBMPs.

23.4.6.3.2 As part of the foregoing determination, the ISO shall request explanations of the relevant Virtual Bidding practices from any Market Participant submitting such Bids. Prior to imposing a Virtual Bidding quantity limitation as specified above, the ISO shall notify the affected Market Participant of the limitation.

23.4.6.4 Limitation of Virtual Bidding

If the ISO determines that such action is necessary to avoid substantial deviations of LBMPs between the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets, the ISO may impose limits on the quantities of Virtual Bids that may be offered by all Market Participants. Any such restriction shall limit the quantity of Virtual Bids for supply or load that may be offered by each Market Participant by hour and by zone. Any such limit shall remain in place for the minimum period necessary to avoid substantial deviations of LBMPs between the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets, or to maintain the reliability of the New York Control Area.

23.4.7 Increasing Bids in Real-Time for Day-Ahead Scheduled Incremental Energy

23.4.7.1 Purpose

This Section 23.4.7 specifies the monitoring applicable and the mitigation measures that may be applicable to a Market Party with submitted Incremental Energy Bids in the real-time market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids made in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriated, for a portion of the Capacity of one or more of its Generators that has been scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market.

The purpose of the Services Tariff rules authorizing the submission of Incremental Energy Bids in the real-time market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids made in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, of the portion of the Capacity of a Market Party's Generator that was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market is to permit the inclusion of additional costs of providing incremental Energy in real-time Incremental Energy Bids for Generators scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, where the additional costs of providing incremental Energy were not known prior to the close of the Day-Ahead Market.

23.4.7.2 Monitoring and Implementation

The ISO will monitor Market Parties for unjustified interactions between a Market Party's virtual bidding and the submission of real-time Incremental Energy Bids that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for the portion of a Generator's Capacity that was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market.

If the Market Party has a scheduled Virtual Load Bid for the same hour of the Dispatch Day as the hour for which submitted real-time Incremental Energy Bids exceeded the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for a portion of its Generator's Capacity that was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, and any such real-time Incremental Energy Bids exceed the reference level for those Bids that can be justified after-the-fact by more than:

- (i) the lower of \$100/MWh or 300%
- (ii) If the Market Party's Generator is located in a Constrained Area for intervals in which an interface or facility into the area in which the Generator or generation is located has a Shadow Price greater than zero, then a threshold calculated in accordance with Sections 23.3.1.2.2.1 and 23.3.1.2.2.2 of these Mitigation Measures;

and a calculation of a virtual market penalty pursuant to the formula set forth in Section 23.4.3.3.4 of these Mitigation Measures for the Market Party would produce a penalty in excess of \$1000, then the mitigation measure specified below in Section 23.4.7.3.1 shall be imposed for the Market Party's Generator, along with a penalty calculated in accordance with Section 23.4.3.3.4 of these Mitigation Measures. The application of a penalty under Section 23.4.3.3.4

of these Mitigation Measures shall not preclude the simultaneous application of a penalty pursuant to Section 23.4.3.3.3 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.7.3 Mitigation Measure

23.4.7.3.1 If the ISO determines that the conditions specified in Section 23.4.7.2

exist the ISO shall revoke the opportunity for any bidder of that Generator to submit Incremental Energy Bids in the real-time market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of that Generator's Capacity that were scheduled Day-Ahead.

23.4.7.3.1.1 The first time the ISO revokes the opportunity for bidders of a Generator to submit Incremental Energy Bids in the Real-Time Market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of that Generator's Capacity that were scheduled Day-Ahead, mitigation shall be imposed for 90 days. The 90 day period shall start two business days after the date that the ISO provides written notice of its determination that the application of mitigation is required.

23.4.7.3.1.2 Any subsequent time the ISO revoked the opportunity for bidders of a Generator to submit Incremental Energy Bids in the Real-Time Market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of that Generator's Capacity that were scheduled Day-Ahead, mitigation shall be imposed for 180 days. The 180 day period shall start two business days after the

date that the ISO provides written notice of its determination that the application of mitigation is required.

23.4.7.3.1.3 If bidders of a Generator that has previously been mitigated under this Section 23.4.7.3 become and remain continuously eligible to submit Incremental Energy Bids in the Real-Time Market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of that Generator's Capacity that were scheduled Day-Ahead, for a period of one year or more, then the ISO shall apply the mitigation measure set forth in Section 23.4.7.3 of the Mitigation Measures as if the Generator had not previously been subject to this mitigation measure.

23.4.7.3.1.4 Market Parties that transfer, sell, assign, or grant to another Market Party the right or ability to Bid a Generator that is subject to the mitigation measure in this Section 23.4.7.3 are required to inform the new Market Party that the Generator is subject to mitigation under this measure, and to inform the new Market Party of the expected duration of such mitigation.

23.4.8 Duration of Mitigation Measures

Except as specified in Section 23.4.5 of this Attachment H, any mitigation measure imposed as specified above shall expire not later than six months after the occurrence of the conduct giving rise to the measure, or at such earlier time as may be specified by the ISO.

30.4 Market Monitoring Unit

30.4.1 Mission of the Market Monitoring Unit

The Market Monitoring Unit's goals are (1) to ensure that the markets administered by the ISO function efficiently and appropriately, and (2) to protect both consumers and participants in the markets administered by the ISO by identifying and reporting Market Violations, market design flaws and market power abuses to the Commission in accordance with Sections 30.4.5.3 and 30.4.5.4 below.

30.4.2 Retention and Oversight of the Market Monitoring Unit

The Board shall retain a consulting or other professional services firm, or other similar entity, to advise it on the matters encompassed by Attachment O and to carry out the responsibilities that are assigned to the Market Monitoring Unit in Attachment O. The Market Monitoring Unit selected by the Board shall have experience and expertise appropriate to the analysis of competitive conditions in markets for electric capacity, energy and ancillary services, and financial instruments such as TCCs, and to such other responsibilities as are assigned to the Market Monitoring Unit under Attachment O, and must also have sufficient resources and personnel to be able to perform the Core Functions and other assigned functions.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall be accountable to the non-management members of the Board, and shall serve at the pleasure of the non-management members of the Board.

30.4.3 Market Monitoring Unit Ethics Standards

The Market Monitoring Unit, including all persons employed thereby, shall comply at all times with the ethics standards set forth below. The Market Monitoring Unit ethics standards set forth below shall apply in place of the standards set forth in the ISO's OATT Attachment F Code

of Conduct, and/or the more general policies and standards that apply to consultants retained by the ISO.

30.4.3.1 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees must have no material affiliation with any Market Party or Affiliate of any Market Party.

30.4.3.2 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees must not serve as an officer, employee, or partner of a Market Party.

30.4.3.3 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees must have no material financial interest in any Market Party or Affiliate of a Market Party. Ownership of mutual funds by Market Monitoring Units and their employees that contain investments in Market Parties or their Affiliates is permitted so long as: (a) the fund is publicly traded; (b) the fund's prospectus does not indicate the objective or practice of concentrating its investment in Market Parties or their Affiliates; and (c) the Market Monitoring Unit/Market Monitoring Unit employee does not exercise or have the ability to exercise control over the financial interests held by the fund.

30.4.3.4 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees are prohibited from engaging in transactions in the markets administered by the ISO, other than in the performance of duties under the ISO's Tariffs. This provision shall not, however, prevent the Market Monitoring Unit, or its employees, from purchasing electricity, power and Energy as retail customers for their own account and consumption.

30.4.3.5 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees must not be compensated, other than by the ISO, for any expert witness testimony or other commercial

services, in connection with any legal or regulatory proceeding or commercial transaction relating to the ISO or to the markets that the ISO administers.

30.4.3.6 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees may not accept anything that is of more than *de minimis* value from a Market Party.

30.4.3.7 The Market Monitoring Unit and its employees must advise the Board in the event they seek employment with a Market Party, and must disqualify themselves from participating in any matter that could have an effect on the financial interests of that Market Party until the outcome of the matter is determined.

30.4.3.8 If the Market Monitoring Unit or any of its employees provide services to entities other than the ISO, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide to the ISO's Board, and shall regularly update, a list of such entities and services. When the Market Monitoring Unit issues an opinion, report or recommendation to, for or addressing the ISO or the markets it administers that relates to, or could reasonably be expected to affect, an entity (other than the ISO) to which the Market Monitoring Unit or its employees provide services, the Market Monitoring Unit shall inform the ISO's Board of the opinion, report or recommendation it has issued, and that its opinion, report or recommendation relates to, or could reasonably be expected to affect, an entity to which the Market Monitoring Unit or its employees provide services.

30.4.4 Duties of the Market Monitoring Unit

The Market Monitoring Unit shall advise the Board, shall perform the Core Functions specified in Section 30.4.5 of Attachment O, and shall have such other duties and responsibilities

as are specified in Attachment O. The Market Monitoring Unit may, at any time, bring any matter to the attention of the Board that the Market Monitoring Unit may deem necessary or appropriate for achieving the purposes, objectives and effective implementation of Attachment O.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall not participate in the administration of the ISO's Tariffs, except for performing its duties under Attachment O. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not be responsible for performing purely administrative duties, such as enforcement of late fees or Market Party reporting obligations, that are not specified in Attachment O. The Market Monitoring Unit may (i) provide, or assist the ISO's efforts to develop, the inputs required to conduct mitigation, and (ii) assist the ISO's efforts to conduct "retrospective" mitigation (*see* Order 719 at PP. 369, 375) that does not change bids or offers (including physical bid or offer parameters) at or before the time such bids or offers (including physical bid or offer parameters) are considered in the ISO's market solution.

30.4.5 Core Market Monitoring Functions

The Market Monitoring Unit shall be responsible for performing the following Core Functions:

30.4.5.1 Evaluate existing and proposed market rules, tariff provisions and market design elements and recommend proposed rule and tariff changes to the ISO, to the Commission's Office of Energy Market Regulation staff, and to other interested entities, including the New York Public Service Commission, and participants in the ISO's stakeholder governance process. Provided that:

30.4.5.1.1 The Market Monitoring Unit is not responsible for systematic review of every tariff and market rule; its role is monitoring, not audit.

30.4.5.1.2 The Market Monitoring Unit is not to effectuate its proposed market design itself.

30.4.5.1.3 The Market Monitoring Unit's role in recommending proposed rule and Tariff changes is advisory in nature, unless a Tariff provision specifically concerns actions to be undertaken by the Market Monitoring Unit itself.

30.4.5.1.4 The Market Monitoring Unit must limit distribution of issues or concerns it identifies, and its recommendations to the ISO and to Commission staff in the event it believes broader dissemination could lead to exploitation. Limited distributions should include an explanation of why further dissemination should be avoided at that time.

30.4.5.2 Review and report on the performance of the wholesale markets to the ISO, the Commission, and other interested entities such as the New York Public Service Commission and participants in its stakeholder governance process on at least a quarterly basis, and issue a more comprehensive annual state of the market report. The Market Monitoring Unit may issue additional reports as necessary.

30.4.5.2.1 In order to perform the Core Functions, the Market Monitoring Unit shall perform daily monitoring of the markets that the ISO administers. The Market Monitoring Unit's daily monitoring shall include monitoring of virtual bidding.

30.4.5.2.2 The Market Monitoring Unit shall submit drafts of each of its reports to the ISO for review and comment sufficiently in advance of the report's issuance to provide an effective opportunity for review and comment by the ISO. The Market Monitoring Unit may disregard any suggestions with which it disagrees.

The ISO may not alter the reports prepared by the Market Monitoring Unit, nor dictate the Market Monitoring Unit's conclusions.

30.4.5.3 Identify and notify the Commission staff of instances in which a Market Party's or the ISO's behavior may require investigation, including, but not limited to, suspected Market Violations.

30.4.5.3.1 Except as provided in Section 30.4.5.3.2 below, in compliance with § 35.28(g)(3)(iv) of the Commission's regulations (or any successor provisions thereto) the Market Monitoring Unit shall submit a non-public referral to the Commission in all instances where it has obtained sufficient credible information to believe a Market Violation has occurred. Once the Market Monitoring Unit has obtained sufficient credible information to warrant referral to the Commission, the Market Monitoring Unit shall immediately refer the matter to the Commission and desist from further investigation of independent action related to the alleged Market Violation, except at the express direction of the Commission or Commission staff. The Market Monitoring Unit may continue to monitor for repeated instances of the reported activity by the same or other entities and shall respond to requests from the Commission for additional information in connection with the alleged Market Violation it has referred.

30.4.5.3.2 The Market Monitoring Unit is not required to refer the actions (or failures to act) listed in this Section 30.4.5.3.2 to the Commission as Market Violations, because they have: (i) already been reported by the ISO as a Market Problem under Section 3.5.1 of the ISO Services Tariff; and/or (ii) because they pertain to actions or failures that: (a) are expressly set forth in the ISO's Tariffs; (b) involve

objectively identifiable behavior; and (c) trigger a sanction or other consequence that is expressly set forth in the ISO Tariffs and that is ultimately appealable to the Commission. The actions (or failures to act) that are exempt from mandatory referral to the Commission are:

- 30.4.5.3.2.1 failure to meet a Contract or Non-Contract CRIS MW Commitment pursuant to Sections 25.7.11.1.1 and 25.7.11.1.2 of Attachment S to the ISO OATT that results in a charge or other a sanction under Section 25.7.11.1.3 of Attachment S of the ISO OATT;
- 30.4.5.3.2.2 Black Start performance that results in reduction or forfeitures of payments under Rate Schedule 5 to the ISO Services Tariff;
- 30.4.5.3.2.3 any failure by the ISO to meet the deadlines for completing System Impact Studies, or any failure by a Transmission Owner to meet the deadlines for completing Facilities Studies, under Sections 3.7 and 4.5 of the ISO OATT that results in the filing of a notice and/or the imposition of sanctions under those provisions;
- 30.4.5.3.2.4 failure of a Market Party to comply with the ISO's creditworthiness requirements set forth in Attachment K of the ISO Services tariff, or other action, that triggers sanctions under Section 7.5 of the ISO Services Tariff or Section 2.7.5 of the ISO OATT, specifically: (i) failure of a Market Party to make timely payment under Section 7.2.2 of the ISO Services Tariff or Section 2.7.3.2 of the ISO OATT that triggers a sanction under Sections 7.5.3(i) or 7.5.3(iv) of the ISO Services Tariff, or Sections 2.7.5.3(i), 2.7.5.3(iv), or 2.7.5.4 of the ISO OATT; (ii) failure of a Market Party to comply with a demand for additional credit support

under Section 26.6 of Attachment K of the ISO Services Tariff that triggers a sanction under Section 7.5.3(i) of the ISO Services Tariff or Section 2.7.5.3(i) of the ISO OATT; (iii) failure of a Market Party to cure a default in another ISO/RTO market under Sections 7.5.3(iii) of the ISO Services Tariff, or Section 2.7.5.3(iii) of the ISO OATT that triggers a sanction under either of those tariff provisions; (iv) failure of a Market Party that has entered into a Prepayment Agreement with the ISO under Appendix K-1 to Attachment K to the ISO Services Tariff to make payment in accordance with the terms of the Prepayment Agreement that triggers a sanction under the Prepayment Agreement or 7.5.3(i) of the ISO Services Tariff; and (v) failure of a Market Party to make timely payment on two occasions within a rolling twelve month period under Section 7.5.3(iv) of the ISO Services Tariff, or Section 2.7.5.3(iv) of the ISO OATT that triggers a sanction under either of those provisions.

30.4.5.3.2.5 bidding in a manner that results in a penalty under Section 23.4.3.3.4 of the Market Mitigation Measures.

30.4.5.3.2.6 submission of inaccurate fuel type information into the Day-Ahead Market that results in a penalty under Section 23.4.3.3.3 of the Market Mitigation Measures.

30.4.5.3.2.7 submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information into the Real-Time Market that results in a penalty under Section 23.4.3.3.4 of the Market Mitigation Measures.

To the extent the above list enumerates specific Tariff provisions, the exclusions specified above shall also apply to re-numbered and/or successor provisions thereto. The Market

Monitoring Unit is not precluded from referring any of the activities listed above to the Commission.

30.4.5.4 Identify and notify the Commission staff of perceived market design flaws that could be effectively remedied by rule or tariff changes.

30.4.5.4.1 In compliance with § 35.28(g)(3)(v) of the Commission's regulations (or any successor provisions thereto) the Market Monitoring Unit shall submit a referral to the Commission when the Market Monitoring Unit has reason to believe that a market design flaw exists, that the Market Monitoring Unit believes could effectively be remedied by rule or tariff changes.

30.4.5.4.1.1 If the Market Monitoring Unit believes broader dissemination of the possible market design flaw, and its recommendation could lead to exploitation, the Market Monitoring Unit shall limit distribution of its referral to the ISO and to the Commission. The referral shall explain why further dissemination should be avoided.

30.4.5.4.1.2 Following referral of a possible market design flaw, the Market Monitoring Unit shall continue to provide to the Commission additional information regarding the perceived market design flaw, its effects on the market, any additional or modified observations concerning the Market Monitoring Unit's proposed market rule or tariff change, any recommendations made by the Market Monitoring Unit to the ISO, its stakeholders, Market Parties or state public service commissions regarding the perceived market design flaw, and any actions taken by the ISO regarding the perceived market design flaw.

30.4.6 Market Monitoring Unit Responsibilities Set Forth Elsewhere in the ISO's Tariffs

30.4.6.1 Supremacy of (Attachment O)

Provisions addressing the Market Monitoring Unit, its responsibilities and its authority, have been centralized in Attachment O. However, provisions that address the Market Monitoring Unit can also be found in the Market Mitigation Measures that are set forth in Attachment H to the ISO Services Tariff, and elsewhere in the ISO's Tariffs. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of Attachment O and any other provision of the ISO OATT, the ISO Services Tariff, or any of their attachments and schedules, with regard to the Market Monitoring Unit, its responsibilities and its authority, the provisions of Attachment O shall control.

30.4.6.2 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the Market Mitigation Measures

30.4.6.2.1 The ISO and its Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor the markets the ISO administers for conduct that the ISO or the Market Monitoring Unit determine constitutes an abuse of market power but that does not trigger the thresholds specified in the Market Mitigation Measures for the imposition of mitigation measures by the ISO. If the ISO identifies or is made aware of any such conduct, and in particular conduct exceeding the thresholds for presumptive market effects specified in Section 23.3.2.3 of the Market Mitigation Measures, it shall make a filing under § 205 of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 824d (1999) ("§ 205") with the Commission requesting authorization to apply appropriate mitigation measures. Any such filing shall identify the particular conduct the ISO believes warrants mitigation, shall propose a specific mitigation

measure for the conduct, shall incorporate or address the recommendation of its Market Monitoring Unit, and shall set forth the ISO's justification for imposing that mitigation measure. The Market Monitoring Unit's reporting obligations are specified in Sections 30.4.5.3 and 30.4.5.4 of Attachment O. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.1.2.

30.4.6.2.2 The ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit shall monitor the ISO Administered Markets for other categories of conduct, whether by a single firm or by multiple firms acting in concert, that have material effects on prices or guarantee payments in an ISO Administered Market. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.2.4.4.

30.4.6.2.3 If (i) the ISO determines, following consultation with the Market Party and review by the Market Monitoring Unit, that the Market Party or its representative has, over a time period of at least one week, submitted inaccurate fuel type or fuel price information that was, taken as a whole, biased in the Market Party's favor, *then* the ISO shall cease using the fuel type and fuel price information submitted to the ISO's Market Information System along with the Generator's Bid(s) to develop reference levels for the affected Generator(s) in the relevant (Day-Ahead or real-time) market for the durations specified in Sections 23.3.1.4.6.8.1, 23.3.1.4.6.8.2, and 23.3.1.4.6.8.3 of the Mitigation Measures. *See* Section 23.3.1.4.6.8 of the Market Mitigation Measures.

30.4.6.2.4 When it has the capability to do so, the ISO shall determine the effect on prices or guarantee payments of questioned conduct through the use of sensitivity analyses performed using the ISO's SCUC, RTC and RTD computer models, and

such other computer modeling or analytic methods as the ISO shall deem appropriate following consultation with its Market Monitoring Unit. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.3.2.2.1.

30.4.6.2.5 Pending development of the capability to use automated market models, the ISO, following consultation with its Market Monitoring Unit, shall determine the effect on prices or guarantee payments of questioned conduct using the best available data and such models and methods as they shall deem appropriate. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.3.2.2.2.

30.4.6.2.6 If through the application of an appropriate index or screen or other monitoring of market conditions, conduct is identified that (i) exceeds an applicable threshold, and (ii) has a material effect, as specified above, on one or more prices or guarantee payments in an ISO Administered Market, the ISO shall, as and to the extent specified in Attachment O or in Section 23.3.3.2 of the Market Mitigation Measures, contact the Market Party engaging in the identified conduct to request an explanation of the conduct. If a Market Party anticipates submitting bids in a market administered by the ISO that will exceed the thresholds specified in Section 23.3.1 of the Market Mitigation Measures for identifying conduct inconsistent with competition, the Market Party may contact the ISO to provide an explanation of any legitimate basis for any such changes in the Market Party's bids. If a Market Party's explanation of the reasons for its bidding indicates to the satisfaction of the ISO that the questioned conduct is consistent with competitive behavior, no further action will be taken. Market Parties shall ensure that the information they submit to the ISO, including but not

limited to fuel price and fuel type information, is accurate. Except as set forth in Section 23.3.1.4.6.7 of the Market Mitigation Measures, the ISO may not retroactively revise a reference level to reflect additional fuel costs if a Market Party or its representative did not timely submit accurate fuel cost information. Unsupported speculation by a Market Party does not present a valid basis for the ISO to determine that Bids that a Market Party submitted are consistent with competitive behavior, or to determine that submitted costs are appropriate for inclusion in the ISO's development of reference levels. Consistent with Sections 30.6.2.2 and 30.6.3.2 of the Plan, the Market Party shall retain the documents and information supporting its Bids and the costs it proposes to include in reference levels. A preliminary determination by the ISO shall be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment, and the ISO shall consider the Market Monitoring Unit's recommendations before the ISO issues its decision or determination to the Market Party. Upon request, the ISO shall consult with a Market Party or its representative with respect to the information and analysis used to determine reference levels under Section 23.3.1.4 of the Market Mitigation Measures for that Market Party's Generator(s). If cost data or other information submitted by a Market Party indicates to the satisfaction of the ISO that the reference levels for that Market Party's Generator(s) should be changed, revised reference levels shall be proposed by the ISO, communicated to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment and, following the ISO's consideration of any recommendation that the Market Monitoring Unit is able to timely provide, communicated to the Market Party, and implemented by the ISO

as soon as practicable. Changes to reference levels addressed pursuant to the terms of Section 23.3.3.1.4 of the Market Mitigation Measures shall be implemented on a going-forward basis commencing no earlier than the date that the Market Party's consultation request is received. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Sections 23.3.3.1.1 through 23.3.3.1.5.

30.4.6.2.7 With regard to a Market Party's request for consultation that satisfies the requirements of Sections 23.3.3.3.1.4 and 23.3.3.3.1.7 of the Market Mitigation Measures, and consistent with the duties assigned to the ISO in Section 23.3.3.3.1.7.1 of the Market Mitigation Measures, a preliminary determination by the ISO regarding the Market Party's consultation request shall be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and the ISO shall consider the Market Monitoring Unit's recommendations in reaching its decision. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.3.3.3.1.7.1 and 23.3.3.3.1.7.2.

30.4.6.2.8 Reasonably in advance of the deadline for submitting offers in an External Reconfiguration Market and in accordance with the deadlines specified in ISO Procedures, the Responsible Market Party for External Sale UCAP may request the ISO to provide a projection of ICAP Spot Auction clearing prices for a Mitigated Capacity Zone over the Comparison Period for the External Reconfiguration Market. Prior to completing its projection of ICAP Spot Auction clearing prices for a Mitigated Capacity Zone over the Comparison Period for the External Reconfiguration Market, the ISO shall consult with the Market Monitoring Unit regarding such price projection. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.4.5.4.3.

30.4.6.2.9 Prior to reaching its decision regarding whether the presumption of control of Unforced Capacity has been rebutted, the ISO shall provide its preliminary determination to the Market Monitoring Unit for review and comment. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.4.5.5.

30.4.6.2.10 Any proposal or decision by a Market Participant to retire or otherwise remove an Installed Capacity Supplier from a Mitigated Capacity Zone Unforced Capacity market, or to de-rate the amount of Installed Capacity available from such supplier, may be subject to audit and review by the ISO if the ISO determines that such action could reasonably be expected to affect Market-Clearing Prices in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for a Mitigated Capacity Zone subsequent to such action; provided, however, no audit and review shall be necessary if the Installed Capacity Supplier is a Generator that is being retired or removed from a Mitigated Capacity Zone as the result of a Forced Outage that began on or after the effective date of the amendments to Section 23.4.5.6.1 of this Services Tariff that was determined by the ISO to be a Catastrophic Failure. Such an audit or review shall assess whether the proposal or decision has a legitimate economic justification or is based on an effort to withhold Installed Capacity physically in order to affect prices. The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.4.5.6.

30.4.6.2.11 Any reclassification of a an Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage that began on or after the

effective date of Section 23.4.5.6.2 of this Services Tariff to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage by a Market Party or otherwise, pursuant to the terms of Section 5.18.2.1 of this Services Tariff, may be subject to audit and review by the ISO if the ISO determines that such reclassification could reasonably be expected to affect the Market-Clearing Price in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for a Mitigated Capacity Zone in which the Generator(s) that is the subject of the reclassification is located, subsequent to such action; provided, however, if the Market Party's Generator experienced the Forced Outage as a result of a Catastrophic Failure, the reclassification of a Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage shall not be subject to audit and review pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2 of this Services Tariff.

The audit and review pursuant to the above paragraph shall assess whether the reclassification of the Generator in a Mitigated Capacity Zone from a Forced Outage to an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage had a legitimate economic justification or is based on an effort to withhold Installed Capacity physically in order to affect prices. The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment.

The audit and review pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.1 of this Services Tariff shall be deferred by the ISO beyond the time period established in ISO Procedures for the audit and review until the ISO's receipt of data pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.2 if the Generator was in a Forced Outage for at least 180 days before the reclassification and one or more Exceptional Circumstances delayed the acquisition of data necessary for the ISO's audit. If, at the time the ISO

acquires the necessary data, the Market Party has Commenced Repair of the Generator, or the Generator is determined by the ISO to have had a Catastrophic Failure, the Market Party shall not be subject to an audit and review pursuant to Section 23.4.5.6.2.1 of this Services Tariff. The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment.

30.4.6.2.12 When evaluating a request by a Developer or Interconnection Customer pursuant to Section 23.4.5.7 of the Market Mitigation Measures, the ISO shall seek comment from the Market Monitoring Unit on matters relating to the determination of price projections and cost calculations. As required by Section 23.4.5.7.8 of Attachment H to this Services Tariff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall prepare a written report confirming whether the ISO's Offer Floor and exemption determinations and calculations conducted pursuant to Section 23.4.5.7.2 of the Market Mitigation Measures were conducted in accordance with the terms of the Services Tariff, and if not, identifying the flaws inherent in the ISO's approach. This report shall be presented concurrent with the ISO's posting of its mitigation exemption determinations. Pursuant to Section 23.4.5.7.7 of the Market Mitigation Measures, the ISO shall also consult with the Market Monitoring Unit when evaluating whether any existing or proposed Generator or UDR project in a Mitigated Capacity Zone, except New York City, shall be exempted from an Offer Floor under that Section. Prior to the ISO making an exemption determination pursuant to Section 23.4.5.7.7, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide the ISO a written opinion and recommendation. The Market

Monitoring Unit shall also provide a public report on its assessment of an ISO determination that an existing or proposed Generator or UDR project is exempt from an Offer Floor under Section 23.4.5.7.7. *See* Market Mitigation Measures Section 23.4.5.7.

30.4.6.3 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the ISO Services Tariff

30.4.6.3.1 The ICAP Demand Curve periodic review schedule and procedures shall provide an opportunity for the Market Monitoring Unit to review and comment on the draft request for proposals, the independent consultant's report, and the ISO's proposed ICAP Demand Curves. *See* ISO Services Tariff Section 5.14.1.2.5.

30.4.6.3.2 The new capacity zone periodic review shall provide an opportunity for the Market Monitoring Unit to review and comment on the NCZ Study, and any proposed NCZ tariff revisions. *See* ISO Services Tariff Sections 5.16.1.3 and 5.16.4.

30.4.6.4 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the Rate Schedules to the ISO Services Tariff

30.4.6.4.1 Responsibilities related to the Regulation Service Demand Curve

In order to respond to operational or reliability problems that arise in real-time, the ISO may procure Regulation Service at a quantity and/or price point different than those specified in Section 15.3.7 of Rate Schedule 3 to the ISO Services Tariff. The ISO shall post a notice of any such purchase as soon as reasonably possible and shall report on the reasons for such purchases at the next meeting of its Business Issues Committee. The ISO shall also immediately initiate an investigation to determine whether it is necessary to modify the quantity and price points

specified above to avoid future operational or reliability problems. The ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit when it conducts this investigation.

If the ISO determines that it is necessary to modify the quantity and/or price points specified above in order to avoid future operational or reliability problems it may temporarily modify them for a period of up to 90 days. If circumstances reasonably allow, the ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit, the Business Issues Committee, the Commission, and the PSC before implementing any such modification. In all circumstances, the ISO will consult with those entities as soon as reasonably possible after implementing a temporary modification.

After the first year the Regulation Service Demand Curve is in place, the ISO shall perform periodic reviews, subject to the scope requirement specified in Section 15.3.7 of Rate Schedule 3 to the ISO Services Tariff, and the Market Monitoring Unit shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the ISO's periodic reviews of the Regulation Service Demand Curve. *See* Section 15.3.7 of Rate Schedule 3 to the ISO Services Tariff.

30.4.6.4.2 Responsibilities related to the Operating Reserves Demand Curves

In order to respond to operational or reliability problems that arise in real-time, the ISO may procure any Operating Reserve product at a quantity and/or price point different than those specified in Section 15.4.7 of Rate Schedule 4 to the ISO Services Tariff. The ISO shall post a notice of any such purchase as soon as reasonably possible and shall report on the reasons for such purchases at the next meeting of its Business Issues Committee. The ISO shall also immediately initiate an investigation to determine whether it is necessary to modify the quantity and price points specified above to avoid future operational or reliability problems. The ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit when it conducts this investigation.

If the ISO determines that it is necessary to modify the quantity and/or price points specified in Section 15.4.7 of Rate Schedule 4 to the ISO Services Tariff in order to avoid future operational or reliability problems it may temporarily modify them for a period of up to 90 days. If circumstances reasonably allow, the ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit, the Business Issues Committee, the Commission, and the PSC before implementing any such modification. In all circumstances, the ISO will consult with those entities as soon as reasonably possible after implementing a temporary modification.

After the first year the Operating Reserves Demand Curves are in place, the ISO shall perform periodic reviews, subject to the scope requirement specified in Section 15.4.7 of Rate Schedule 4 to the ISO Services Tariff, and the Market Monitoring Unit shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the ISO's periodic reviews of the Operating Reserve Demand Curves. *See* Section 15.4.7 of Rate Schedule 4 to the ISO Services Tariff.

30.4.6.5 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the Attachments to the ISO Services Tariff (other than the Market Mitigation Measures).

30.4.6.5.1 Responsibilities related to Transmission Shortage Cost

The ISO may periodically evaluate the Transmission Shortage Cost to determine whether it is necessary to modify the Transmission Shortage Cost to avoid future operational or reliability problems. The ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit after it conducts this evaluation.

If the ISO determines that it is necessary to modify the Transmission Shortage Cost in order to avoid future operational or reliability problems the resolution of which would otherwise require recurring operator intervention outside normal market scheduling procedures, in order to avoid among other reliability issues, a violation of NERC Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits or System Operating Limits, it may temporarily modify it for a period of up to 90 days,

provided however the ISO shall file such change with the Commission pursuant to § 205 of the Federal Power Act within 45 days of such modification. If circumstances reasonably allow, the ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit, the Business Issues Committee, the Commission, and the PSC before implementing any such modification. In all circumstances, the ISO will consult with those entities as soon as reasonably possible after implementing a temporary modification and shall explain the reasons for the change. *See* Section 17.1.4 of Attachment B to the ISO Services Tariff.

30.4.6.6 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the ISO OATT

30.4.6.7 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the Rate Schedules to the ISO OATT

30.4.6.8 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in the Attachments to the ISO OATT

30.4.6.8.1 Responsibilities related to implementing new scheduling path prohibitions

If the ISO, acting in consultation with its Market Monitoring Unit, identifies transmission scheduling paths that are being used to schedule External Transactions in a manner that is not consistent with the manner in which power is actually expected to flow, the ISO may submit a compliance filing in FERC Docket No. ER13-780 proposing to expand the list of prohibited scheduling paths included in Section 16.3.3.8 of the ISO OATT. The ISO's compliance filing will include, or be accompanied by, a discussion of the Market Monitoring Unit's position regarding the ISO's proposal to add a new prohibited scheduling path or new prohibited scheduling paths. The Market Monitoring Unit's position may be explained in the ISO's filing letter, be set forth in an accompanying affidavit, or be submitted by the Market Monitoring Unit

as a companion filing or as comments on the ISO's compliance filing in Docket No. ER13-780.
See Section 16.3.3.8 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT.

30.4.6.8.2 Responsibilities related to the draft Reliability Needs Assessment

Following the Management Committee vote, the draft Reliability Needs Assessment (RNA), with working group, Operating Committee, and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrently, the draft RNA will be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration of whether market rules changes are necessary to address an identified failure, if any, in one of the ISO's competitive markets.
See Section 31.2.3.2 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT.

30.4.6.8.3 Responsibilities related to the draft Comprehensive Reliability Plan

Following the Management Committee vote, the draft Comprehensive Reliability Plan (CRP), with working group, Operating Committee, and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrently, the draft CRP will also be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration of whether market rule changes are necessary to address an identified failure, if any, in one of the ISO's competitive markets. *See* Section 31.2.7.2 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT.

30.4.6.8.4 Responsibilities related to the draft Congestion Analysis and Resource Integration Study

Following the Management Committee vote, the draft Congestion Analysis and Resource Integration Study (CARIS), with Business Issues Committee and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrently, the draft CARIS will be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration. *See* Section 31.3.2.2 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT.

30.4.6.8.5 Responsibilities related to the draft Public Policy Transmission Planning Report

The ISO will provide the draft Public Policy Transmission Planning Report to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration of any impact on the ISO-administered markets of regulated transmission solutions proposed to satisfy a Public Policy Transmission Need. *See* Sections 31.4.9 and 31.4.10.1 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT. The Market Monitoring Unit's evaluation will be provided to the Management Committee before the Management Committee's advisory vote. *See* Section 31.4.10.1 of Attachment Y. Following the Management Committee vote, the draft Public Policy Transmission Planning Report, with Business Issues Committee and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrent with the submission to the ISO Board of the draft Public Policy Transmission Planning Report, the Market Monitoring Unit's evaluation will be provided to the ISO Board. *See* Section 31.4.10.2 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT.

30.4.6.9 Market Monitoring Unit responsibilities set forth in other documents that have been formally filed with the Commission.

30.4.7 Availability of Data and Resources to Market Monitoring Unit

30.4.7.1 The ISO shall ensure that the Market Monitoring Unit has sufficient access to ISO resources, personnel and market data to enable the Market Monitoring Unit to carry out its functions under Attachment O. Consistent with Section 30.6.1 of Attachment O, the Market Monitoring Unit shall have complete access to the ISO's databases of market information.

30.4.7.2 Any data created by the Market Monitoring Unit, including but not limited to reconfiguration of the ISO's data, will be kept within the exclusive control of the Market Monitoring Unit. The Market Monitoring Unit may share the data it creates, subject to the limitations on distribution of and obligation to protect the

confidentiality of Protected Information that are contained in Attachment O, the ISO Services Tariff, and the ISO's Code of Conduct.

30.4.7.3 Where data outside the ISO's geographic footprint would be helpful to the Market Monitoring Unit in carrying out its duties, the Market Monitoring Unit should seek out that data (with assistance from the ISO, where appropriate).

Attachment II

Part B

OATT

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.

Commenced Repair: As defined in the ISO Services 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.

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.

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.

1.6 Definitions - F

Federal Power Act ("FPA"): The Federal Power Act, as may be amended from time-to-time (See 16 U.S.C. § 796 et seq.)

Facilities Study: An engineering study conducted by the ISO and/or a Transmission Owner to determine the required modifications to the Transmission Owner's Transmission System, including the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications, that will be required to provide the requested facilities.

Facility Flow-Based Methodology: The methodology, as described in Section 20.3.7 of Attachment N, used to allocate Net Auction Revenue among Transmission Owners.

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Transmission Service under this Tariff that is scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to Part II of this Tariff. Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is service for which the Transmission Customer has agreed to pay the Congestion associated with its service. A Transmission Customer may fix the price of Congestion associated with its Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Points of Receipt and Delivery as its Transmission Service.

Firm Transmission Service: Transmission Service requested by a Transmission Customer willing to pay Congestion Rent.

First Settlement: The process of establishing binding financial commitments on the part of Customers participating in the Day-Ahead Market based on Day-Ahead LBMP.

Fixed Block Unit: A unit that, due to operational characteristics, can only be dispatched in one of two states: either turned completely off, or turned on and run at a fixed capacity level.

Fixed Price TCC: TCCs obtained pursuant to Sections 19.2.1 or 19.2.2 of Attachment M of this OATT. If a TCC is obtained pursuant to Section 19.2.1 of Attachment M of this OATT, it is an Historic Fixed Price TCC. If a TCC is awarded to an LSE pursuant to the provisions of Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M of this OATT, it is a Non-Historic Fixed Price TCC.

Forced Outage: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

1.7 Definitions - G

Gap Solution: This term shall have the meaning given in Attachment Y to the OATT.

Generator: A facility capable of supplying Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services that is accessible to the NYCA. 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, and each unit within that group, shall be considered a Generator.

Generator Classes: The type of Generator (e.g., nuclear, gas turbine, fossil, hydro) which is used by the ISO to determine criteria that must be met for that Generator to qualify as a source of Installed Capacity.

Good Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods or acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods or acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to delineate acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region, including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

Government Bonds: Tax-exempt bonds issued by the New York Power Authority pursuant to Section 103 and related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. 26 U.S.C. § 103.

Grandfathered Rights: The transmission rights associated with: (1) Modified Wheeling Agreements; (2) Transmission Facility Agreements; and (3) Third Party Transmission Wheeling Agreements where the party entitled to exercise the transmission rights associated with such Agreements has chosen, as provided in the Tariff, to retain those rights rather than to convert them to Grandfathered TCCs.

Grandfathered TCCs: The TCCs associated with: (1) Modified Wheeling Agreements; (2) Transmission Facility Agreements with transmission wheeling provisions; and (3) Third Party TWAs where the party entitled to exercise the transmission rights associated with such agreements, has chosen, as provided for in the Tariff, to convert those rights to TCCs.

1.9 Definitions - I

ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment: A payment made in accordance with Section 4.5.3.2 and Attachment J of the ISO Services Tariff to compensate a Supplier whose Import is Curtailed by the ISO.

Imports: A Bilateral Transaction or sale to the LBMP Market where Energy is delivered to a NYCA Interconnection from another Control Area.

Imputed Revenue: The Congestion Rents that owners of Grandfathered Rights do not have to pay due to their own use of those Grandfathered Rights.

Inactive Reserves: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Inadvertent Energy Accounting: The accounting performed to track and reconcile the difference between net actual Energy interchange and scheduled Energy interchange of a Control Area with adjacent Control Areas.

Incremental Energy Bid: A series of monotonically increasing constant cost incremental Energy steps that indicate the quantities of Energy for a given price that an entity is willing to supply to the ISO Administered Markets.

Incremental TCC: A set of point-to-point Transmission Congestion Contract(s) that is awarded pursuant to Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M to this ISO OATT.

Independent System Operator, Inc. (“ISO”): The New York Independent System Operator, a not-for-profit corporation established pursuant to the ISO Agreement.

Independent System Operator Agreement (“ISO Agreement”): The agreement that establishes the New York ISO.

Independent System Operator/New York State Reliability Council (“ISO/NYSRC Agreement”): The agreement between the ISO and the New York State Reliability Council governing the relationship between the two organizations.

Independent System Operator/Transmission Owner Agreement (“ISO/TO Agreement”):

The agreement that establishes the terms and conditions under which the Transmission Owners transferred to the ISO Operational Control over designated transmission facilities.

Injection Billing Units: A Transmission Customer’s Actual Energy Injections (for all internal injections) or Scheduled Energy Injections (for all Import Energy injections) in the New York Control Area, including injections for Wheels Through. For purposes of Rate Schedule 1 and Rate Schedule 11 of this ISO OATT, (i) a Limited Energy Storage Resource shall be responsible for charges or eligible for payments on the basis only of its Actual Energy Injections and (ii) a Day-Ahead Demand Reduction Provider’s Demand Reduction shall be included as Injection Billing Units. For purposes of recovering the ISO annual budgeted costs pursuant to Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO OATT, Injection Billing Units shall include the absolute value of negative injections by pump storage facilities.

Installed Capacity: A Generator or Load facility that complies with the requirements in the Reliability Rules and is capable of supplying and/or reducing the demand for Energy in the NYCA for the purpose of ensuring that sufficient Energy and Capacity are available to meet the Reliability Rules. The Installed Capacity requirement, established by the NYSRC, includes a margin of reserve in accordance with the Reliability Rules.

Interconnection or Interconnection Points (“IP”): The point(s) at which the NYCA connects with a distribution system or adjacent Control Area. The IP may be a single tie line or several tie lines that are operated in parallel.

Interface: A defined set of transmission facilities that separate Load Zones and that separate the NYCA from adjacent Control Areas.

Interface MW - Mile Methodology: The procedure used to allocate Original Residual TCCs determined prior to the first Centralized TCC Auction to Transmission Owners.

Intermittent Power Resource: A device for the production of electricity that is characterized by an energy source that: (1) is renewable; (2) cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator; and (3) has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator. In New York, resources that depend upon wind, or solar energy or landfill gas for their fuel have been classified as Intermittent Power Resources. Each Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel shall include all turbines metered at a single scheduling point identifier (PTID).

Internal: An entity (*e.g.*, Supplier, Transmission Customer) or facility (*e.g.*, Generator, Interface) located within the Control Area being referenced. Where a specific Control Area is not referenced, internal means the NYCA.

Internal Transactions: Purchases, sales or exchanges of Energy, Capacity or Ancillary Services where the Generator and Load are located within the NYCA.

Investment Grade Customer: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Investor-Owned Transmission Owners: At the present time these include: Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation.

ISO Administered Markets: The Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market (collectively the LBMP Markets) and any other market administered by the ISO.

ISO-Committed Fixed: In the Day-Ahead, a bidding mode in which a Generator requests that the ISO commit and schedule it. In the Real-Time Market, a bidding mode in which a Generator, with ISO approval, requests that the ISO schedule it no more frequently than every 15 minutes. A Generator scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market as ISO-Committed Fixed will participate as a Self-Committed Fixed Generator in the Real-Time Market unless it changes bidding mode, with ISO approval, to participate as an ISO-Committed Fixed Generator.

ISO-Committed Flexible: A bidding mode in which a Dispatchable Generator Demand Side Resource follows Base Point Signals and is committed by the ISO.

ISO Market Power Monitoring Program: The monitoring program approved by the Commission and administered by the ISO designed to monitor the possible exercise of market power in ISO Administered Markets.

ISO OATT (the “Tariff”): The ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

ISO Procedures: The procedures adopted by the ISO in order to fulfill its responsibilities under the ISO OATT, the ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Related Agreements.

ISO Related Agreements: Collectively, the ISO Agreement, the NYSRC Agreement, the ISO/NYSRC Agreement and the ISO/TO Agreement.

NYISO Services Tariff: The ISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff.

ISO Tariffs: The ISO OATT and the ISO Services Tariff, collectively.

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 comprise the membership of the New York Power Pool.

Minimum Generation Bid: A Bid parameter that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to operate a Generator at its specific minimum operating level or to provide a Demand Side Resource's specified minimum quantity of Demand Reduction.

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.

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.

1.14 Definitions - N

Native Load Customers: The wholesale and retail power customers of the Transmission Owners on whose behalf the Transmission Owners, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, have undertaken an obligation to construct and operate the Transmission Owners' systems to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

Neptune Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the PJM Interconnection LLC Control Area at Levittown, Town of Hempstead, New York and terminates in Sayerville, New Jersey.

NERC: The North American Electric Reliability Council or, as applicable, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

NERC Transaction Priorities: The reservation and scheduling priority applied to a Transaction under the NERC Transmission Loading Relief Procedure.

NERC Transmission Loading Relief ("TLR") Procedure: "Standard IRO-006-3 – Reliability Coordination – Transmission Loading Relief" as approved in Docket No. ER06-1545, and any amendments thereto. See www.nerc.com for the current version of the NERC TLR Procedure.

Net Auction Revenue: The total amount, in dollars, as calculated pursuant to Section 20.3.1 of Attachment N, remaining after collection of all charges and allocation of all payments associated with a round of a Centralized TCC Auction or a Reconfiguration Auction. Net Auction Revenue takes into account: (i) revenues from and payments for the award of TCCs in a Centralized TCC Auction or Reconfiguration Auction, (ii) payments to Transmission Owners releasing ETCNL, (iii) payments or charges to Primary Holders selling TCCs, (iv) payments to Transmission Owners releasing Original Residual TCCs, (v) O/R-t-S Auction Revenue Surplus Payments and U/D Auction Revenue Surplus Payments, and (vi) O/R-t-S Auction Revenue Shortfall Charges and U/D Auction Revenue Shortfall Charges. Net Auction Revenue may be positive or negative.

Net Congestion Rent: The total amount, in dollars, as calculated pursuant to Section 20.2.1 of Attachment N, remaining after collection of all Congestion-related charges and allocation of all Congestion-related payments associated with the Day-Ahead Market. Net Congestion Rent takes into account: (i) charges and payments for Congestion Rents, (ii) settlements with TCC Primary Holders, (iii) O/R-t-S Congestion Rent Shortfall Charges and U/D Congestion Rent Shortfall Charges, and (iv) O/R-t-S Rent Congestion Surplus Payments and U/D Congestion Rent Surplus Payments. Net Congestion Rent may be positive or negative.

Network Customer: An entity receiving Transmission Service pursuant to the terms of the ISO's Network Integration Transmission Service under Part 4 of the Tariff.

Network Integration Transmission Service: The Transmission Service provided under Part 4 of the Tariff.

Network Load: The Load that a Network Customer designates for Network Integration Transmission Service under Part 4 of the Tariff. The Network Customer's Network Load shall include all Load served by the output of any Network Resources designated by the Network Customer. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total Load as Network Load but may not designate only part of the Load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where an Eligible Customer has elected not to designate a particular Load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, the Eligible Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements under Part 3 of the Tariff for any Point-To-Point Transmission Service that may be necessary for such non-designated Load.

Network Operating Agreement: An executed agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the Network Customer shall operate its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under Part 4 of the Tariff. For Eligible Customers that take service under the ISO Services Tariff, that Tariff shall function as their Network Operating Agreement.

Network Operating Committee: The ISO Operating Committee will serve this function.

Network Resource: Any generating resource that provides Installed Capacity to the NYCA designated under the Network Integration Transmission Service provisions of the Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis, except for purposes of fulfilling obligations under a reserve sharing program.

Network Upgrades: Modifications or additions to transmission facilities that are integrated with and support the Transmission Owner's overall Transmission System for the general benefit of all users of such Transmission System.

Network Upgrade Agreement: An agreement entered into between a Transmission Customer and a Transmission Owner that identifies the rights and obligations of each party with respect to the Network Upgrade, as described in this Tariff.

New York City: The electrical area comprised of Load Zone J, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

New York Control Area (“NYCA”): The Control Area that is under the control of the ISO which includes transmission facilities listed in the ISO/TO Agreement Appendices A-1 and A-2, as amended from time-to-time, and Generation located outside the NYS Power System that is subject to protocols (e.g., telemetry signal biasing) which allow the ISO and other Control Area operator(s) to treat some or all of that Generation as though it were part of the NYS Power System.

New York Power Pool (“NYPP”): An organization established by agreement (the “New York Power Pool Agreement”) made as of July 21, 1966, and amended as of July 16, 1991, by and among Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Long Island Lighting Company, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and the Power Authority of the State of New York. LIPA became a Member of the NYPP on May 28, 1998 as a result of the acquisition of the Long Island Lighting Company by the Long Island Power Authority.

New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility: This term shall have the meaning given in Attachment Y to the OATT.

New York State Power System (“NYS Power System”): All facilities of the NYS Transmission System, and all those Generators located within the NYCA or outside the NYCA, some of which may from time-to-time be subject to operational control by the ISO.

New York State Reliability Council (“NYSRC”): An organization established by agreement among the Member Systems of the New York Power Pool (the “NYSRC Agreement”).

New York State Transmission System (“NYS Transmission System”): The entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes: (1) the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control; (2) the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification; and (3) all remaining transmission facilities within the NYCA.

Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus for an area outside of the New York Control Area that has been identified by the ISO as characterized by non-competitive Import or Export prices, and that has been approved by the Commission for designation as a Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus. Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Buses are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff.

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Point-To-Point Transmission Service for which a Transmission Customer is not willing to pay Congestion. Such service is not available in the markets that the NYISO administers.

Non-Investment Grade Customer: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Non-Utility Generator (“NUG,” “Independent Power Producer” or “IPP”): Any entity that owns or operates an electric generating facility that is not included in an electric utility’s rate base. This term includes, but is not limited to, cogenerators and small power producers and all other non-utility electricity producers, such as exempt wholesale generators that sell electricity.

Normal State: The condition that the NYS Power System is in when the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control are operated within the parameters listed for Normal State in the Reliability Rules. These parameters include, but are not limited to, thermal, voltage, stability, frequency, operating reserve and Pool Control Error limitations.

Northport-Norwalk Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that originates at the Northport substation in New York and interconnects the NYCA to the ISO New England Control Area at the Norwalk Harbor substation in Connecticut.

Notice of Intent to Return: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

Notification: Informing the ISO of all changes in status of the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification. Notification includes the Transmission Owners informing the ISO of all changes in the status of the designated transmission facilities.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”): Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any successor thereto.

NYPA: The Power Authority of the State of New York.

NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge (“NTAC”): A surcharge on all Energy Transactions designed to recover the Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement of NYPA which cannot be recovered through its TSC, TCCs, or other transmission revenues, including, but not limited to, its ETA revenues. This charge will be assessed to all Load statewide, as well as Transmission Customers in Wheels Through and Exports.

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. 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.

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

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 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:

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

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.

Retired: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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.

25.5 Cost Responsibility Rules for Both ERIS and CRIS

25.5.1 Side Agreements

These cost allocation rules will not preclude or supersede any binding cost allocation agreements that are executed between or among Developers, Connecting Transmission Owners and/or Affected Transmission Owners; provided, however, that no such agreements will increase the cost responsibility or cause a material adverse change in the circumstances as determined by these rules of any Developer or Transmission Owner who is not a party to such agreement.

25.5.2 Costs Covered By Attachment S

The interconnection facility cost allocated by these rules is comprised of all costs and overheads associated with the design, procurement and installation of the new interconnection facilities. These rules do not address in any way the allocation of responsibility for the cost of operating and maintaining the new interconnection facilities once they are installed. Nor do these rules address in any way the ownership of the new interconnection facilities.

25.5.3 Dispatch Costs

Developers, Connecting Transmission Owners and Affected Transmission Owners will not be charged directly for any redispatch cost that may be caused by the temporary removal of transmission facilities from service to install new interconnection facilities, as such cost is reflected in Locational Based Marginal Prices. Nor will existing generators be paid for any lost opportunity cost that may be incurred when their units are dispatched down or off in connection with the installation of new interconnection facilities.

25.5.4 Transmission Owners' Cost Recovery

Any Connecting or Affected Transmission Owner implementation and construction of (i) System Upgrade Facilities as identified in the Annual Transmission Baseline Assessment or Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment, or (ii) System Deliverability Upgrades as identified in the Class Year Deliverability Study, shall be in accordance with the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff, Commission-approved ISO Related Agreements, the Federal Power Act and Commission precedent, and therefore shall be subject to the Connecting or Affected Transmission Owner's right to recover, pursuant to appropriate financial arrangements contained in agreements or Commission-approved tariffs, all reasonably incurred costs, plus a reasonable return on investment.

25.5.5 Existing System Representation

The NYISO shall include in the Existing System Representation for purposes of the ATBA and ATRA for a given Class Year:

- 25.5.5.1** (i) All generation and transmission facilities identified in the NYISO's Load and Capacity Data Report as existing as of January 1 of that year, excluding those facilities that are subject to Class Year cost allocation but for which Class Year cost allocations have not been accepted; (ii) all planned generation and merchant transmission projects that have accepted their cost allocation in a prior Class Year cost allocation process and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades associated with those projects except that System Deliverability Upgrades where construction has been deferred pursuant to Section 25.7.12.2 and 25.7.12.3 of Attachment S will only be included if construction of the System Deliverability Upgrades has been triggered under Section 25.7.12.3 of

Attachment S; (iii) all generation and transmission retirements and derates identified in the Load and Capacity Data Report as scheduled to occur during the five-year cost allocation study planning period; and (iv) all other changes to existing facilities, other than changes that are subject to Class Year cost allocation but that have not accepted their Class Year cost allocation, that are identified in the Load and Capacity Data Report or reported by Market Participants to the NYISO as scheduled to occur during the five year cost allocation study planning period. Facilities in a Mothball Outage, an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage, or Inactive Reserves will be modeled, and not removed from, the Existing System Representation.

25.5.5.2 The System Upgrade Facilities listed on Exhibit A to the Financial Settlement shall be included in the Existing System Representation. Such System Upgrade Facilities shall be shown as in service in the first year of the five-year cost allocation study planning period and in each subsequent year, unless such System Upgrade Facilities are cancelled or otherwise not in service by January 1, 2010; provided that if such facilities are expected to be in service after January 1, 2010, starting with the Class Year 2010, the NYISO shall independently determine such later date when the System Upgrade Facilities are expected to be in service and represent them according to the NYISO's determination.

25.5.5.3 System Upgrade Facilities not listed on Exhibit A to the Financial Settlement, but for which cost allocations have been accepted in a prior Class Year cost allocation process, shall be represented in the Existing System

Representation for subsequent cost allocation studies in the year of their anticipated in-service date.

25.5.6 Attachment Facilities.

Each Developer is responsible for 100% of the cost of the Attachment Facilities.

25.5.7 Distribution Upgrades

Each Developer is responsible for 100% of the cost of the Distribution Upgrades.

25.5.8 No Prioritization of Class Year Projects

There will be no prioritization of the projects grouped and studied together in a Class Year. Each such project will share in the then currently available functional or electrical capability of the transmission system, and share in the cost of the System Upgrade Facilities required to interconnect its respective project and, for Developers seeking CRIS, System Deliverability Upgrades required under the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, in accordance with the rules set forth herein.

25.5.9 Class Year Start Date and Schedule

Starting with the Class Year subsequent to Class Year 2012, the Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment will begin on the Class Year Start Date, which will be the earliest of the following dates after the completion of the prior Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study (*i.e.*, date upon which all remaining Class Year Developers have accepted their Project Cost Allocations and have posted security for same): March 1, June 1 or September 1. In order to become a Class Year Project in a Class Year subsequent to Class Year 2012, an Eligible Class Year Project must (1) satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the next Class Year, as those criteria are specified in Section 25.6.2.3.1 of this Attachment S, Section 25.8.2.3 of this Attachment S and Sections 32.1.1.7 of Attachment Z to the OATT and/or Section 32.3.5.3.2 of Attachment Z to the

OATT, as applicable and (2) must elect to enter the applicable Class Year by providing notice to the NYISO within five (5) Business Days of the Class Year Start Date. This Section 25.5.9 does not limit membership or eligibility for membership in Class Year 2011 or Class Year 2012.

Members of Class Year 2011 that do not accept their Project Cost Allocations in Class Year 2011, but that are eligible under Section 25.6.2.3.4 to enter a subsequent Class Year, may enter Class Year 2012.

Starting with the Class Year subsequent to Class Year 2012, all parties engaged in performing study work as part of the Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment and Class Year Deliverability Study (collectively, the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study) are required to use Reasonable Efforts to complete the basic required evaluations and cost estimates for Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, System Upgrade Facilities, and System Deliverability Upgrades in order that the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study can be presented to the Operating Committee for approval within twelve (12) months from the Class Year Start Date. Starting with the Class Year subsequent to Class Year 2012, if a new System Deliverability Upgrade is identified (i.e., a System Deliverability Upgrade not previously identified and cost allocated in a Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study and not substantially similar to a System Deliverability Upgrade previously identified and cost allocated in a Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study), an additional six (6) months will be provided within which to perform additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies, subject to Reasonable Efforts, for the study of and development of cost estimates for such a System Deliverability Upgrade.

25.7 Cost Allocation Methodology for CRIS.

25.7.1 Cost Allocation Among Developers in a Class Year.

Each project in a Class Year will share in the then currently available deliverability capability of the New York State Transmission System, and will also share in the cost of any System Deliverability Upgrades required for its project to qualify for CRIS at the requested level. The total cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades required for all the projects in the Class Year will be allocated among the projects in the Class Year based on the pro rata impact of each Class Year Project on the deliverability of the New York State Transmission System, that is, the pro rata contribution of each project in the Class Year to the total cost of each of the System Deliverability Upgrades identified in the Class Year Deliverability Study. In addition to this allocation of cost responsibility for System Deliverability Upgrades among the projects in a Class Year, the cost of certain Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will be shared with Load Serving Entities and subsequent Developers, as described below in Section 25.7.12 of these rules.

25.7.2 Categories of transmission facilities.

For purposes of applying the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, transmission facilities comprising the New York State Transmission System will be categorized as either Byways or Highways or Other Interfaces.

25.7.2.1 Byways. The Developer of a Class Year Project will pay its pro rata share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades to any Byway needed to make the Class Year Project deliverable in accordance with these rules. The System Deliverability Upgrades on the Byway or Byways will be identified by the NYISO, with input from the Connecting Transmission

Owner and from the Affected Transmission Owner(s), in the Class Year Deliverability Study. A Developer paying to upgrade a Byway will be eligible to receive Headroom payments in accordance with these rules. A Developer paying to upgrade a Byway will receive any Incremental TCCs created. A subsequent Developer paying for use of Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades will receive the corresponding Incremental TCCs.

25.7.2.2 Highways. The Developer of a Class Year Project will pay an allocated share of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades to any Highway needed to make the Class Year Project deliverable in accordance with these rules. The System Deliverability Upgrades on the Highway or Highways, and the Developer's allocated share of the cost of those System Deliverability Upgrades, will be identified by the NYISO, with input from the Connecting Transmission Owner and from the Affected Transmission Owner(s), in the Class Year Deliverability Study. A Developer paying for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will be eligible to receive Headroom payments in accordance with these rules to the extent that it pays for System Deliverability Upgrade capacity in excess of that required to provide the requested level of CRIS. A Developer paying for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades will receive a share of any incremental TCCs created, in accordance with these rules. A subsequent Developer paying for use of Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades will receive the corresponding Incremental TCCs, if any, based on its share of the System Deliverability Upgrade costs.

25.7.2.3 Other Interfaces. If the proposed generation or merchant transmission project degrades the transfer capability of any one of the Other Interfaces below the transfer capability identified in the current ATBA, then the Developer will pay its pro rata share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades needed to restore the transfer capability of the Other Interfaces degraded by its proposed project to what the transfer capability of those Other Interfaces would have been without its project, as that transfer capability was measured in the current ATBA. Where two or more projects would cause degradation of an Other Interface's transfer capability, the cost of the necessary System Deliverability Upgrades to restore the original transfer capability of the interface shall be shared on a pro rata basis, based on the MW of degradation that each project would cause.

25.7.3 Capacity Regions.

For Class Years prior to Class Year 2012, the deliverability test will be applied within each of the three (3) Capacity Regions: (1) Rest of State (*i.e.*, Load Zones A through I); (2) New York City (*i.e.*, Load Zone J); and (3) Long Island (*i.e.*, Load Zone K). To be declared deliverable, a generator or merchant transmission project must be deliverable throughout the Capacity Region in which the project is interconnected. For example, a proposed generator or merchant transmission project interconnecting in the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e.*, Load Zones A-I) will be required to demonstrate deliverability throughout the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e.*, Load Zones A-I), but will not be required to demonstrate deliverability to or within either of the following Capacity Regions: New York City (*i.e.*, Load Zone J); or Long Island (*i.e.*, Load Zone K).

Starting with Class Year 2012, the deliverability test will be applied within each of the four (4) Capacity Regions: (1) Rest of State (*i.e.*, Load Zones A through F); (2) Lower Hudson Valley (*i.e.*, Load Zones G, H and I); (3) New York City (*i.e.*, Load Zone J); and (4) Long Island (*i.e.*, Load Zone K). To be declared deliverable a generator or merchant transmission project must only be deliverable throughout the Capacity Region in which the project is interconnected. For example, starting with Class Year 2012, a proposed generator or merchant transmission project interconnecting in the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e.*, Load Zones A-F) will be required to demonstrate deliverability throughout the Rest of State Capacity Region (*i.e.*, Load Zones A-F), but will not be required to demonstrate deliverability to or within any of the following Capacity Regions: Lower Hudson Valley (*i.e.*, Load Zones G, H and I); New York City (*i.e.*, Load Zone J); or Long Island (*i.e.*, Load Zone K).

25.7.4 Participation in Capacity Markets.

A Developer, in order to be eligible to become an Installed Capacity Supplier or receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights, must elect CRIS. The MW amount of CRIS requested by a Developer, stated in MWs of Installed Capacity, cannot exceed the name plate capacity of its generation or merchant transmission project. The NYISO will perform the Class Year Deliverability Study in accordance with these rules and with input of Market Participants, to determine the deliverability of each of the Class Year Projects that have requested some level of CRIS. The Class Year Deliverability Study will identify and allocate the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades needed to make deliverable each Class Year Project that has requested CRIS. In order to be eligible to become an Installed Capacity Supplier or receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights, a Developer must fund or commit to fund, in accordance with

these rules, the System Deliverability Upgrades needed for its project to be deliverable at the requested level of CRIS.

25.7.5 The Pre-Existing System.

Where the Existing System Representation demonstrates deliverability issues, a Developer electing CRIS need only address the incremental deliverability of its inter-connecting generator or merchant transmission project, not the deliverability of the pre-existing system depicted in the Existing System Representation. Likewise, Transmission Owners will not be responsible for curing any pre-existing issues related to the deliverability of generators.

25.7.6 CRIS Values.

A Developer may elect partial CRIS for its project. Generators qualifying for CRIS will have two CRIS values: one for the Summer Capability Period and one for the winter capability period. The CRIS value for the Summer Capability Period will be set using the deliverability test methodology and procedures described below. The CRIS value for the Winter Capability Period will be set at a value that will maintain the same proportion of CRIS to ERIS as for the Summer Capability Period.

25.7.7 Class Year Deliverability Study Procedures.

The NYISO staff will conduct the Class Year Deliverability Study, as described in these rules, in cooperation with Market Participants. No Market Participant will have decisional control over any determinative aspect of the Class Year Deliverability Study. The NYISO and its staff will have decisional control over the entire Class Year Deliverability Study. If, at any time, the NYISO staff decides that it needs specific expert services from entities such as Market Participants, consultants or engineering firms for it to conduct the Class Year Deliverability

Study, then the NYISO will enter into appropriate contracts with such entities for such input. As it conducts each Class Year Deliverability Study, the NYISO staff will provide regularly scheduled status reports and working drafts, with supporting data, to the Operating Committee to ensure that all affected Market Participants have an opportunity to contribute whatever information and input they believe might be helpful to the process. Each completed Class Year Deliverability Study will be reviewed and approved by the Operating Committee, when the Operating Committee approves the ATRA for the same Class Year. Each Class Year Deliverability Study is reviewable by the NYISO Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Commission-approved ISO Agreement.

25.7.7.1 Starting with Class Year 2012, if the NYISO determines that additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies are required pursuant to Section 25.5.9 of this Attachment S, NYISO will notify all Class Year Projects that such additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies will be conducted, such notice to be provided as soon as practicable after the NYISO presents the results of the Class Year Deliverability Study to stakeholders. Within 10 business days from such notification, any Class Year Project may elect to (1) withdraw from the Class Year; (2) withdraw its CRIS request and remain in the Class Year for ERIS; or (3) keep its CRIS request, but elect to have no System Deliverability Upgrade identified to make the project deliverable at its level of requested CRIS. If a Class Year Project elects to keep its CRIS request, but with no System Deliverability Upgrade identified to make the project fully deliverable, the project has the option of accepting or not accepting its Deliverable MWs, as specified in the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study report. If a Class Year Project elects to withdraw

entirely from the Class Year at this juncture, the Class Year from which the project drops out will still count as one of the two Class Years a project may enter under Section 25.6.2.3.4 of Attachment S.

25.7.8 Deliverability Test Methodology for Highways and Byways.

25.7.8.1 Definition of NYCA Deliverability. The NYCA transmission system shall be able to deliver the aggregate of NYCA capacity resources to the aggregate of the NYCA load under summer peak load conditions. This is accomplished through ensuring the deliverability of new Large Facilities, new Small Generators larger than 2 MWs, and any existing facility increasing its capacity by more than the 2 MWs allowed by Section 30.3.2.6 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures contained in OATT Attachment X, in the Capacity Region where the facility interconnects.

25.7.8.2 NYCA Deliverability Testing Methodology. The current Class Year ATBA, developed in accordance with ISO Procedures, will serve as the starting point for the deliverability baseline for testing under summer peak system conditions, subject to ISO Procedures and the following:

25.7.8.2.1 All proposed projects seeking CRIS will be evaluated on an aggregate Class Year basis. Deliverability will be determined through a shift from generation to generation within the Capacity Regions in New York State. Each Capacity Region will be tested on an individual basis.

25.7.8.2.2 Each entity requesting External CRIS Rights will request a certain number of MW to be evaluated for deliverability pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of this

Attachment S. The MW of an entity requesting External CRIS Rights will not be derated for the deliverability analysis.

25.7.8.2.3 Each Developer requesting CRIS will request that a certain number of MW, not to exceed the name plate rating of its facility, be evaluated for deliverability. The MW requested by a Developer will represent Installed Capacity, and will be derated for the deliverability analysis. At the conclusion of the analysis, the NYISO will reconvert only the deliverable MW and report them in terms of MW of Installed Capacity using the same derating factor utilized at the beginning of the deliverability analysis.

A derated generator capacity incorporating availability is used. This derated generator capacity is based on the unforced capacity or “UCAP” of each resource and can be referred to as the UCAP Deration Factor (“UCDF”). The UCDF used is the average from historic ICAP to UCAP translations on a Capacity Region basis, as determined in accordance with ISO Procedures. This is the average EFORD, which will be used for all non intermittent ICAP providers. The UCDF for intermittent resources will be calculated based on their resource type in accordance with ISO Procedures. The UCDF factor for proposed projects will be applied to the requested CRIS level. For facilities modeled in the ATBA, the UCDF will be applied to their CRIS level.

The CRIS for each facility, regardless of outage state, will be modeled in Deliverability Studies for the Class Year unless that CRIS will expire prior to the scheduled completion of the applicable Class Year study or the CRIS is associated with a Retired facility that cannot transfer such rights prior to CRIS expiration.

- 25.7.8.2.4 Load uncertainties will be addressed in accordance with ISO Procedures by taking the impact of Load Forecast Uncertainty (“LFU”) from the most recent base case IRM and applying it to load.
- 25.7.8.2.5 Deliverability base case conditioning steps will be consistent with those used for the Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process and Area Transmission Review transfer limit calculation methodology.
- 25.7.8.2.6 In deliverability testing, Emergency transfer criteria and contingency testing will be in conformance with NYSRC rules and correspond to that used in the NYISO Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process studies.
- 25.7.8.2.7 The NYISO will monitor all transmission facilities that are part of the New York State Transmission System.
- 25.7.8.2.8 When either the voltage or stability transfer limit of an interface calculated in the ATBA is more binding than the calculated thermal transfer limit, then the lower of the ATBA voltage or stability transfer limit will be included in the deliverability testing as a proxy limit.
- 25.7.8.2.9 External system imports will be adjusted as necessary to eliminate or minimize overloads, other than the following external system imports: (i) the grandfathered import contract rights listed in Attachment E to the Installed Capacity Manual, (ii) the operating protocols set forth in Schedule C of Attachment CC to the OATT, (iii) the appropriate rules for reflecting PJM service to RECo load, (iv) beginning with Class Year 2008 and in subsequent Class Years, the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L of the OATT,

(v) in Class Year 2008 and 2009, 1090 MW of imports made over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) interface, and (vi) beginning with Class Year 2010 and in subsequent Class Years, any External CRIS Rights awarded pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of this Attachment S, either as a result of the conversion of grandfathered rights over the Quebec (via Chateauguay) Interface or as a result of a Class Year Deliverability Study, until, as of the Class Year Start Date, the time available to renew the External CRIS Rights has expired, as described in Section 25.9.3.2.2 of this Attachment S.

25.7.8.2.10 Flows associated with generators physically located in the NYCA but selling capacity out of the market will be modeled as such in the deliverability base cases.

25.7.8.2.11 Resources and demand are brought into balance in the baseline. If resources are greater than demand in the Capacity Region, existing generators within the Capacity Region are prorated down. If resources are lower than demand in the Capacity Region, additional external resources are included in the model.

25.7.8.2.12 PARs within the applicable Capacity Region will be adjusted as necessary, in either direction and within their angle capability, to eliminate or minimize overloads without creating new ones. PARs controlling external ties and ties between the Capacity Regions will be modeled, within their angle capability, to hold the individual tie flows to their respective deliverability baseline schedules, which shall be set recognizing firm commitments and operating protocol set forth in Schedule C of Attachment CC to the OATT.

25.7.8.2.13 Deliverability testing will proceed as follows - The generation/load mix is split into two groups of generation and load, one upstream and one downstream for each zone or sub-zone tested within the Capacity Region. All elements that are part of the New York State Transmission System within the Capacity Region will be monitored. If there is excess generation upstream (that is, more upstream generation than is necessary to serve the upstream load plus LFU) then the generation excess, taking into account generator derate factors described in Section 25.7.8.2.2 above, is assumed to displace downstream generation. If the dispatch of the upstream excess generation causes an overload, this overload is flagged as a potential deliverability problem and will be used to determine the amount of capacity that is assigned CRIS status and the overload mitigation.

25.7.8.2.14 For Highway interfaces, the generator or merchant transmission projects in a Class Year, whether or not they are otherwise deliverable, will not be considered deliverable if their aggregate impact degrades the transfer capability of the interface more than the lesser of 25 MW or 2 percent of the transfer capability identified in the ATBA and results in an increase to the NYCA LOLE determined for the ATBA of .01 or more. The Class Year projects causing the degradation will be responsible, on a pro rata basis, for restoring transfer capability only to the extent their aggregate degradation of transfer capability, compared to that in the ATBA, would not occur but for the Class Year projects.

25.7.9 Deliverability Test Methodology for Other Interfaces.

The generator or merchant transmission projects in a Class Year, whether or not they are otherwise deliverable across Highways and Byways, will not be considered deliverable if their

aggregate impact degrades the transfer capability of any Other Interface more than the lesser of 25 MW or 2 percent of the transfer capability of the Other Interface identified in the ATBA. Each Developer will be responsible for its pro rata Class Year share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of System Deliverability Upgrades needed to restore transfer capability on the Other Interfaces impacted by the Class Year Projects but only to the extent that the degradation of transfer capability on the Other Interfaces, compared to that measured in the current Class Year ATBA, would not occur but for the aggregate impact of the Class Year Projects. Where two or more projects contribute to the degradation of the transfer capability of an Other Interface, each project Developer shall pay for a share of the required System Deliverability Upgrades based on its contribution to the degradation of the transfer capability.

25.7.10 Deliverability of External Installed Capacity.

External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be subject to the deliverability test in Section 25.7.8 and 25.7.9 of this Attachment S, but not as a part of the Class Year Deliverability Study. As described in detail in Section 5.12.2 of the Services Tariff, the deliverability of External Installed Capacity not associated with UDRs or External CRIS Rights will be evaluated separately as a part of the annual process under the Services Tariff that sets import rights for the upcoming Capability Year, to determine the amount of External Installed Capacity that can be imported to the New York Control Area.

25.7.11 CRIS Rights For External Installed Capacity

An entity, by following the procedures and satisfying the requirements described in this Section 25.7.11, may obtain External CRIS Rights. While the External CRIS Rights are in effect, External Installed Capacity associated with External CRIS Rights is not subject to (1) the deliverability determination described above in Section 25.7.10 of this Attachment S, (2) the

annual deliverability determination applied in the import limit setting process described in Section 5.12.2.2 of the Services Tariff, or (3) to the allocation of import rights described in ISO Procedures.

25.7.11.1 Required Commitment of External Installed Capacity.

An entity requesting External CRIS Rights for a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity must commit to supply that number of MW of External Installed Capacity for a period of at least five (5) years (“Award Period”). The entity’s commitment to supply the specified number of MW for the Award Period may be based upon either an executed bilateral contract to supply (“Contract Commitment”), or based upon another kind of long-term commitment (“Non-Contract Commitment”), both as described herein.

25.7.11.1.1 Contract Commitment. An entity making a Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity must have one or more executed bilateral contract(s) to supply a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity (“Contract CRIS MW”) to a Load Serving Entity or Installed Capacity Supplier for an Award Period of at least five (5) years. The entity must have ownership or contract control of External Installed Capacity to fulfill its bilateral supply contract throughout the Award Period, and that otherwise satisfies NYISO requirements.

25.7.11.1.1.1 The bilateral supply contract(s) individually or in the aggregate, must be for all months of the Summer Capability Periods over the term of the bilateral supply contract(s), but need not include any of the months of the Winter Capability Periods over that term. The entity seeking External CRIS Rights must specify which, if any, months of the Winter Capability Period it will supply

External Installed Capacity under the bilateral supply contract(s) (“Specified Winter Months”).

25.7.11.1.1.2 The bilateral supply contract(s) must be for the same number of MW for all months of the Summer Capability Periods (“Summer Contract CRIS MW”) and the same number of MW for all Specified Winter Months (“Winter Contract CRIS MW”). The Winter Contract CRIS MW level must be less than or equal to the Summer Contract CRIS MW level.

25.7.11.1.1.3 An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Contract Commitment must certify the bilateral supply contract for every month of the Summer Capability Periods and all Specified Winter Months for the applicable Contract CRIS MW. The Summer Contract CRIS MW must be certified for every month of the Summer Capability Period, and the Winter Contract CRIS MW must be certified for every Specified Winter Month (if any).

25.7.11.1.2 Non-Contract Commitment. An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Non-Contract Commitment must offer the committed number of MW of External Installed Capacity for every month of the commitment, as described below, in the NYISO Installed Capacity auctions for an Award Period of at least five (5) years. The entity must have ownership or contract control of External Installed Capacity to fulfill its Non-Contract Commitment throughout the Award Period.

25.7.11.1.2.1 The Non-Contract Commitment must be made for all months of the Summer Capability Periods over the term of the Award Period, but need not include any months in the Winter Capability Periods. The entity must identify the

Specified Winter Months, if any, of the Winter Capability Periods for which it will make the commitment.

25.7.11.1.2.2 The commitment must be for the same number of MW for each month of the Summer Capability Period (“Summer Non-Contract CRIS MW”), and the same number of MW for all Specified Winter Months (“Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW”). The Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW level must be less than or equal to the Summer Contract CRIS MW level.

25.7.11.1.2.3 An entity holding External CRIS Rights under a Non-Contract Commitment must offer the committed capacity (a) in at least one of the following NYCA auctions: the Capability Period Auction, the Monthly Auction or the ICAP Spot Market Auction, or (b) through a certified and scheduled Bilateral Transaction (as such terms not defined in this Attachment S are defined in the Services Tariff). The Summer Non-Contract CRIS MW must be offered for every month of the Summer Capability Period, and the Winter Non-Contract CRIS MW must be offered for every Specified Winter Month (if any).

25.7.11.1.2.4 Notwithstanding other capacity mitigation measures that may apply, the offers to sell Installed Capacity into an auction submitted pursuant to this Non-Contract Commitment will be subject to an offer cap for each month of the Summer Capability Periods and each Specified Winter Month. This offer cap will be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 5.12.2.4 of the Services Tariff.

25.7.11.1.3 Failure to Meet Commitment. If an entity fails to certify or offer the full number of Contract CRIS MW or Non-Contract CRIS MW in accordance with

the terms stated above, in Sections 25.7.11.1.1 and 25.7.11.1.2, the entity shall pay the NYISO an amount equal to 1.5 times the Installed Capacity Spot Auction Market Clearing Price for the month in which either the capacity under Non-Contract Commitment was not offered or the Contract Commitment to supply ICAP was not certified (“Supply Failure”), times the number of MW committed under the Non-Contract or Contract Commitment but not offered.

25.7.11.1.3.1 Within a given Award Period and each subsequent renewal of an Award Period pursuant to Section 25.9.3.2.2 herein, for the first three instances of a Supply Failure, no additional actions will be taken. Upon the fourth instance within the Award Period or the fourth instance within a subsequent renewal period of a Supply Failure, the associated External CRIS Rights will be terminated in their entirety with no ability to renew. Entities that had External CRIS Rights terminated may reapply for External CRIS in accordance with Section 25.7.11.1.4.2 below. Nothing in this Section 25.7.11.1.3 shall be construed to limit or diminish any provision in the Market Power Mitigation Measures or the Market Monitoring Plan.

25.7.11.1.4 Obtaining External CRIS Rights. An entity making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity may obtain External CRIS Rights for a specified number of MW of External Installed Capacity in one of two different ways, either (i) by converting MW of grandfathered deliverability rights over the External Interface with Quebec (via Chateauguay), or (ii) by having its specified MW of External Installed Capacity evaluated in a Class Year Deliverability Study, both as described herein.

25.7.11.1.4.1 One-Time Conversion of Grandfathered Rights. An entity can request to convert a specified number of MW pursuant to the conversion process established in Section 5.12.2.3 of the Services Tariff.

25.7.11.1.4.2 Class Year Deliverability Study. An entity may seek to obtain External CRIS Rights for its External Installed Capacity by requesting that its External Installed Capacity be evaluated for deliverability in the Open Class Year. To make such a request an entity must provide to the NYISO a completed External CRIS Rights Request stating whether it is making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment, the number of MW of External Installed Capacity to be evaluated, and the specific External Interface(s). The first Class Year Deliverability Study to evaluate requests for External CRIS Rights will be that for Class Year 2010. After the NYISO receives a completed External CRIS Rights Request, an entity making a Contract Commitment or Non-Contract Commitment that satisfies the requirements of Section 25.7.11.1 of this Attachment S will be eligible to proceed, as follows:

25.7.11.1.4.2.1 The entity is made a Class Year Project when the NYISO receives the entity's executed Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement for External Installed Capacity and all required data and the full deposit.

25.7.11.1.4.2.2 The entity's MW of External Installed Capacity covered by its bilateral contract(s) or, in the case of a Non-Contract Commitment the number of MW committed by the entity, are evaluated for deliverability within the Rest of State Capacity Region. The entity's External Installed Capacity is not subject to the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard. The NYISO will determine

whether the requests for External CRIS Rights within a given Class Year exceed the import limit, established pursuant to ISO procedures, for the applicable External Interface that is in effect on the Class Year Start Date when combined, to the extent not already reflected in the import limit, with the following: (1) awarded External CRIS Rights at the same External Interface, (2) Grandfathered External Installed Capacity Agreements listed in Attachment E of the ISO Installed Capacity Manual at the same External Interface, and (3) the Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load listed for New York State Electric & Gas Corporation in Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT (applies to the PJM interface only) (“Combined Total MW”). In addition to the other requirements stated herein, External CRIS Rights will only be awarded to the extent that the Combined Total MW does not exceed the import limit, as described above.

25.7.11.1.4.2.3 The Class Year Deliverability Study report will include an SDU Project Cost Allocation and a Deliverable MW number for the entity’s External Installed Capacity.

25.7.11.1.4.2.4 The entity will have the same decision alternatives as other Class Year Projects participating in the Deliverability Study only. That is, the entity may either (a) accept its SDU Project Cost Allocation, (b) decline its SDU Project Cost Allocation and accept its Deliverability MW figure, or (c) decline both its SDU Project Cost Allocation and its Deliverable MW. If the entity does decline both its SDU Project Cost Allocation and its Deliverable MW, the entity’s External Installed Capacity will be removed from the Class Year Deliverability Study. Once removed from the then current Class Year Deliverability Study, the

entity can request for its External Installed Capacity to be evaluated again for deliverability in a subsequent Class Year Deliverability Study that is open at the time of its request.

25.7.11.1.4.2.5 If the entity accepts its SDU Project Cost Allocation, it must fund, or commit to fund the SDU upgrades, like any other Class Year Project.

25.7.11.1.4.2.6 If the entity accepts its SDU Project Cost Allocation and funds or commits to fund the SDU upgrades as required by Attachment S, the entity must also execute and fulfill agreement(s) with the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner and any Affected Transmission Owner to cover the engineering, procurement and construction of the SDUs.

25.7.11.1.4.2.7 By the end of the Initial Decisional Period (*i.e.*, 30 days from Operating Committee approval of the Class Year Deliverability Study), an entity making a Contract Commitment and accepting either its SDU Project Cost Allocation or Deliverable MW quantity, must provide specific contract and resource information to the NYISO. Unless entities are supplying External Installed Capacity as Control Area System Resources, requests for External Installed Capacity shall be resource-specific. Entities are permitted to substitute resources located in the same External Control Area. Such substitutions shall be subject to review and approval by NYISO consistent with ISO Procedures and deadlines specified therein.

25.7.11.1.4.2.8 If the entity satisfies the requirements described in this Section 25.7.11.1.4, the entity will obtain External CRIS Rights for the number of MW determined to be deliverable, made deliverable through an SDU (with an accepted

SDU Project Cost Allocation), or deemed deliverable through a commitment to pay for an SDU.

25.7.12 Cost Allocation for Highway System Deliverability Upgrades

- 25.7.12.1 If the portion of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades (measured in MW) required to make one or more projects in a Class Year deliverable is ninety percent (90%) or more of the total size (measured in MW) of the System Deliverability Upgrades, the Developer(s) of the project(s) will be responsible for its pro rata Class Year share of one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades.
- 25.7.12.2 If the portion of the System Deliverability Upgrades required to make one or more projects in a Class Year deliverable is less than 90% of the total size (measured in MW) of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, the Developer(s) will be required to pay or commit to pay for a percentage share of the total cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades equal to the estimated percentage megawatt usage by the Class Year Project of the total megawatts provided by the System Deliverability Upgrades. Other generators or merchant transmission projects in the current Class Year may share in the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades, on the same basis. Projects in the current Class Year will not be allocated all of the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades. The rest of the cost of these System Deliverability Upgrades will be allocated to Load Serving Entities and subsequent Developers, as described in this Section 25.7.12. The Developer may either (1) make a cash payment of its proportionate share of the upgrade, which will be held by the Connecting

Transmission Owner and Affected Transmission Owner(s) in interest-bearing account(s); or (2) post Security (as defined in this Attachment S) meeting the commercially reasonable requirements of the Connecting Transmission Owner and Affected Transmission Owner(s) for the Developer's proportionate share of the cost of the upgrade. The amount(s) of cash or Security that a Developer must provide to its Connecting Transmission Owner and any Affected Transmission Owners will be included in the Class Year Deliverability Study report. If the Developer chooses to provide Security, its allocated cost will be increased by an annual construction-focused inflation index. The Developer will update its Security on an annual basis to reflect this increase. Except for this adjustment for inflation, the cost allocated to the Developers will not be increased if the estimated cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade increases. However, the costs allocated to subsequent Developers will be based on a current cost estimate of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade project.

25.7.12.3 The generator or merchant transmission facility will be considered deliverable, and eligible to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier or to receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights, when it is in service, provided it has paid its share of the total cost of System Deliverability Upgrades necessary to support the requested CRIS level, or made a satisfactory commitment to do so. Highway System Deliverability Upgrades--where the System Deliverability Upgrades are below the 90% threshold discussed in Section 25.7.12.2 above--will be constructed and funded either (i) according to Sections 25.7.12.3.1 and 25.7.12.3.2 below, or (ii) according to Section 25.7.12.3.3 below.

25.7.12.3.1 When a threshold of 60% of the most current cost estimate of the System Deliverability Upgrade has been paid or posted as Security by Developers, the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade will be built by the Transmission Owner that owns the facility to be upgraded. If the facility to be constructed will be entirely new, construction should be completed by the Transmission Owner that owns or controls the necessary site or right of way. If no Transmission Owner(s) has such control, construction should be completed by the Transmission Owner in whose Transmission District the facility would be constructed. If the upgrade crosses multiple Transmission Districts, each Transmission Owner will be responsible for the portion of the upgrade in its Transmission District; and

25.7.12.3.2 The actual cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade project above that paid for by Developers will be funded by Load Serving Entities, using the rate mechanism contained in Schedule 12 of the NYISO OATT. Load Serving Entity funding responsibility for the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade will be allocated among Load Serving Entities based on their proportionate share of the ICAP requirement in the statewide capacity market, adjusted to subtract their locational capacity requirements. Provided, however, Load Serving Entities will not be responsible for actual costs in excess of their share of the final Class Year estimated cost of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade if the excess results from causes, as described in Section 25.8.6.4 of this Attachment S, within the control of a Transmission Owner(s) responsible for constructing the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade; or

25.7.12.3.3 If the NYISO Comprehensive Reliability Planning Process (“CRPP”) identifies a Reliability Need requiring a Highway facility to be constructed earlier than would be the case pursuant to Section 25.7.12.3.1, the facility will be constructed as determined in the CRPP. Funds collected from Developers (pursuant to Section 25.7.12.2, above) will be used to cover a portion of the regulated solution costs to the extent that the funds collected from Developers were collected for System Deliverability Upgrades that are actually constructed by the regulated solution. To the extent this is true, these funds will be used as an offset to the total reliability solution upgrade cost, with the remainder of the upgrade cost to be allocated per the requirements of the CRPP, as set forth in Sections 31.4.1, 31.4.2 and 31.4.4 of Attachment Y to the NYISO OATT.

25.7.12.4 If a Developer has accepted its Project Cost Allocation, before construction of an identified System Deliverability Upgrade for a Highway is commenced, if a Developer elects to be retested for deliverability it may request to be placed in the then Open Class Year. The Developer’s cost responsibility for System Deliverability Upgrades shall not increase as a result of such retesting. It may decrease or be eliminated. If the Developer’s facility is found to be deliverable without the System Deliverability Upgrades previously identified, the Developer’s Security posting will be terminated, or the Developer’s cash payment will be returned with the interest earned.

25.7.12.5 When the Highway System Deliverability Upgrades are built, any resulting Incremental TCCs will be distributed to the Developers in proportion to their funding of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade.

25.7.12.5.1 Incremental TCCs attributable to Load Serving Entity funding will be sold by the NYISO, and the NYISO will credit the Load Serving Entities in proportion to their funding of the Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, in accordance with Section 6.12.3.4 of Schedule 12 of the NYISO OATT.

25.7.12.6 As new generators and merchant transmission facilities come on line and use the Headroom on System Deliverability Upgrades created by a prior Highway System Deliverability Upgrade, the Developers of those new facilities will reimburse the prior Developers or will compensate the Load Serving Entities who funded the System Deliverability Upgrades for use of the Headroom created by the prior Developers and Load Saving Entities in accordance with Sections 25.8.7 and 25.8.8 of these rules.

25.7.12.6.1 As new Developers make Headroom payments to prior Developers, the related Incremental TCCs previously distributed to the prior Developers will be transferred to the new Developers in proportion to the Headroom use and payments made by the new Developers.

25.7.12.6.2 As new Developers compensate Load Serving Entities for use of their Headroom, the NYISO will continue to sell the Incremental TCCs attributable to Highway System Deliverability Upgrades and Headroom funded by Load Serving Entities, and the NYISO will apportion the revenues among new Developers and Load Serving Entities in accordance with Section 6.12.4.2 of Schedule 12 of the NYISO OATT. The apportionment of these revenues to new Developers will continue beyond the eligibility of Load Serving Entities for such payments.

25.7.12.7 The Transmission Owner responsible for constructing a System

Deliverability Upgrade or a Developer contributing toward the cost of a System

Deliverability Upgrade can elect to construct upgrades that are larger and/or more expensive than the System Deliverability Upgrades identified to support the requested level of CRIS for the Class Year Project in the Class Year

Deliverability Study, provided that those upgrades are reasonably related to the Class Year Project. The party electing to construct the larger upgrade will pay for the incremental cost of the upgrade; *i.e.*, the difference in cost between the cost of the System Deliverability Upgrades as determined by these rules, and the cost of the larger and/or more expensive upgrade.

25.9 Going Forward

25.9.1 ERIS Election and future Evaluation for CRIS

Whenever a Developer elects to interconnect taking ERIS, that Developer may, at any later date, ask the NYISO to evaluate the Developer's Large Facility or Small_Generating Facility for CRIS by including the Developer's Large Facility or Small Generating Facility in the Open Class Year and the Deliverability Study to be conducted for that Class Year.

25.9.2 No Developer Responsibility for Future Upgrades

Once a Developer has posted Security for its share of the System Upgrade Facilities required for its project, and paid cash or posted Security for its share of the System Deliverability Upgrades required for its project, then, except as provided in Section 25.8.6 of these rules, that Developer has no further responsibility for the cost of additional Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades that may be required in the future.

25.9.2.1 The Project interconnection agreement executed between a Developer and its Connecting Transmission Owner will reflect the Developer's responsibility for the cost of new Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, as that responsibility has been determined in accordance with these rules.

25.9.2.2 The cost of those additional Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades needed for future interconnection projects will be shared between future Developers and

Transmission Owners, and allocated among future Developers, in accordance with the rules.

25.9.3 Term of CRIS Rights

25.9.3.1 Retaining CRIS Status

Large Facilities and Small Generating Facilities qualifying for CRIS will retain their CRIS Status at the capacity level found deliverable in the Class Year Deliverability Study regardless of subsequent changes to the transmission system or the transfer of facility ownership, provided the facility remains capable of operating at the capacity level studied and is not deactivated. For the purpose of the rules in this Section 25.9.3, and in Sections 25.9.4 and 25.9.5 of Attachment S, a facility becomes deactivated on the last day of the month during which (i) it ceases to offer capacity into NYISO capacity auctions, or (ii) it ceases to be registered as a Capacity Resource for a Load Serving Entity through a bilateral transaction(s) or self-supply arrangement. For Large Facilities and Small Generating Facilities pre-dating Class Year 2007, *i.e.*, facilities interconnected or completely studied for interconnection before the projects in Class Year 2007, the facility shall qualify for CRIS service so long as (i) it is not retired (*e.g.*, identified as retired in a NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report prior to October 5, 2008, (ii) its interconnection agreement is not terminated, and (iii) the facility begins commercial operations within three years of the commercial operation date or comparable commencement date specified in its initial interconnection agreement filing. A generator or merchant transmission facility pre-dating Class Year 2007 without an interconnection agreement on October 5, 2008, or one with an initial interconnection agreement filing that does not specify a commercial operation date or any comparable commencement date, shall qualify for CRIS so long as it is not retired (*e.g.*, identified as retired in a NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report) prior to October 5, 2008 and it

begins commercial operations within three years of its in-service date specified in the 2008 NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report. For generators pre-dating Class Year 2007, the CRIS capacity level will be set at the maximum DMNC level achieved during the five most recent Summer Capability Periods prior to October 5, 2008, even if that DMNC value exceeds nameplate MWs.

For a generator pre-dating Class Year 2007 and not having DMNC levels recorded for five Summer Capability Periods prior to October 5, 2008, its CRIS capacity level will be set, and reset if necessary, at the maximum DMNC level achieved during successive Summer Capability Periods until it has DMNC levels recorded for five Summer Capability Periods. Prior to the establishment of the generator's first DMNC value for a Summer Capability Period, the generator's CRIS level will be set at nameplate MW. The CRIS capacity level for intermittent resources pre-dating Class Year 2007 will be set at nameplate MW, and the CRIS capacity level for controllable lines pre-dating Class Year 2007 will be set at the MW of Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights awarded to them. In the case of a deactivation, CRIS status at the capacity level eligible for CRIS found deliverable terminates three years after deactivation, except as provided in Sections 5.18.2.3.2, 5.18.3.3.2, and 5.18.5 of the Services Tariff, unless the deactivated Large Facility or Small Generating Facility takes one of the following actions before the end of the three-year period: (1) returns to service and participation in NYISO capacity auctions or bilateral transactions, or (2) transfers capacity deliverability rights to another Large Facility or Small Generating Facility at the same or a different electrical location that becomes operational within three years from the deactivation of the original facility.

25.9.3.2 Term of External CRIS Rights

25.9.3.2.1 The initial term of External CRIS Rights, whether based on a Contract or Non-Contract Commitment, will be for an Award Period of no less than five (5) years.

25.9.3.2.2 An entity holding External CRIS Rights may renew those rights for one or more subsequent terms, as described below:

25.9.3.2.2.1 An entity holding External CRIS Rights based on a Contract Commitment may renew its External CRIS Rights, provided that the NYISO receives from the entity a request to renew on or before the date specified in Section 25.9.3.2.2.3 indicating that the entity has renewed its bilateral contract to supply External Installed Capacity for an additional term of no less than five (5) years. If the entity does so, then that entity's External CRIS Rights will be renewed for the same additional term, without any further evaluation of the deliverability of the External Installed Capacity covered by the renewed bilateral contract.

25.9.3.2.2.2 An entity holding External CRIS Rights based on a Non-Contract Commitment may renew its External CRIS Rights, provided that the NYISO receives from the entity a request to renew on or before the date specified in Section 25.9.3.2.2.3. Any Non-Contract Commitment renewal must be for an additional term of no less than five (5) years. If the entity does so, then that entity's External CRIS Rights will be renewed for the same additional term, without any further evaluation of the deliverability of the External Installed Capacity associated with the Non-Contract Commitment.

25.9.3.2.2.3 Requests for renewal of External CRIS Rights must be received by the NYISO on or before a date defined by the earlier of: (i) six months prior to the

expiration date of the Contract or Non-Contract Commitment, or (ii) one month prior to the Study Start Date of the ATRA that is prior to the start of the last Summer Capability Period within the current Award Period or renewal of an Award Period.

25.9.3.2.3 External CRIS Rights will terminate at the end of the effective Award Period or renewal of an Award Period if those rights have not been renewed for an additional term, pursuant to the process described above.

25.9.4 Transfer of Deliverability Rights - Same Location

If a facility deactivates an existing unit within the NYCA and commissions a new one at the same electrical location, the CRIS status of the deactivated facility and its deliverable capacity level may be transferred to that same electrical location, provided that the new facility becomes operational within three years from the deactivation of the original facility. The new facility will only acquire the assigned capacity deliverability rights once the new facility becomes operational. Capacity rights will be stated in MWs of Installed Capacity. In the case of transfers between the same or different resource types, those MWs of Installed Capacity will be adjusted by the derate factor applicable to the existing facility (based on the asset-class derate factors used in the most recent Class Year Deliverability Study) before the transfer and, following the transfer, will be readjusted to MWs of Installed Capacity in accordance with the derate factor applicable to the new facility (based on the asset-class derate factors used in the most recent Class Year Deliverability Study).

25.9.5 Transfer of Deliverability Rights - Different Locations

Rights may also be transferred on a bilateral basis between an existing facility within the NYCA and a new facility at a different location within the NYCA to the extent that the new

facility is found to be deliverable after the existing facility assumes ERIS status or deactivates.

The new facility may contract with an existing facility (with assigned capacity rights) to transfer some or all of the existing facility's assigned capacity rights. The new facility will be allowed to acquire these rights if it meets the deliverability test executed in the following manner:

25.9.5.1 Prior to the Class Year Deliverability Study, the new and existing facilities involved in the transfer transaction must tell the NYISO the MW level of capacity rights proposed to be transferred. Capacity rights will be stated in MWs of Installed Capacity. In the case of transfers between different resource types, those MWs of Installed Capacity will be adjusted by the derate factor applicable to the existing facility before the transfer and, following the transfer, will be readjusted to MWs of Installed Capacity in accordance with the derate factor applicable to the new project. All derate factors will be based on the asset-class derate factors in the current Class Year Deliverability Study.

25.9.5.1.1 The NYISO will evaluate the deliverability of the Class Year projects together, with no transfers, to determine the extent to which new facilities in the Class Year that are parties to proposed transactions are deliverable without the proposed transfers.

25.9.5.1.2 The NYISO will then reduce the output of all established facilities that are parties to proposed transactions to see if the new facility counterparties benefit, *i.e.*, their undeliverable capacity is made deliverable, from the proposed transfers; provided, however, the established facilities will be reduced only to the extent that their reduction does not adversely impact the deliverability of Class Year projects that are not parties to the proposed transactions.

25.9.5.1.3 If the deliverability test conducted by the NYISO shows that the new Class Year projects that are parties to the proposed transactions are fully or partially deliverable with these reductions of the established facility counterparties, then the new projects will be given five business days to notify the NYISO as to whether their particular transaction is final or not. If any proposed transactions are not finalized, then Sections 25.9.5.1.1 and 25.9.5.1.2 will be repeated until all proposed transactions have been terminated or finalized.

25.9.5.2 For each finalized transaction, the existing facility that is a party to the transaction will be modeled in Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study at its reduced output level (current level less CRIS finally transferred adjusted by the applicable derate factors). The Deliverability of Class Year Projects not parties to finalized transactions may benefit, but will not be adversely affected, by those transactions.

25.9.5.3 The existing facility will be restricted in future capacity sales up to levels consistent with the CRIS rights that were transferred to the new project counterparty.

25.9.5.4 The new project will only acquire the assigned capacity rights once the new project becomes operational at the levels necessary to utilize those rights.

25.9.6 Transfer of External CRIS Rights

A holder of External CRIS Rights may transfer some or all of the Contract or Non-Contract CRIS MW that it holds to another entity, provided that the following requirements are met:

25.9.6.1 The entity to receive the External CRIS Rights must, prior to the transfer, make either (i) a Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity satisfying the requirements of Section 25.7.11.1.1 of this Attachment S, or (ii) a Non-Contract Commitment of External Installed Capacity satisfying the requirements of Section 25.7.11.1.2 of this Attachment S; and

25.9.6.2 The External Installed Capacity of the entity to receive the External CRIS Rights must use the same External Interface(s) used by the External Installed Capacity of the entity currently holding the External CRIS Rights; and

25.9.6.3 The transfer must be for the remaining duration of the Award Period or renewal of an Award Period currently effective for the External CRIS Rights to be transferred; and

25.9.6.4 If the holder of External CRIS Rights transfers some, but not all of its CRIS MW, the number of CRIS MW transferred must be such that, following the transfer, both the holder and the entity receiving External CRIS Rights satisfy the applicable requirements of Section 25.7.11.1.1 and 25.7.11.1.2 of this Attachment S; and

25.9.6.5 The transfer must take place on or before the earlier of:

25.9.6.5.1 Six months prior to the expiration date of the Contract or Non-Contract Commitment of the entity currently holding the External CRIS Rights to be transferred; or

25.9.6.5.2 One month prior to the Study Start Date of the ATRA that is prior to the start of the last Summer Capability Period within the current Award Period or renewal of an Award Period.

30.3 Interconnection Requests

30.3.1 General

A Developer proposing to interconnect a new Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System, or proposing to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Large Facility that is interconnected to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System shall submit to the NYISO a Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures. An increase in the capacity of an existing Large Facility is a material increase for purposes of this Section 30.3.1 unless the increase (a) is not associated with any equipment changes or is associated with equipment changes determined by the NYISO to be non-material; and (b) is an increase in the Large Facility's existing ERIS level that is equal to or less than ten (10) megawatts or five (5) percent, whichever is greater. For purposes of this Section 30.3.1, the existing ERIS level of an existing Large Facility is (a) the greater of (i) the existing Large Facility's CRIS level determined as a facility pre-dating Class Year 2007 pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S of the OATT, if applicable; or (ii) the final maximum summer megawatt electrical output studied for ERIS in the NYISO's interconnection process for the existing Large Facility; or (b) if neither (a)(i) nor (a)(ii) are applicable, the existing ERIS level is the value reflected in the Large Facility's interconnection agreement or other applicable documentation governing the Large Facility's interconnection. If the existing Large Facility is a temperature sensitive unit, the maximum capacity of which varies based on ambient temperature, the increase in existing capacity will be measured based on the largest increase from the existing capacity to the proposed capacity at the same temperature, *i.e.*,

at the same temperature along the maximum megawatt electrical output versus temperature curves.

The Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures must be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee of \$10,000. The application fee shall be divided equally between the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner(s). With the Interconnection Request, the Developer must also submit a refundable study deposit of \$30,000 for the Interconnection Feasibility Study. The Developer shall submit a separate Interconnection Request for each site and may submit multiple Interconnection Requests for a single site. The Developer must submit an application fee and study deposit with each Interconnection Request even when more than one request is submitted for a single site. An Interconnection Request to evaluate one site at two different voltage levels shall be treated as two Interconnection Requests.

At Developer's option, the NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer will identify alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configurations at the Scoping Meeting to evaluate in this process and attempt to eliminate alternatives in a reasonable fashion given resources and information available. Developer will select the definitive Point(s) of Interconnection to be studied no later than the execution of the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement.

A Developer seeking to return a Large Generating Facility to Commercial Operations after it is Retired must submit a new Interconnection Request as a new facility. A Developer returning a Large Generating Facility to service prior to the expiration or termination of its Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage need not submit a new Interconnection Request unless the Large Generating Facility is making modifications or is increasing its

capacity such as would otherwise trigger a new Interconnection Request for an existing Large Generating Facility.

30.3.2 Types of Interconnection Service

30.3.2.1 Two Types of Service

The NYISO offers Energy Resource Interconnection Service under the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for interconnection in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard. The NYISO also offers Capacity Resource Interconnection Service under the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for interconnection in compliance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard.

30.3.2.2 Service Elections, Generally

All Large Facilities must interconnect in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard. In addition, Large Facilities must also comply with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard before Large Generating Facilities can become qualified Installed Capacity Suppliers and before Merchant Transmission Facilities can receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights. A Developer initially states its election to be evaluated in its Interconnection Studies for ERIS alone, or for both ERIS and CRIS, as a part of its Interconnection Request. The NYISO evaluates an Interconnection Request for compliance with the Minimum Interconnection Standard throughout the Interconnection Study process. The NYISO evaluates an Interconnection Request for compliance with the Deliverability Interconnection Standard formally during the Class Year Deliverability Study. At other times during the Interconnection Study process, during the Interconnection Feasibility Study and the Interconnection System Reliability Study, the NYISO will assist any Developer considering Capacity Resource Interconnection Service to assess potential system deliverability issues by

providing the Developer, upon its request, with the Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment case from the most recently completed Class Year Deliverability Study. The Developer may modify its interconnection service evaluation election when it executes the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement for its project in accordance with Section 30.8.1 of these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures. At that time, the Developer may reduce the number of MWs it initially requested to be evaluated for CRIS, and such a reduction shall not constitute a Material Modification. Any increase in the MWs initially requested to be evaluated for CRIS shall constitute a Material Modification.

30.3.2.3 ERIS Elections

A Large Facility that elects ERIS, and not CRIS, will not be able to become an eligible Installed Capacity Supplier or to receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights. Such a Large Facility will be eligible to participate only in the energy and applicable ancillary service markets. When a Developer elects ERIS its project will be evaluated in the Interconnection Studies at full output. When a Developer elects ERIS and interconnects under ERIS, the Developer may at a later date ask the NYISO to reevaluate the Large Facility for CRIS by including the Large Facility in the Open Class Year to identify the System Deliverability Upgrades, if any, needed for the Large Facility to be declared deliverable.

30.3.2.4 CRIS Elections

The amount of CRIS requested by a Developer shall be stated in MWs of Installed Capacity, and cannot exceed the nameplate capacity of the Developer's Large Facility. When a Developer elects CRIS, the NYISO will evaluate the deliverability of the Large Facility by applying the test methodology described in Section 25.7 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. The NYISO will apply this test methodology to identify the System Deliverability Upgrades, if

any, needed to make the Large Facility deliverable and will also identify the MWs of Installed Capacity, if any, that are deliverable from the Large Facility with no System Deliverability Upgrades. A Large Facility electing CRIS will be able to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier or receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights to the extent of its deliverable capacity, once it has funded or committed to fund any required System Deliverability Upgrades in accordance with the relevant provisions of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. A Developer qualifying for CRIS will have two CRIS values: one for the summer capability period and one for the winter capability period. The CRIS value, in MWs of Installed Capacity, for the summer capability period will be set using the deliverability test methodology and procedures described in Section 25.7 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. The CRIS value for the winter capability period, also in MWs of Installed Capacity, will be set at a value that will maintain the same proportion of CRIS to ERIS as the summer capability period.

30.3.2.5 Partial CRIS Service

A Developer may elect partial CRIS, measured in whole MWs of Installed Capacity, for its Large Facility.

30.3.2.6 Increases In Established CRIS Values

Any facility with an established CRIS value may at a later date, without submitting a new Interconnection Request, ask the NYISO to reevaluate the Large Facility for a higher level of MWs of Installed Capacity, not to exceed the nameplate rating of the Large Facility, by including the Large Facility in the Open Class Year to identify the System Deliverability Upgrades, if any, needed for the Large Facility to be declared deliverable at the higher level of MWs. Any facility with an established CRIS value may, without such evaluation and without

submitting a new Interconnection Request, increase that CRIS value by a total of no more than 2 MWs of Installed Capacity during the operating life of the facility.

30.3.2.7 The Interconnection Studies

The Interconnection Studies conducted under the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures consist of short circuit/fault duty, steady state (thermal and voltage) and stability analyses designed to identify the Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities required for the reliable interconnection of Large Facilities to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard, as well as the deliverability analysis described in Attachment S of the OATT designed to identify the System Deliverability Upgrades required for reliable interconnection in compliance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, where applicable.

30.3.3 Valid Interconnection Request

30.3.3.1 Initiating an Interconnection Request

To initiate an Interconnection Request, Developer must submit all of the following: (i) a \$10,000 non-refundable application fee; (ii) a study deposit of \$30,000; (iii) a completed application in the form of Appendix 1; and (iv) demonstration of Site Control or a posting of an additional deposit of \$10,000. Deposits, excluding the application fee, shall be applied toward any Interconnection Studies pursuant to the Interconnection Request. If Developer demonstrates Site Control within the cure period specified in Section 30.3.3.3 after submitting its Interconnection Request, the additional deposit shall be refundable; otherwise, all such deposit(s), additional and initial, become non-refundable.

The expected Commercial Operation Date of the new Large Facility or proposed increase in capacity of the existing Large Facility provided at the time of the submission of the Interconnection Request shall be no more than ten (10) years from the date the Interconnection Request is received by the NYISO. Extensions of Commercial Operation Dates are governed by Section 30.4.4.5.

30.3.3.2 Acknowledgment and Notification of Interconnection Request

NYISO shall acknowledge receipt of the Interconnection Request within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the request and attach a copy of the received Interconnection Request to the acknowledgement it returns to the Developer. At the same time, NYISO shall forward a copy of the Interconnection Request and its acknowledgement to the Connecting Transmission Owner with whom the Developer is proposing to connect.

30.3.3.3 Deficiencies in Interconnection Request

An Interconnection Request will not be considered to be a valid request until all items in Section 30.3.3.1 have been received by the NYISO. If an Interconnection Request fails to meet the requirements set forth in Section 30.3.3.1, the NYISO shall notify the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the initial Interconnection Request of the reasons for such failure and that the Interconnection Request does not constitute a valid request. Developer shall provide the NYISO the additional requested information needed to constitute a valid request within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of such notice. NYISO shall promptly forward such information to the Connecting Transmission Owner. Failure by Developer to comply with this Section 30.3.3.3 shall be treated in accordance with Section 30.3.6.

30.3.3.4 Scoping Meeting

Within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of a valid Interconnection Request, NYISO shall establish a date agreeable to Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner for the Scoping Meeting, and such date shall be no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days from receipt of the valid Interconnection Request, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

The purpose of the Scoping Meeting shall be to discuss alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data that would reasonably be expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection. NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer will bring to the meeting such technical data, including, but not limited to: (i) general facility loadings, (ii) general stability issues, (iii) general short circuit issues, (iv) general voltage issues, (v) general reliability issues, and (vi) general system protection issues, and (vii) general deliverability issues as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting. NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer will also bring to the meeting personnel and other resources as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting in the time allocated for the meeting. On the basis of the meeting, Developer shall designate its Point of Interconnection, pursuant to Section 30.6.1, and one or more available alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. The duration of the meeting shall be sufficient to accomplish its purpose.

30.3.4 OASIS Posting

The NYISO will maintain on its OASIS a list of all valid Interconnection Requests. The list will identify, for each Interconnection Request: (i) the maximum summer and winter megawatt electrical output; (ii) the location by county and state; (iii) the station or transmission

line or lines where the interconnection will be made; (iv) the projected In-Service Date and/or Commercial Operation Date; (v) the status of the Interconnection Request, including Queue Position; (vi) the identity of the Developer; and (vii) the availability of any studies related to the Interconnection Request; (viii) the date of the Interconnection Request; (ix) the type of Large Facility to be constructed (combined cycle, base load or combustion turbine and fuel type); and (x) for Interconnection Requests that have not resulted in a completed interconnection, an explanation as to why it was not completed. Before holding a Scoping Meeting with an Affiliate of a Connecting Transmission Owner and that Connecting Transmission Owner, the NYISO shall post on its OASIS an advance notice of its intent to do so. The NYISO shall post to its OASIS site any deviations from the study timelines set forth herein. Interconnection Study reports and Optional Interconnection Study reports shall be posted to the NYISO password-protected website subsequent to the meeting between the Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner to discuss the applicable study results. The NYISO shall also post any known deviations in date proposed by the Large Facility in Section 30.3.4(iv), above.

30.3.5 Coordination with Affected Systems

The NYISO will coordinate the conduct of any studies required to determine the impact of the Interconnection Request on Affected Systems with Affected System Operators. The NYISO will include those results on Affected Transmission Owner systems in its applicable Interconnection Study within the time frame specified in these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures. The NYISO will also include results, if available, on other Affected Systems. The NYISO will invite such Affected System Operators to all meetings held with the Developer as required by these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures. The Developer will cooperate with the NYISO in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications

to Affected Systems. An Affected System Operator shall cooperate with the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner with whom interconnection has been requested in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems.

30.3.6 Withdrawal

The Developer may withdraw its Interconnection Request at any time by written notice of such withdrawal to the NYISO. In addition, if the Developer fails to adhere to all requirements of these Large Facility Interconnection Procedures, except as provided in Section 30.13.5 (Disputes), the NYISO shall deem the Interconnection Request to be withdrawn and shall provide written notice to the Developer of the deemed withdrawal and an explanation of the reasons for such deemed withdrawal. Upon receipt of such written notice, the Developer shall have a cure period of fifteen (15) Business Days in which to either respond with information or actions that cures the deficiency or to notify the NYISO of its intent to pursue Dispute Resolution; except that such cure period does not extend specific deadlines set forth in Sections 25.6.2.3.1.4, 25.6.2.3.2 and 25.8.2 of Attachment S and Section 30.8.1 of this Attachment X (*i.e.*, Developer cannot obtain an additional fifteen (15) business days by virtue of the cure period to comply with the requirements of the above-referenced tariff provisions, but could use the cure period to provide evidence that Developer did in fact provide the required information by the tariff-required date).

Withdrawal shall result in the loss of the Developer's Queue Position. If a Developer disputes the withdrawal and loss of its Queue Position, then during Dispute Resolution, the Developer's Interconnection Request is eliminated from the queue until such time that the outcome of Dispute Resolution would restore its Queue Position. A Developer that withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request shall pay to the NYISO and

Connecting Transmission Owner all costs that the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner prudently incur with respect to that Interconnection Request prior to the receipt of notice described above. The Developer must pay all monies due to the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner before it is allowed to obtain any Interconnection Study data or results.

The NYISO shall (i) update the OASIS Queue Position posting and (ii) refund to the Developer any portion of the Developer's deposit or study payments that exceeds the costs that the NYISO has incurred, including interest calculated in accordance with section 35.19a(a)(2) of FERC's regulations. In the event of such withdrawal, the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner, subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 30.13.1, shall provide, at Developer's request, all information that the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner developed for any completed study conducted up to the date of withdrawal of the Interconnection Request.

30.14 Appendices

APPENDIX 1 TO LFIP - INTERCONNECTION REQUEST

1. The undersigned Developer submits this request to interconnect its Large Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility with the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System pursuant to the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures in the NYISO OATT.
2. This Interconnection Request is for (check one):

____ A proposed new Large Generating Facility, named _____.

____ A proposed new Merchant Transmission Facility, named _____.

____ An increase in the capacity of an existing Large Generating Facility or existing Merchant Transmission Facility.
3. The type of interconnection service evaluation requested for Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study:

____ Energy Resource Interconnection Service

____ Capacity Resource Interconnection Service

____ Partial Capacity Resource Interconnection Service
4. The Developer provides the following information:
 - a. Address or location of the proposed new Large Facility site (to the extent known) or, in the case of an existing Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility, the name and specific location of that existing facility;
 - b. Maximum summer at _____ degrees C and winter at _____ degrees C megawatt electrical output of the proposed new Large Facility or the amount of megawatt increase in the capacity of an existing facility;
 - c. Megawatt allocation for partial CRIS evaluation;
 - d. General description of the equipment configuration;

- e. In-Service Date, and Commercial Operation Date (Day, Month, and Year);
 - f. Name, title, company address, telephone number, FAX number and e-mail address of the Developer's contact person;
 - g. Approximate location of the proposed Point of Interconnection (optional); and
 - h. Interconnection Customer Data (set forth in Attachment A).
5. Applicable deposit amount as specified in the LFIP.
6. Evidence of Site Control as specified in the LFIP (check one)
- _____ Is attached to this Interconnection Request
- _____ Will be provided at a later date in accordance with the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures
7. This Interconnection Request shall be submitted to the representative indicated below:
- [To be completed by the NYISO]
8. Representative of the Developer to contact:
- [To be completed by Developer]
9. This Interconnection Request is submitted by:
- Name of Developer: _____
- By (signature): _____
- Name (type or print): _____
- Title: _____
- Date: _____

LARGE GENERATING FACILITY DATA

UNIT RATINGS

kVA _____ °F _____ Voltage _____
Power Factor _____
Speed (RPM) _____ Connection (e.g. Wye) _____
Short Circuit Ratio _____ Frequency, Hertz _____
Stator Amperes at Rated kVA _____ Field Volts _____
Max Turbine MW _____ °F _____

COMBINED TURBINE-GENERATOR-EXCITER INERTIA DATA

Inertia Constant, H = _____ kW sec/kVA
Moment-of-Inertia, WR² = _____ lb. ft.²

REACTANCE DATA (PER UNIT-RATED KVA)

	DIRECT AXIS	QUADRATURE AXIS
Synchronous - saturated	X _{dv} _____	X _{qv} _____
Synchronous - unsaturated	X _{di} _____	X _{qi} _____
Transient - saturated	X' _{dv} _____	X' _{qv} _____
Transient - unsaturated	X' _{di} _____	X' _{qi} _____
Subtransient - saturated	X'' _{dv} _____	X'' _{qv} _____
Subtransient - unsaturated	X'' _{di} _____	X'' _{qi} _____
Negative Sequence - saturated	X _{2v} _____	
Negative Sequence - unsaturated	X _{2i} _____	
Zero Sequence - saturated	X _{0v} _____	
Zero Sequence - unsaturated	X _{0i} _____	
Leakage Reactance	X _{lm} _____	

FIELD TIME CONSTANT DATA (SEC)

Open Circuit	T'do _____	T'qo _____
Three-Phase Short Circuit Transient	T'd3 _____	T'q _____
Line to Line Short Circuit Transient	T'd2 _____	
Line to Neutral Short Circuit Transient	T'd1 _____	
Short Circuit Subtransient	T''d _____	T''q _____
Open Circuit Subtransient	T''do _____	T''qo _____

ARMATURE TIME CONSTANT DATA (SEC)

Three Phase Short Circuit	Ta3 _____
Line to Line Short Circuit	Ta2 _____
Line to Neutral Short Circuit	Ta1 _____

NOTE: If requested information is not applicable, indicate by marking "N / A."

**MW CAPABILITY AND PLANT CONFIGURATION
LARGE GENERATING FACILITY DATA****ARMATURE WINDING RESISTANCE DATA (PER UNIT)**

Positive	R1 _____
Negative	R2 _____
Zero	R0 _____

Rotor Short Time Thermal Capacity $I_2^2 t$	= _____
Field Current at Rated kVA, Armature Voltage and PF	= _____ amps
Field Current at Rated kVA and Armature Voltage, 0 PF	= _____ amps
Three Phase Armature Winding Capacitance	= _____ microfarad
Field Winding Resistance	= _____ ohms _____ °C
Armature Winding Resistance (Per Phase)	= _____ ohms _____ °C

CURVES

Provide Saturation, Vee, Reactive Capability, Capacity Temperature Correction curves. Designate normal and emergency Hydrogen Pressure operating range for multiple curves.

GENERATOR STEP-UP TRANSFORMER DATA

RATINGS

Capacity Self-cooled/Maximum Nameplate
_____/_____kVA

Voltage Ratio (Generator Side/System Side/Tertiary)
_____/_____/_____kV

Winding Connections (Low V/High V/Tertiary V (Delta or Wye))
_____/_____/_____

Fixed Taps Available _____

Present Tap Setting _____

IMPEDANCE

Positive Z1 (on self-cooled kVA rating) _____ % _____ X/R

Zero Z0 (on self-cooled kVA rating) _____ % _____ X/R

EXCITATION SYSTEM DATA

Identify appropriate IEEE model block diagram of excitation system and power system stabilizer (PSS) for computer representation in power system stability simulations and the corresponding excitation system and PSS constants for use in the model.

GOVERNOR SYSTEM DATA

Identify appropriate IEEE model block diagram of governor system for computer representation in power system stability simulations and the corresponding governor system constants for use in the model.

WIND GENERATORS

Number of generators to be interconnected pursuant to this Interconnection Request: _____

Elevation: _____ Single Phase _____ Three Phase

Inverter manufacturer, model name, number, and version:

List of adjustable setpoints for the protective equipment or software:

Note: A completed General Electric Company Power Systems Load Flow (PSLF) data sheet or other compatible formats, such as IEEE and PTI power flow models, must be supplied with the Interconnection Request. If other data sheets are more appropriate to the proposed device, then they shall be provided and discussed at Scoping Meeting.

INDUCTION GENERATORS:

(*) Field Volts: _____

(*) Field Amperes: _____

(*) Motoring Power (kW): _____

(*) Neutral Grounding Resistor (If Applicable): _____

(*) I_2^2t or K (Heating Time Constant): _____

(*) Rotor Resistance: _____

(*) Stator Resistance: _____

(*) Stator Reactance: _____

(*) Rotor Reactance: _____

(*) Magnetizing Reactance: _____

(*) Short Circuit Reactance: _____

(*) Exciting Current: _____

(*) Temperature Rise _____

(*) Frame Size: _____

(*) Design Letter: _____

(*) Reactive Power Required In Vars (No Load): _____

(*) Reactive Power Required In Vars (Full Load): _____

(*) Total Rotating Inertia, H: _____ Per Unit on KVA Base

Note: Please consult the NYISO prior to submitting the Interconnection Request to determine if the information designated by (*) is required.

MERCHANT TRANSMISSION FACILITIES:

Note: Please consult with the NYISO prior to submitting the Interconnection Request for guidance on the information required for Merchant Transmission Facilities.

APPENDIX 1-A TO LFIP – EXTERNAL CRIS RIGHTS REQUEST

1. The undersigned Entity (the “Requestor”) submits this request to obtain External CRIS Rights for the number of Megawatts (“MW”) of External ICAP specified below, pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT and ISO Procedures.

2. The Requestor provides the following information:

2.1 _____ Years - The term of the requested Award Period (minimum five (5) years).

2.2 _____ MW of External CRIS requested for each month of Summer Capability Period. The same number of MW must be supplied for all months of each Summer Capability Period throughout the Award Period.

2.3 _____ MW of External CRIS requested each month of Winter Capability Period (cannot exceed MW committed for Summer Capability Period). None required, but if Requestor does commit MW to any month of Winter Capability Period, Requestor must specify months requested below.

November	<input type="checkbox"/>
December	<input type="checkbox"/>
January	<input type="checkbox"/>
February	<input type="checkbox"/>
March	<input type="checkbox"/>
April	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.4 The External Interface(s) to be used for the External ICAP:

3. A Requestor may request external CRIS rights by making either a contract commitment or a non-contract commitment for the award period. A requestor must indicate the type of its commitment, as follows:

- 3.1 _____ Contract commitment; or
- 3.2 _____ Non-contract commitment.

4. This External Rights Request shall be submitted to the following NYISO representative:

[To be completed by the NYISO]

5. Representative of the Requestor to contact, including phone number and e-mail address:

[To be completed by the Requestor]

6. This External CRIS Rights Request is submitted by:

Name of Requestor: _____

By (signature): _____

Name (type or print): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX 2 to LFIP - INTERCONNECTION FEASIBILITY STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Developer,”), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”), and _____ a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, (“Connecting Transmission Owner“). Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Developer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility, or capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Developer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Developer desires to interconnect the Large Facility with the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable); and

WHEREAS, Developer has requested the NYISO to perform an Interconnection Feasibility Study with the input and assistance of Connecting Transmission Owner to assess the feasibility of interconnecting the proposed Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable);

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in the NYISO’s Commission-approved Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.
- 2.0 Developer elects and NYISO shall cause to be performed an Interconnection Feasibility Study consistent with Section 30.6.0 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures in accordance with the NYISO OATT. The terms of Sections 30.6, 30.13.1 and 30.13.3 of the LFIP, as applicable, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be based on the technical information provided by Developer in the Interconnection Request, as may be modified as the result of the Scoping Meeting. NYISO reserves the right to request additional information from Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the Interconnection Feasibility Study and as designated in accordance with Section 30.3.3.4 of the LFIP and such

additional information shall be provided in a prompt manner. If, after the designation of the Point of Interconnection pursuant to Section 30.3.3.4 of the LFIP, Developer modifies its Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 30.4.4, the time to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study may be extended.

5.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study report shall provide the following information:

- preliminary identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
- preliminary identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection; and
- preliminary description and non-binding estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable) and to address the identified short circuit and power flow issues.

6.0 The Developer shall provide a deposit in accordance with the LFIP for the performance of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Upon receipt of the Interconnection Feasibility Study the NYISO shall charge and Developer shall pay to NYISO the actual costs of the Interconnection Feasibility Study incurred by the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner as computed on a time and materials basis in accordance with the rates attached hereto.

Any difference between the deposit and the actual cost of the study shall be paid by or refunded to the Developer, as appropriate.

7.0 Miscellaneous.

7.1 Accuracy of Information. Except as Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner may otherwise specify in writing when they provide information to the NYISO under this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner each represent and warrant that the information it provides to NYISO shall be accurate and complete as of the date the information is provided. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each promptly provide NYISO with any additional information needed to update information previously provided.

7.2 Disclaimer of Warranty. In preparing the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Party preparing such study and any subcontractor consultants employed by it shall have to rely on information provided by the other Parties, and possibly by third parties, and may not have control over the accuracy of such information. Accordingly, neither the Party preparing the Interconnection Feasibility Study nor any subcontractor consultant employed by that Party makes any warranties, express or implied, whether arising by operation of law, course of performance or dealing, custom,

usage in the trade or profession, or otherwise, including without limitation implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with regard to the accuracy, content, or conclusions of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Developer acknowledges that it has not relied on any representations or warranties not specifically set forth herein and that no such representations or warranties have formed the basis of its bargain hereunder.

- 7.3 **Limitation of Liability.** In no event shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for indirect, special, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages of any kind including loss of profits, arising under or in connection with this Agreement or the Interconnection Feasibility Study or any reliance on the Interconnection Feasibility Study by any Party or third parties, even if one or more of the Parties or its subcontractor consultants have been advised of the possibility of such damages. Nor shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for any delay in delivery or for the non-performance or delay in performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
- 7.4 **Third-Party Beneficiaries.** Without limitation of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner further agree that subcontractor consultants hired by NYISO to conduct or review, or to assist in the conducting or reviewing, an Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of these Sections 7.2 and 7.3.
- 7.5 **Term and Termination.** This Agreement shall be effective from the date hereof and unless earlier terminated in accordance with this Section 7.5, shall continue in effect for a term of one year or until the Interconnection Feasibility Study for Developer's Large Facility is completed, whichever event occurs first. Developer or NYISO may terminate this Agreement upon the withdrawal of Developer's Interconnection Request under Section 30.3.6 of the LFIP.
- 7.6 **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to any choice of laws provisions.
- 7.7 **Severability.** In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed as a matter of law to be unenforceable or null and void, such unenforceable or void part shall be deemed severable from this Agreement and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if each part was not contained herein.
- 7.8 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall have the same force and effect as the original instrument.

- 7.9 Amendment. No amendment, modification or waiver of any term hereof shall be effective unless set forth in writing signed by the Parties hereto.
- 7.10 Survival. All warranties, limitations of liability and confidentiality provisions provided herein shall survive the expiration or termination hereof.
- 7.11 Independent Contractor. NYISO shall at all times be deemed to be an independent contractor and none of its employees or the employees of its subcontractors shall be considered to be employees of Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner as a result of this Agreement.
- 7.12 No Implied Waivers. The failure of a Party to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of such party's right to insist or rely on any such provision, rights and remedies in that or any other instances; rather, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect.
- 7.13 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Developer]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

**ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CONDUCTING THE
INTERCONNECTION FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The Interconnection Feasibility Study will be based upon the information set forth in the Interconnection Request and agreed upon in the Scoping Meeting held on

_____:

Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.

Designation of alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configuration.

[Above assumptions to be completed by Developer and other
assumptions to be provided by Developer, NYISO, and Connecting Transmission Owner]

APPENDIX 3 to LFIP - INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM RELIABILITY IMPACT STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Developer,”), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”), and _____ a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, (“Connecting Transmission Owner”). Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Developer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility, or capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by the Developer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Developer desires to interconnect the Large Facility with the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable);

WHEREAS, the NYISO has completed an Interconnection Feasibility Study (the “Feasibility Study”) and provided the results of said study to the Developer (this recital to be omitted if neither the NYISO nor the Connecting Transmission Owner require the Feasibility Study); and

WHEREAS, Developer has requested the NYISO to perform an Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study to assess the impact of interconnecting the Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable);

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in the NYISO’s Commission-approved Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.
- 2.0 Developer elects and NYISO shall cause to be performed an Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study consistent with Section 30.7.0 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures in accordance with the NYISO OATT. The terms of Sections 30.7, 30.13.1 and 30.13.3 of the LFIP, as applicable, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.

- 4.0 The Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study will be based upon the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, if conducted, and the technical information provided by Developer in the Interconnection Request, subject to any modifications in accordance with Section 30.4.4 of the LFIP. NYISO reserves the right to request additional information from Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the SRIS and such additional information shall be provided in a prompt manner. If Developer modifies its designated Point of Interconnection, or the technical information provided in the Interconnection Request is modified, the time to complete the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study may be extended.
- 5.0 The Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study report shall provide the following information:
- identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
 - identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection;
 - identification of any instability or inadequately damped response to system disturbances resulting from the interconnection and
 - description and non-binding, good faith estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable) and to address the identified short circuit, instability, and power flow issues.
 - (supplement, as appropriate, if Developer elects to include a preliminary non-binding evaluation under the Deliverability Interconnection Standard)
- 6.0 The Developer shall provide a deposit in accordance with the LFIP for the performance of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study. The NYISO's good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study is [insert date].

Upon receipt of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study, NYISO shall charge and Developer shall pay to NYISO the actual costs of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study incurred by the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner, as computed on a time and materials basis in accordance with the rates attached hereto.

Any difference between the deposit and the actual cost of the study shall be paid by or refunded to the Developer, as appropriate.

- 7.0 Miscellaneous.

- 7.1 Accuracy of Information. Except as Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner may otherwise specify in writing when they provide information to the NYISO under this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner each represent and warrant that the information it provides to NYISO shall be accurate and complete as of the date the information is provided. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each promptly provide NYISO with any additional information needed to update information previously provided.
- 7.2 Disclaimer of Warranty. In preparing the Interconnection System Reliability Study, the Party preparing such study and any subcontractor consultants employed by it shall have to rely on information provided by the other Parties, and possibly by third parties, and may not have control over the accuracy of such information. Accordingly, neither the Party preparing the Interconnection System Reliability Study nor any subcontractor consultant employed by that Party makes any warranties, express or implied, whether arising by operation of law, course of performance or dealing, custom, usage in the trade or profession, or otherwise, including without limitation implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with regard to the accuracy, content, or conclusions of the SRIS. Developer acknowledges that it has not relied on any representations or warranties not specifically set forth herein and that no such representations or warranties have formed the basis of its bargain hereunder.
- 7.3 Limitation of Liability. In no event shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for indirect, special, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages of any kind including loss of profits, arising under or in connection with this Agreement or the Interconnection System Reliability Study or any reliance on the Interconnection System Reliability Study by any Party or third parties, even if one or more of the Parties or its subcontractor consultants have been advised of the possibility of such damages. Nor shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for any delay in delivery or for the non-performance or delay in performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
- 7.4 Third-Party Beneficiaries. Without limitation of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner further agree that subcontractor consultants hired by NYISO to conduct or review, or to assist in the conducting or reviewing, an Interconnection System Reliability Study shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of these Sections 7.2 and 7.3.
- 7.5 Term and Termination. This Agreement shall be effective from the date hereof and unless earlier terminated in accordance with this Section 7.5, shall continue in effect for a term of one year or until the Interconnection System Reliability Study for Developer's Large Facility is completed

[approved by the NYISO Operating Committee], whichever event occurs first. Developer or NYISO may terminate this Agreement upon the withdrawal of Developer's Interconnection Request under Section 30.3.6 of the LFIP.

- 7.6 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to any choice of laws provisions.
- 7.7 Severability. In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed as a matter of law to be unenforceable or null and void, such unenforceable or void part shall be deemed severable from this Agreement and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if each part was not contained herein.
- 7.8 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall have the same force and effect as the original instrument.
- 7.9 Amendment. No amendment, modification or waiver of any term hereof shall be effective unless set forth in writing signed by the Parties hereto.
- 7.10 Survival. All warranties, limitations of liability and confidentiality provisions provided herein shall survive the expiration or termination hereof.
- 7.11 Independent Contractor. NYISO shall at all times be deemed to be an independent contractor and none of its employees or the employees of its subcontractors shall be considered to be employees of Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner as a result of this Agreement.
- 7.12 No Implied Waivers. The failure of a Party to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of such party's right to insist or rely on any such provision, rights and remedies in that or any other instances; rather, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect.
- 7.13 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Developer]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment A To Appendix 3 - Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study Agreement

**ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CONDUCTING THE
INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM RELIABILITY IMPACT STUDY**

The Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study will be based upon the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, subject to any modifications in accordance with Section 30.4.4 of the LFIP, and the following assumptions:

Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.

Designation of alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configuration.

[Above assumptions to be completed by Developer and other assumptions to be provided by Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner]

APPENDIX 4 to LFIP - INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Developer,”), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”), and _____ a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“Connecting Transmission Owner“). Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Developer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility or capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by the Developer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Developer desires to interconnect the Large Facility with the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable);

WHEREAS, the NYISO has completed an Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study and provided the results of said study to the Developer; and

WHEREAS, Developer has requested the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner to perform an Interconnection Facilities Study to specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Large Facility to the New York Transmission System.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in the NYISO’s Commission-approved Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.
- 2.0 Developer elects to be evaluated for [] Interconnection Service and NYISO shall cause to be performed an Interconnection Facilities Study consistent with Section 30.8.0 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures to be performed in accordance with the NYISO OATT. The terms of Sections 30.8, 13.1 and 30.13.3 of the LFIP, as applicable, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection Facilities Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A and the data provided in Attachment B to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Interconnection Facilities Study report (i) shall provide a description, estimated cost of (consistent with Attachment A), schedule for required facilities to interconnect the

Large Facility to the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable) and (ii) shall address the short circuit, instability, and power flow issues identified in the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study.

- 5.0 The Developer shall provide a deposit of \$100,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Facilities Study. The time for completion of the Interconnection Facilities Study is specified in Attachment A.

NYISO shall invoice Developer on a monthly basis for the expenses incurred by NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner on the Interconnection Facilities Study each month as computed on a time and materials basis in accordance with the rates attached hereto. Developer shall pay invoiced amounts to NYISO within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice. NYISO shall continue to hold the amounts on deposit until settlement of the final invoice.

- 6.0 Miscellaneous.

- 6.1 Accuracy of Information. Except as Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner may otherwise specify in writing when they provide information to the NYISO under this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner each represent and warrant that the information it provides to NYISO shall be accurate and complete as of the date the information is provided. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each promptly provide NYISO with any additional information needed to update information previously provided.
- 6.2 Disclaimer of Warranty. In preparing the Interconnection Facilities Study, the Party preparing such study and any subcontractor consultants employed by it shall have to rely on information provided by the other Parties, and possibly by third parties, and may not have control over the accuracy of such information. Accordingly, neither the Party preparing the Interconnection Facilities Study nor any subcontractor consultant employed by that Party makes any warranties, express or implied, whether arising by operation of law, course of performance or dealing, custom, usage in the trade or profession, or otherwise, including without limitation implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with regard to the accuracy, content, or conclusions of the Interconnection Facilities Study. Developer acknowledges that it has not relied on any representations or warranties not specifically set forth herein and that no such representations or warranties have formed the basis of its bargain hereunder.
- 6.3 Limitation of Liability. In no event shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for indirect, special, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages of any kind including loss of profits, arising under or in connection with this Agreement or the Interconnection Facilities

Study or any reliance on the Interconnection Facilities Study by any Party or third parties, even if one or more of the Parties or its subcontractor consultants have been advised of the possibility of such damages. Nor shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for any delay in delivery or for the non-performance or delay in performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

- 6.4 Third-Party Beneficiaries. Without limitation of Sections 30.7.2 and 30.7.3 of this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner further agree that subcontractor consultants hired by NYISO to conduct or review, or to assist in the conducting or reviewing, an Interconnection Facilities Study shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of these Sections 30.7.2 and 30.7.3.
- 6.5 Term and Termination. This Agreement shall be effective from the date hereof and unless earlier terminated in accordance with this Section 30.6.5, shall continue in effect until the Interconnection Facilities Study for Developer's Large Facility is completed [approved by the NYISO Operating Committee]. Developer or NYISO may terminate this Agreement upon the withdrawal of Developer's Interconnection Request under Section 30.3.6 of the LFIP or the Developer's withdrawal from the Interconnection Facilities Study pursuant to Section 25.7.7.1 of Attachment S.
- 6.6 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to any choice of laws provisions.
- 6.7 Severability. In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed as a matter of law to be unenforceable or null and void, such unenforceable or void part shall be deemed severable from this Agreement and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if each part was not contained herein.
- 6.8 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall have the same force and effect as the original instrument.
- 6.9 Amendment. No amendment, modification or waiver of any term hereof shall be effective unless set forth in writing signed by the Parties hereto.
- 6.10 Survival. All warranties, limitations of liability and confidentiality provisions provided herein shall survive the expiration or termination hereof.
- 6.11 Independent Contractor. NYISO shall at all times be deemed to be an independent contractor and none of its employees or the employees of its subcontractors shall be considered to be employees of Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner as a result of this Agreement.

6.12 No Implied Waivers. The failure of a Party to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of such party's right to insist or rely on any such provision, rights and remedies in that or any other instances; rather, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect.

6.13 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Developer]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment A To Appendix 4 - Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement

SCHEDULE FOR CONDUCTING THE INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY

The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue an Interconnection Facilities Study report to the Developer within the following number of days after of receipt of an executed copy of this Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement:

- estimated completion date (*i.e.*, Operating Committee approval of the Class Interconnection Facilities Study) for Class Year 20__ Interconnection Facility Study for the Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment required by Attachment S to the NYISO OATT: ____/____/_____, if no additional System Deliverability Upgrade studies are required .

Attachment B To Appendix 4 - Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement

DATA FORM TO BE PROVIDED BY DEVELOPER

WITH THE INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT

1. Provide location plan and simplified one-line diagram of the plant and station facilities. For staged projects, please indicate future generation, transmission circuits, etc.
2. Finalize and specify your Interconnection Service evaluation election for the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study. New Interconnection Requests should specify either Energy Resource Interconnection Service alone, or both Energy Resource Interconnection Service and some MW level of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service, not to exceed the nameplate capacity of your facility (some MW level of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service election is required to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier or to receive Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights). If your facility is already interconnected taking Energy Resource Interconnection Service, and not covered by a new Interconnection Request, you may elect to be evaluated for Capacity Resource Interconnection Service at a MW level you specify, not to exceed the nameplate capacity of your facility. Evaluation election:

ERIS: _____

CRIS: _____

Additional Information:

Nameplate MW: _____

Nameplate MVA: _____

MW vs temp curves, summer/winter ERIS numbers, aux load, etc

3. One set of metering is required for each generation connection to the new ring bus or existing Connecting Transmission Owner station. Number of generation connections:
4. On the one line indicate the generation capacity attached at each metering location. (Maximum load on CT/PT)
5. On the one line indicate the location of auxiliary power. (Minimum load on CT/PT)
Amps

6. Will an alternate source of auxiliary power be available during CT/PT maintenance?
_____ Yes _____ No

7. Will a transfer bus on the generation side of the metering require that each meter set be designed for the total plant generation? _____ Yes _____ No
(Please indicate on one line diagram).

8. What type of control system or PLC will be located at the Developer's Large Facility?

9. What protocol does the control system or PLC use?

10. Please provide a 7.5-minute quadrangle of the site. Sketch the plant, station, transmission line, and property line.

11. Physical dimensions of the proposed interconnection station:

12. Bus length from generation to interconnection station:

13. Line length from interconnection station to Connecting Transmission Owner's transmission line.

14. Tower number observed in the field. (Painted on tower leg)*:

15. Number of third party easements required for transmission lines*:

* To be completed in coordination with Connecting Transmission Owner.

Is the Large Facility in the Transmission Owner's service area?

_____ Yes _____ No Local provider: _____

Please provide proposed schedule dates:

Begin Construction

Date: _____

In-Service

Date: _____

Generation Testing

Date: _____

Commercial Operation

Date: _____

APPENDIX 4-A TO LFIP – FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT FOR EXTERNAL CRIS RIGHTS

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____ (“Requestor”), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”), and _____ a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“Connecting Transmission Owner”). Requestor, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Requestor has, pursuant to Section 25.7.11 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, requested External CRIS Rights for a specified number of MW of External CRIS; and

WHEREAS, the NYISO has determined that Requestor has submitted a complete External CRIS Rights Request, in accordance with the applicable requirements of the NYISO Tariffs and ISO Procedures; and

WHEREAS, Requestor has requested the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner to evaluate the specified number of MW of External ICAP in the currently Open Class Year Deliverability Study to specify the Deliverable MW for its External ICAP, and also to specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the System Deliverability Upgrades required for External CRIS Rights.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meaning indicated herein, or in Attachment S or Attachment X to the NYISO OATT, or in Article Z of the NYISO Services Tariff.
- 2.0 Requestor requests that the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner evaluate the deliverability of Requestor’s External CRIS Rights in accordance with Section 25.7.11 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. Requestor’s External CRIS Rights are not subject to, and shall not be evaluated by applying the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.
- 3.0 Requestor shall provide a deposit of \$100,000 for the performance of the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study for its External CRIS Rights. The time for completion of the Class Year Deliverability Study is specified in Attachment A to this Agreement.

The NYISO shall invoice Requestor on a monthly basis for the expenses incurred by the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner on the Class Year Deliverability Study for Requestor each month as computed on a time and

materials basis in accordance with the rates attached hereto. Requestor shall pay invoiced amount to the NYISO within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice. The NYISO shall continue to hold Requestor's deposit until settlement of the final invoice.

4.0 Miscellaneous

- 4.1 Accuracy of Information. Except as Requestor or Connecting Transmission Owner may otherwise specify in writing when they provide information to the NYISO under this Agreement, Requestor and Connecting Transmission Owner each represent and warrant that the information it provides to NYISO shall be accurate and complete as of the date the information is provided. Requestor and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each promptly provide NYISO with any additional information needed to update information previously provided.
- 4.2 Disclaimer of Warranty. In preparing the Class Year Deliverability Study, the Party preparing such study and any subcontractor consultants employed by it shall have to rely on information provided by the other Parties, and possibly by third parties, and may not have control over the accuracy of such information. Accordingly, neither the Party preparing such study nor any subcontractor consultant employed by that Party makes any warranties, express or implied, whether arising by operation of law, course of performance or dealing, custom, usage in the trade or profession, or otherwise, including without limitation implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with regard to the accuracy, content, or conclusions of the Class Year Deliverability Study for External ICAP. Requestor acknowledges that it has not relied on any representations or warranties not specifically set forth herein and that no such representations or warranties have formed the basis of its bargain hereunder.
- 4.3 Limitation of Liability. In no event shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for indirect, special, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages of any kind including loss of profits, arising under or in connection with this Agreement or the Class Year Deliverability Study for External ICAP, or any reliance on the Class Year Deliverability Study by any Party or third parties, even if one or more of the Parties or its subcontractor consultants have been advised of the possibility of such damages. Nor shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for any delay in delivery or for the non-performance or delay in performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
- 4.4 Third-Party Beneficiaries. Without limitation of Sections 30.4.2 and 30.4.3 of this Agreement, Requestor and Connecting Transmission Owner

further agree that subcontractor consultants hired by NYISO to conduct or review, or to assist in the conducting or reviewing, a Class Year Deliverability Study shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of these Sections 30.4.2 and 30.4.3.

- 4.5 Terms and Termination. This Agreement shall be effective from the date hereof and unless earlier terminated in accordance with this Section 30.4.5, shall continue in effect until the Class Year Deliverability Study for Requestor's External CRIS Rights is completed [approved by the NYISO Operating Committee]. Requestor or NYISO may terminate this Agreement upon the withdrawal of Requestor's External CRIS Rights Request under Section 25.7.11 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT or upon Developer's withdrawal from the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study pursuant to Section 25.7.7.1 of Attachment S.
- 4.6 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to any choice of laws provisions.
- 4.7 Severability. In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed as a matter of law to be unenforceable or null and void, such unenforceable or void part shall be deemed severable from this Agreement and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if each part was not contained herein.
- 4.8 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall have the same force and effect as the original instrument.
- 4.9 Amendment. No amendment, modification or waiver of any term hereof shall be effective unless set forth in writing signed by the Parties hereto.
- 4.10 Survival. All warranties, limitations of liability and confidentiality provisions provided herein shall survive the expiration or termination hereof.
- 4.11 Independent Contractor. The NYISO shall at all times be deemed to be an independent contractor and none of its employees or the employees of its subcontractors shall be considered to be employees of Requestor as a result of this Agreement.
- 4.12 No Implied Waivers. The failure of a Party to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of such Party's right to insist or rely on any such provision, rights and remedies in that or any other instances; rather, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect.

4.13 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Requestor]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment A To Facilities Study Agreement for External CRIS Rights

SCHEDULE FOR CONDUCTING THE FACILITIES STUDY FOR EXTERNAL CRIS Rights

The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue a Class Year Deliverability Study report to Requestor within the following number of days after or receipt of an executed copy of this Agreement:

Estimated completion date for Class Year 20__ Deliverability Study required by Section 25.7.11 Attachment S to the NYISO OATT: ____/____/_____, assuming no additional detailed studies are required to evaluate System Deliverability Upgrades.

DATA FORM TO BE PROVIDED BY REQUESTOR WITH THE FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT FOR EXTERNAL ICAP

- a. _____MW of External ICAP certified to be supplied for each month of Summer Capability Period. The same number of MW must be supplied for all months of each Summer Capability Period throughout the Award Period
- b. _____MW of External ICAP certified to be supplied for each month of Winter Capability Period. (cannot exceed MW committed for Summer Capability Period) None required, but if Requestor does commit MW to any month of Winter Capability Period, Requestor must specify months covered by commitment.
- c. The External Interface(s) to be used for the External ICAP.

OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

APPENDIX 5 to LFIP - OPTIONAL INTERCONNECTION STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Developer,”), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”) and _____ a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, (“Connecting Transmission Owner“). Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Developer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility, or capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility or Merchant Transmission Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by the Developer dated _____;

WHEREAS, Developer is proposing to establish an interconnection with the New York State Transmission System (or Distribution System, as applicable); and

WHEREAS, Developer has submitted to NYISO an Interconnection Request; and

WHEREAS, Developer has further requested that the NYISO prepare an Optional Interconnection Study concurrently with the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agree as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in the NYISO’s Commission-approved Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.
- 2.0 Developer elects and NYISO shall cause to be performed an Optional Interconnection Study consistent with Section 30.10 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures to be performed in accordance with the NYISO OATT. The terms of Sections 30.10, 30.13.1 and 30.13.3 of the CFIP, as applicable, are hereby incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.0 The scope of the Optional Interconnection Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Optional Interconnection Study shall be performed solely for informational purposes.
- 5.0 The Optional Interconnection Study report shall provide a sensitivity analysis based on the assumptions specified by the Developer in Attachment A to this Agreement. The Optional Interconnection Study will identify the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities, and the

estimated cost thereof, that may be required to provide Energy Resource Interconnection Service based upon the assumptions specified by the Developer in Attachment A.

- 6.0 The Developer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Optional Interconnection Study. The NYISO's good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Optional Interconnection Study is [insert date]. Upon receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study, the NYISO shall charge and Developer shall pay to NYISO the actual costs of the Optional Study incurred by the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner, as computed on a time and material basis in accordance with the rates attached hereto. Any difference between the initial payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid by or refunded to the Developer, as appropriate.

7.0 Miscellaneous.

- 7.1 Accuracy of Information. Except as Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner may otherwise specify in writing when they provide information to the NYISO under this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner each represent and warrant that the information it provides to NYISO shall be accurate and complete as of the date the information is provided. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each promptly provide NYISO with any additional information needed to update information previously provided.
- 7.2 Disclaimer of Warranty. In preparing the Optional Interconnection Study, the Party preparing such study and any subcontractor consultants employed by it shall have to rely on information provided by the other Parties, and possibly by third parties, and may not have control over the accuracy of such information. Accordingly, neither the Party preparing the Optional Interconnection Study nor any subcontractor consultant employed by that Party makes any warranties, express or implied, whether arising by operation of law, course of performance or dealing, custom, usage in the trade or profession, or otherwise, including without limitation implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with regard to the accuracy, content, or conclusions of the Optional Interconnection Study. Developer acknowledges that it has not relied on any representations or warranties not specifically set forth herein and that no such representations or warranties have formed the basis of its bargain hereunder.
- 7.3 Limitation of Liability. In no event shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for indirect, special, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages of any kind including loss of profits, arising under or in connection with this Agreement or the Optional Interconnection Study or any reliance on the Optional Interconnection System Study by any Party or third parties, even if one or more of the Parties or its subcontractor consultants have been advised of the possibility of such damages. Nor shall any Party or its subcontractor consultants be liable for any delay in delivery or for the non-performance or delay in performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

- 7.4 Third-Party Beneficiaries. Without limitation of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner further agree that subcontractor consultants hired by NYISO to conduct or review, or to assist in the conducting or reviewing, an Optional Interconnection Study shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of these Sections 7.2 and 7.3.
- 7.5 Term and Termination. This Agreement shall be effective from the date hereof and unless earlier terminated in accordance with this Section 7.5, shall continue in effect for a term of one year or until the Optional Interconnection Study for Developer's Large Facility is completed, whichever event occurs first. Developer or NYISO may terminate this Agreement upon the withdrawal of Developer's Interconnection Request under Section 3.6 of the LFIP.
- 7.6 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to any choice of laws provisions.
- 7.7 Severability. In the event that any part of this Agreement is deemed as a matter of law to be unenforceable or null and void, such unenforceable or void part shall be deemed severable from this Agreement and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if each part was not contained herein.
- 7.8 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall have the same force and effect as the original instrument.
- 7.9 Amendment. No amendment, modification or waiver of any term hereof shall be effective unless set forth in writing signed by the Parties hereto.
- 7.10 Survival. All warranties, limitations of liability and confidentiality provisions provided herein shall survive the expiration or termination hereof.
- 7.11 Independent Contractor. NYISO shall at all times be deemed to be an independent contractor and none of its employees or the employees of its subcontractors shall be considered to be employees of Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner as a result of this Agreement.
- 7.12 No Implied Waivers. The failure of a Party to insist upon or enforce strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of such party's right to insist or rely on any such provision, rights and remedies in that or any other instances; rather, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect.
- 7.13 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert name of Developer]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment A To Appendix 5 - Optional Interconnection Study Agreement

**ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CONDUCTING
THE OPTIONAL INTERCONNECTION STUDY**

[To be completed by Developer consistent with Section 30.10 of the LFIP.]

**Appendix 6 – STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
AGREEMENT**

(Applicable to Generating Facilities that exceed 20 MW)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS	1
ARTICLE 2. EFFECTIVE DATE, TERM AND TERMINATION	11
2.1 Effective Date	11
2.2 Term of Agreement	11
2.3 Termination	11
2.4 Termination Costs	12
2.5 Disconnection	13
2.6 Survival	13
ARTICLE 3. REGULATORY FILINGS	13
3.1 Filing	13
ARTICLE 4. SCOPE OF INTERCONNECTION SERVICE	13
4.1 Provision of Service	13
4.2 No Transmission Delivery Service	14
4.3 No Other Services	14
ARTICLE 5. INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES ENGINEERING, PROCUREMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION	14
5.1 Options	14
5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build	16
5.3 Liquidated Damages	17
5.4 Power System Stabilizers	18
5.5 Equipment Procurement	19
5.6 Construction Commencement	19
5.7 Work Progress	20
5.8 Information Exchange	20
5.9 Limited Operation	20
5.10 Developer's Attachment Facilities ("DAF")	20
5.11 Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities Construction	21
5.12 Access Rights	21
5.13 Lands of Other Property Owners	22
5.14 Permits	22
5.15 Early Construction of Base Case Facilities	22
5.16 Suspension	23
5.17 Taxes	23
5.18 Tax Status; Non-Jurisdictional Entities	23
5.19 Modification	24
ARTICLE 6. TESTING AND INSPECTION	25
6.1 Pre-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications	25
6.2 Post-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications	25
6.3 Right to Observe Testing	25
6.4 Right to Inspect	25
ARTICLE 7. METERING	26
7.1 General	26
7.2 Check Meters	26

7.3	Standards	26
7.4	Testing of Metering Equipment	27
7.5	Metering Data	27
ARTICLE 8. COMMUNICATIONS		27
8.1	Developer Obligations	27
8.2	Remote Terminal Unit	28
8.3	No Annexation	28
ARTICLE 9. OPERATIONS		28
9.1	General	28
9.2	NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner Obligations	28
9.3	Developer Obligations	28
9.4	Start-Up and Synchronization	29
9.5	Real and Reactive Power Control	29
9.6	Outages and Interruptions	30
9.7	Switching and Tagging Rules	34
9.8	Use of Attachment Facilities by Third Parties	34
9.9	Disturbance Analysis Data Exchange	35
ARTICLE 10. MAINTENANCE		35
10.1	Connecting Transmission Owner Obligations	35
10.2	Developer Obligations	35
10.3	Coordination	35
10.4	Secondary Systems	35
10.5	Operating and Maintenance Expenses	36
ARTICLE 11. PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION		36
11.1	Developer Attachment Facilities	36
11.2	Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities	36
11.3	System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades	36
11.4	Special Provisions for Affected Systems	36
11.5	Provision of Security	36
11.6	Developer Compensation for Emergency Services	37
11.7	Line Outage Costs	37
ARTICLE 12. INVOICE		37
12.1	General	37
12.2	Final Invoice	38
12.3	Payment	38
12.4	Disputes	38
ARTICLE 13. EMERGENCIES		38
13.1	Obligations	38
13.2	Notice	38
13.3	Immediate Action	39
13.4	NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner Authority	39
13.5	Developer Authority	40
13.6	Limited Liability	40
ARTICLE 14. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GOVERNING LAW		40
14.1	Regulatory Requirements	40
14.2	Governing Law	41

ARTICLE 15. NOTICES	41
15.1 General	41
15.2 Billings and Payments	41
15.3 Alternative Forms of Notice	41
15.4 Operations and Maintenance Notice	41
ARTICLE 16. FORCE MAJEURE	41
16.1 Force Majeure	41
ARTICLE 17. DEFAULT	42
17.1 Default	42
ARTICLE 18. INDEMNITY, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND INSURANCE	43
18.1 Indemnity	43
18.2 No Consequential Damages	44
18.3 Insurance	44
ARTICLE 19. ASSIGNMENT	46
19.1 Assignment	46
ARTICLE 20. SEVERABILITY	47
20.1 Severability	47
ARTICLE 21. COMPARABILITY	47
21.1 Comparability	47
ARTICLE 22. CONFIDENTIALITY	47
22.1 Confidentiality	47
ARTICLE 23. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES	51
23.1 Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner Notice	51
ARTICLE 24. INFORMATION REQUIREMENT	51
24.1 Information Acquisition	51
24.2 Information Submission by Connecting Transmission Owner	51
24.3 Updated Information Submission by Developer	51
24.4 Information Supplementation	52
ARTICLE 25. INFORMATION ACCESS AND AUDIT RIGHTS	53
25.1 Information Access	53
25.2 Reporting of Non-Force Majeure Events	53
25.3 Audit Rights	53
25.4 Audit Rights Periods	53
25.5 Audit Results	54
ARTICLE 26. SUBCONTRACTORS	54
26.1 General	54
26.2 Responsibility of Principal	54
26.3 No Limitation by Insurance	54
ARTICLE 27. DISPUTES	55
27.1 Submission	55
27.2 External Arbitration Procedures	55
27.3 Arbitration Decisions	55
27.4 Costs	55
27.5 Termination	56
ARTICLE 28. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS	56
28.1 General	56

ARTICLE 29. MISCELLANEOUS	57
29.1 Binding Effect	57
29.2 Conflicts	57
29.3 Rules of Interpretation	57
29.4 Compliance	57
29.5 Joint and Several Obligations	58
29.6 Entire Agreement	58
29.7 No Third Party Beneficiaries	58
29.8 Waiver	58
29.9 Headings	58
29.10 Multiple Counterparts	58
29.11 Amendment	58
29.12 Modification by the Parties	58
29.13 Reservation of Rights	59
29.14 No Partnership	59
29.15 Other Transmission Rights	59
Appendices	59

STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

THIS STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

("Agreement") is made and entered into this ____ day of _____ 20__, by and among _____, a [corporate description] organized and existing under the laws of the State/Commonwealth of _____ ("Developer" with a Large Generating Facility), the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York ("NYISO"), and _____ a [corporate description] organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York ("Connecting Transmission Owner"). Developer, the NYISO, or Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a "Party" or collectively referred to as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, NYISO operates the New York State Transmission System and Connecting Transmission Owner owns certain facilities included in the New York State Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Developer intends to own, lease and/or control and operate the Generating Facility identified as a Large Generating Facility in Appendix C to this Agreement; and,

WHEREAS, Developer, NYISO, and Connecting Transmission Owner have agreed to enter into this Agreement for the purpose of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein, it is agreed:

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

Whenever used in this Agreement with initial capitalization, the following terms shall have the meanings specified in this Article 1. Terms used in this Agreement with initial capitalization that are not defined in this Article 1 shall have the meanings specified in Section 30.1.0 of Attachment X or Section 25.1 of Attachment S of the NYISO OATT.

Affected System shall mean an electric system other than the transmission system owned, controlled or operated by the Connecting Transmission Owner that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affected Transmission Owner shall mean the New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) other than the Connecting Transmission Owner that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, and (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in a portion of the New York State

Transmission System where System Deliverability Upgrades or System Upgrade Facilities are installed pursuant to Attachment X and Attachment S of the Tariff.

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

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of Capacity and Energy from resources to Loads while maintaining reliable operation of the New York State Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority, including but not limited to Environmental Law.

Applicable Reliability Councils shall mean the NERC, the NPCC and the NYSRC.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of the Applicable Reliability Councils, and the Transmission District to which the Developer’s Large Generating Facility is directly interconnected, as those requirements and guidelines are amended and modified and in effect from time to time; provided that no Party shall waive its right to challenge the applicability or validity of any requirement or guideline as applied to it in the context of this Agreement.

Attachment Facilities shall mean the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities and the Developer’s Attachment Facilities. Collectively, Attachment Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Large Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System. Attachment Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

Base Case shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner or Developer; described in Section 30.2.3 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Breach shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of this Agreement.

Breaching Party shall mean a Party that is in Breach of this Agreement.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.

Byway shall mean all transmission facilities comprising the New York State Transmission System that are neither Highways nor Other Interfaces. All transmission facilities in Zone J and Zone K are Byways.

Calendar Day shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a federal holiday.

Capacity Region shall mean one of four subsets of the Installed Capacity statewide markets comprised of (1) Rest of State (*i.e.*, Load Zones A through F); (2) Lower Hudson Valley (*i.e.*, Load Zones G, H and I); (3) New York City (*i.e.*, Load Zone J); and (4) Long Island (*i.e.*, Load Zone K), except for Class Year Interconnection Facility Studies conducted prior to Class Year 2012, for which “Capacity Region” shall be defined as set forth in Section 25.7.3 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

Capacity Resource Interconnection Service (“CRIS”) shall mean the service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Developer’s Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to deliver electric capacity from the Large Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Class Year Deliverability Study shall mean an assessment, conducted by the NYISO staff in cooperation with Market Participants, to determine the System Deliverability Upgrades required for each generation and merchant transmission project included in the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System in compliance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard.

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Large Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Large Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to this Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any information that is defined as confidential by Article 22 of this Agreement.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall mean the New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System at the Point of Interconnection, and (iii) is a Party to the Standard Large Interconnection Agreement.

Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment owned, controlled or operated by the Connecting Transmission Owner from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities.

Control Area shall mean 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 generating capacity to maintain Operating Reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice. A Control Area must be certified by the NPCC.

Default shall mean the failure of a Party in Breach of this Agreement to cure such Breach in accordance with Article 17 of this Agreement.

Deliverability Interconnection Standard shall mean the standard that must be met by any Large Generating Facility proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System and become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier. To meet the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, the Developer of the proposed Large Generating Facility must, in accordance with the rules in Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, fund or commit to fund the System Deliverability Upgrades identified for its project in the Class Year Deliverability Study.

Developer shall mean an Eligible Customer developing a Large Generating Facility, proposing to connect to the New York State Transmission System, in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

Developer's Attachment Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of this Agreement, that are located between the Large Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System. Developer's Attachment Facilities are sole use facilities.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure described in Article 27 of this Agreement for resolution of a dispute between the Parties.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Owner's facilities and equipment used to distribute electricity that are subject to FERC jurisdiction, and are subject to the NYISO's LFIP or SGIP under FERC Order Nos. 2003 and/or 2006. The term Distribution System shall not include LIPA's distribution facilities.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of a Large Facility or Small Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to affect the Developer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities, System Upgrade Facilities, or System Deliverability Upgrades. Distribution Upgrades are sole use facilities and shall not include Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities, System Upgrade Facilities, or System Deliverability Upgrades.

Effective Date shall mean the date on which this Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties, subject to acceptance by the Commission, or if filed unexecuted, upon the date specified by the Commission.

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

Energy Resource Interconnection Service ("ERIS") shall mean the service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Developer's Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to receive Energy and Ancillary Services from the Large Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement shall mean an agreement that authorizes Connecting Transmission Owner to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Environmental Law shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a *et seq.* ("FPA").

FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") or its successor.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include acts of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Developer's device for the production of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Developer's Attachment Facilities or Distribution Upgrades.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net seasonal capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net seasonal capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to delineate acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over any of the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Developer, NYISO, Affected Transmission Owner, Connecting Transmission Owner, or any Affiliate thereof.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,” “toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Highway shall mean 115 kV and higher transmission facilities that comprise the following NYCA interfaces: Dysinger East, West Central, Volney East, Moses South, Central East/Total East, and UPNY-ConEd, and their immediately connected, in series, Bulk Power System facilities in New York State. Each interface shall be evaluated to determine additional “in series” facilities, defined as any transmission facility higher than 115 kV that (a) is located in an upstream or downstream zone adjacent to the interface and (b) has a power transfer distribution factor (DFAX) equal to or greater than five percent when the aggregate of generation in zones or systems adjacent to the upstream zone or zones which define the interface is shifted to the aggregate of generation in zones or systems adjacent to the downstream zone or zones which define the interface. In determining “in series” facilities for Dysinger East and West Central interfaces, the 115 kV and 230 kV tie lines between NYCA and PJM located in LBMP Zones A and B shall not participate in the transfer. Highway transmission facilities are listed in ISO Procedures.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Large Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Developer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by NYISO or a third party consultant for the Developer to determine a list of facilities (including Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or with the Distribution System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 30.8 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System, the scope of which is described in Section 30.6 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request shall mean a Developer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System, or to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Large Generating Facility that is interconnected with the New York State Transmission System or with the Distribution System.

Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study ("SRIS") shall mean an engineering study, conducted in accordance with Section 30.7 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures, that evaluates the impact of the proposed Large Generating Facility on the safety and reliability of the New York State Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System, to determine what Attachment Facilities, Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities are needed for the proposed Large Generation Facility of the Developer to connect reliably to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System in a manner that meets the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Reliability Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Loss shall mean any and all losses relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the Indemnified Party's performance or non-performance of its obligations under this Agreement on behalf of the Indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Indemnified Party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Large Generating Facility pursuant to this Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

Minimum Interconnection Standard shall mean the reliability standard that must be met by any Large Generating Facility proposing to connect to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System. The Standard is designed to ensure reliable access by the proposed project to the New York State Transmission System. The Standard does not impose any deliverability test or deliverability requirement on the proposed interconnection.

NERC shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor organization.

New York State Transmission System shall mean the entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes (i) the Transmission Facilities under ISO Operational Control; (ii) the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification; and (iii) all remaining transmission facilities within the New York Control Area.

Notice of Dispute shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with this Agreement or its performance.

NPCC shall mean the Northeast Power Coordinating Council or its successor organization.

NYSRC shall mean the New York State Reliability Council or its successor organization.

Optional Interconnection Study shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Developer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Other Interfaces shall mean the following interfaces into Capacity Regions: Lower Hudson Valley [*i.e.*, Rest of State (Load Zones A-F) to Lower Hudson Valley (Load Zones G, H and I)]; New York City [*i.e.*, Lower Hudson Valley (Load Zones G, H and I) to New York City (Load Zone J)]; and Long Island [*i.e.*, Lower Hudson Valley (Load Zones G, H and I) to Long Island (Load Zone K)], and the following Interfaces between the NYCA and adjacent Control Areas: PJM to NYISO, ISO-NE to NYISO, Hydro-Quebec to NYISO, and Norwalk Harbor (Connecticut) to Northport (Long Island) Cable.

Party or Parties shall mean NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner, or Developer or any combination of the above.

Point of Change of Ownership shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to this Agreement, where the Developer's Attachment Facilities connect to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities.

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to this Agreement, where the Attachment Facilities connect to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by NYISO.

Reasonable Efforts shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under this Agreement, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Retired: A Generator that has permanently ceased operating on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of the Services Tariff either: i) pursuant to applicable notice; or ii) as a result of the expiration of its Mothball Outage or its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage.

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the Developer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Services Tariff shall mean the NYISO Market Administration and Control Area Tariff, as filed with the Commission, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff thereto.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Large Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Developer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Developer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities shall mean System Upgrade Facilities that a Developer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the New York State Transmission System during their construction. NYISO, the Connecting Transmission Owner and the Developer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities and identify them in Appendix A to this Agreement.

Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures (“LFIP”) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in Attachment X of the NYISO OATT.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (“LGIA”) shall mean this Agreement, the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility, that is included in Attachment X of the NYISO OATT.

System Deliverability Upgrades shall mean the least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements, to make the modifications or additions to Byways and Highways and Other Interfaces on the existing New York State Transmission System and Distribution System that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard at the requested level of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service.

System Protection Facilities shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to (1) protect the New York State Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Large Generating Facility and (2) protect the Large Generating Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbances occurring on the New York State Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the New York State Transmission System is directly connected.

System Upgrade Facilities shall mean the least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements, to make the modifications to the existing transmission system that are required to maintain system reliability due to: (i) changes in the system, including such changes as load growth and changes in load pattern, to be addressed in the form of generic generation or transmission projects; and (ii) proposed interconnections. In the case of proposed interconnection projects, System Upgrade Facilities are the modifications or additions to the existing New York State Transmission System that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

Tariff shall mean the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff (“OATT”), as filed with the Commission, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Trial Operation shall mean the period during which Developer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Large Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

ARTICLE 2. EFFECTIVE DATE, TERM AND TERMINATION

2.1 Effective Date.

This Agreement shall become effective upon execution by the Parties, subject to acceptance by FERC, or if filed unexecuted, upon the date specified by FERC. The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall promptly file this Agreement with FERC upon execution in accordance with Article 3.1.

2.2 Term of Agreement.

Subject to the provisions of Article 2.3, this Agreement shall remain in effect for a period of ten (10) years from the Effective Date or such other longer period as the Developer may request (*Term to be Specified in Individual Agreements*) and shall be automatically renewed for each successive one-year period thereafter.

2.3 Termination.

2.3.1 Written Notice.

This Agreement may be terminated by the Developer after giving the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner ninety (90) Calendar Days advance written notice, or by the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner notifying FERC after the Large Generating Facility is Retired or permanently ceases Commercial Operations.

2.3.2 Default.

Any Party may terminate this Agreement in accordance with Article 17.

2.3.3 Compliance.

Notwithstanding Articles 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, no termination of this Agreement shall become effective until the Parties have complied with all Applicable Laws and Regulations applicable to such termination, including the filing with FERC of a notice of termination of this Agreement, which notice has been accepted for filing by FERC.

2.4 Termination Costs.

If a Party elects to terminate this Agreement pursuant to Article 2.3.1 above, the terminating Party shall pay all costs incurred (including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Attachment Facilities and equipment) or charges assessed by the other Parties, as of the date of the other Parties' receipt of such notice of termination, that are the responsibility of the terminating Party under this Agreement. In the event of termination by a Party, all Parties shall use commercially Reasonable Efforts to mitigate the costs, damages and charges arising as a consequence of termination. Upon termination of this Agreement, unless otherwise ordered or approved by FERC:

2.4.1 With respect to any portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities that have not yet been constructed or installed, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall to the extent possible and with Developer's authorization cancel any pending orders of, or return, any materials or equipment for, or contracts for construction of, such facilities; provided that in the event Developer elects not to authorize such cancellation, Developer shall assume all payment obligations with respect to such materials, equipment, and contracts, and the Connecting Transmission Owner shall deliver such material and equipment, and, if necessary, assign such contracts, to Developer as soon as practicable, at Developer's expense. To the extent that Developer has already paid Connecting Transmission Owner for any or all such costs of materials or equipment not taken by Developer, Connecting Transmission Owner shall promptly refund such amounts to Developer, less any costs, including penalties incurred by the Connecting Transmission Owner to cancel any pending orders of or return such materials, equipment, or contracts.

If Developer terminates this Agreement, it shall be responsible for all costs incurred in association with Developer's interconnection, including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Attachment Facilities and equipment, and other expenses including any System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades for which the Connecting Transmission Owner has incurred expenses and has not been reimbursed by the Developer.

2.4.2 Connecting Transmission Owner may, at its option, retain any portion of such materials, equipment, or facilities that Developer chooses not to accept delivery of, in which case Connecting Transmission Owner shall be responsible for all costs associated with procuring such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.4.3 With respect to any portion of the Attachment Facilities, and any other facilities already installed or constructed pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, Developer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the removal, relocation or other disposition or retirement of such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.5 Disconnection.

Upon termination of this Agreement, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner will take all appropriate steps to disconnect the Developer's Large Generating Facility from the New York State Transmission System. All costs required to effectuate such disconnection shall be borne by the terminating Party, unless such termination resulted from the non-terminating Party's Default of this Agreement or such non-terminating Party otherwise is responsible for these costs under this Agreement.

2.6 Survival.

This Agreement shall continue in effect after termination to the extent necessary to provide for final billings and payments and for costs incurred hereunder; including billings and payments pursuant to this Agreement; to permit the determination and enforcement of liability and indemnification obligations arising from acts or events that occurred while this Agreement was in effect; and to permit Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner each to have access

to the lands of the other pursuant to this Agreement or other applicable agreements, to disconnect, remove or salvage its own facilities and equipment.

ARTICLE 3. REGULATORY FILINGS

3.1 Filing.

NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall file this Agreement (and any amendment hereto) with the appropriate Governmental Authority, if required. Any information related to studies for interconnection asserted by Developer to contain Confidential Information shall be treated in accordance with Article 22 of this Agreement and Attachment F to the NYISO OATT. If the Developer has executed this Agreement, or any amendment thereto, the Developer shall reasonably cooperate with NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner with respect to such filing and to provide any information reasonably requested by NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner needed to comply with Applicable Laws and Regulations.

ARTICLE 4. SCOPE OF INTERCONNECTION SERVICE

4.1 Provision of Service.

NYISO will provide Developer with interconnection service of the following type for the term of this Agreement.

4.1.1 Product.

NYISO will provide [] Interconnection Service to Developer at the Point of Interconnection.

4.1.2 Developer is responsible for ensuring that its actual Large Generating Facility output matches the scheduled delivery from the Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System, consistent with the scheduling requirements of the NYISO's FERC-approved market structure, including ramping into and out of such scheduled delivery, as measured at the Point of Interconnection, consistent with the scheduling requirements of the NYISO OATT and any applicable FERC-approved market structure.

4.2 No Transmission Delivery Service.

The execution of this Agreement does not constitute a request for, nor agreement to provide, any Transmission Service under the NYISO OATT, and does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery. If Developer wishes to obtain Transmission Service on the New York State Transmission System, then Developer must request such Transmission Service in accordance with the provisions of the NYISO OATT.

4.3 No Other Services.

The execution of this Agreement does not constitute a request for, nor agreement to provide Energy, any Ancillary Services or Installed Capacity under the NYISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff ("Services Tariff"). If Developer wishes to

supply Energy, Installed Capacity or Ancillary Services, then Developer will make application to do so in accordance with the NYISO Services Tariff.

ARTICLE 5. INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES ENGINEERING, PROCUREMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Options.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner, Developer shall select the In-Service Date, Initial Synchronization Date, and Commercial Operation Date; and either Standard Option or Alternate Option set forth below for completion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades as set forth in Appendix A hereto, and such dates and selected option shall be set forth in Appendix B hereto.

5.1.1 Standard Option.

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, and construct the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, using Reasonable Efforts to complete the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades by the dates set forth in Appendix B hereto. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall not be required to undertake any action which is inconsistent with its standard safety practices, its material and equipment specifications, its design criteria and construction procedures, its labor agreements, and Applicable Laws and Regulations. In the event the Connecting Transmission Owner reasonably expects that it will not be able to complete the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades by the specified dates, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall promptly provide written notice to the Developer and NYISO, and shall undertake Reasonable Efforts to meet the earliest dates thereafter.

5.1.2 Alternate Option.

If the dates designated by Developer are acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall so notify Developer and NYISO within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities by the designated dates. If Connecting Transmission Owner subsequently fails to complete Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities by the In-Service Date, to the extent necessary to provide back feed power; or fails to complete System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades by the Initial Synchronization Date to the extent necessary to allow for Trial Operation at full power output, unless other arrangements are made by the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner for such Trial Operation; or fails to complete the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades by the Commercial Operation Date, as such dates are reflected in Appendix B hereto; Connecting Transmission Owner shall pay Developer liquidated damages in accordance with Article 5.3, Liquidated Damages, provided, however, the dates designated by

Developer shall be extended day for day for each day that NYISO refuses to grant clearances to install equipment.

5.1.3 Option to Build.

If the dates designated by Developer are not acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall so notify the Developer and NYISO within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and unless the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner agree otherwise, Developer shall have the option to assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities on the dates specified in Article 5.1.2; provided that if an Attachment Facility or Stand Alone System Upgrade Facility is needed for more than one Developer's project, Developer's option to build such Facility shall be contingent on the agreement of all other affected Developers. NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities and identify such Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities in Appendix A hereto. Except for Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities, Developer shall have no right to construct System Upgrade Facilities under this option.

5.1.4 Negotiated Option.

If the Developer elects not to exercise its option under Article 5.1.3, Option to Build, Developer shall so notify Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall in good faith attempt to negotiate terms and conditions (including revision of the specified dates and liquidated damages, the provision of incentives or the procurement and construction of a portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities by Developer) pursuant to which Connecting Transmission Owner is responsible for the design, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades. If the two Parties are unable to reach agreement on such terms and conditions, Connecting Transmission Owner shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades pursuant to 5.1.1, Standard Option.

5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build.

If Developer assumes responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities,

(1) Developer shall engineer, procure equipment, and construct the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities (or portions thereof) using Good Utility Practice and using standards and specifications provided in advance by the Connecting Transmission Owner;

(2) Developer's engineering, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities shall

comply with all requirements of law to which Connecting Transmission Owner would be subject in the engineering, procurement or construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities;

(3) Connecting Transmission Owner shall review and approve the engineering design, equipment acceptance tests, and the construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities;

(4) Prior to commencement of construction, Developer shall provide to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO a schedule for construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities, and shall promptly respond to requests for information from Connecting Transmission Owner or NYISO;

(5) At any time during construction, Connecting Transmission Owner shall have the right to gain unrestricted access to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities and to conduct inspections of the same;

(6) At any time during construction, should any phase of the engineering, equipment procurement, or construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities not meet the standards and specifications provided by Connecting Transmission Owner, the Developer shall be obligated to remedy deficiencies in that portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities;

(7) Developer shall indemnify Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO for claims arising from the Developer's construction of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities under procedures applicable to Article 18.1 Indemnity;

(8) Developer shall transfer control of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities to the Connecting Transmission Owner;

(9) Unless the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner otherwise agree, Developer shall transfer ownership of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities to Connecting Transmission Owner;

(10) Connecting Transmission Owner shall approve and accept for operation and maintenance the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities to the extent engineered, procured, and constructed in accordance with this Article 5.2; and

(11) Developer shall deliver to NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner "as built" drawings, information, and any other documents that are reasonably required by NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner to assure that the Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities are built to the standards and specifications required by Connecting Transmission Owner.

5.3 Liquidated Damages.

The actual damages to the Developer, in the event the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades are not completed by the dates designated by the Developer and accepted by the Connecting Transmission Owner pursuant to subparagraphs 5.1.2 or 5.1.4, above, may include Developer's fixed operation and maintenance costs and lost opportunity costs. Such actual damages are uncertain and impossible to determine at this time. Because of such uncertainty, any liquidated damages paid by the Connecting Transmission Owner to the Developer in the event that Connecting Transmission Owner does not complete any portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades by the applicable dates, shall be an amount equal to 1/2 of 1 percent per day of the actual cost of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, in the aggregate, for which Connecting Transmission Owner has assumed responsibility to design, procure and construct.

However, in no event shall the total liquidated damages exceed 20 percent of the actual cost of the Connecting Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades for which the Connecting Transmission Owner has assumed responsibility to design, procure, and construct. The foregoing payments will be made by the Connecting Transmission Owner to the Developer as just compensation for the damages caused to the Developer, which actual damages are uncertain and impossible to determine at this time, and as reasonable liquidated damages, but not as a penalty or a method to secure performance of this Agreement. Liquidated damages, when the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner agree to them, are the exclusive remedy for the Connecting Transmission Owner's failure to meet its schedule.

Further, Connecting Transmission Owner shall not pay liquidated damages to Developer if: (1) Developer is not ready to commence use of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades to take the delivery of power for the Developer's Large Generating Facility's Trial Operation or to export power from the Developer's Large Generating Facility on the specified dates, unless the Developer would have been able to commence use of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades to take the delivery of power for Developer's Large Generating Facility's Trial Operation or to export power from the Developer's Large Generating Facility, but for Connecting Transmission Owner's delay; (2) the Connecting Transmission Owner's failure to meet the specified dates is the result of the action or inaction of the Developer or any other Developer who has entered into a Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement with the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO, or action or inaction by any other Party, or any other cause beyond Connecting Transmission Owner's reasonable control or reasonable ability to cure; (3) the Developer has assumed responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities; or (4) the Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer have otherwise agreed. In no event shall NYISO have any liability whatever to Developer for liquidated damages associated with the engineering, procurement or construction of Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

5.4 Power System Stabilizers.

The Developer shall procure, install, maintain and operate Power System Stabilizers in accordance with the requirements identified in the Interconnection Studies conducted for Developer's Large Generating Facility. NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner reserve the right to reasonably establish minimum acceptable settings for any installed Power System Stabilizers, subject to the design and operating limitations of the Large Generating Facility. If the Large Generating Facility's Power System Stabilizers are removed from service or not capable of automatic operation, the Developer shall immediately notify the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to wind generators.

5.5 Equipment Procurement.

If responsibility for construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades is to be borne by the Connecting Transmission Owner, then the Connecting Transmission Owner shall commence design of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades and procure necessary equipment as soon as practicable after all of the following conditions are satisfied, unless the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner otherwise agree in writing:

5.5.1 NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner have completed the Interconnection Facilities Study pursuant to the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement;

5.5.2 The NYISO has completed the required cost allocation analyses, and Developer has accepted his share of the costs for necessary System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades in accordance with the provisions of Attachment S of the NYISO OATT;

5.5.3 The Connecting Transmission Owner has received written authorization to proceed with design and procurement from the Developer by the date specified in Appendix B hereto; and

5.5.4 The Developer has provided security to the Connecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B hereto.

5.6 Construction Commencement.

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall commence construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades for which it is responsible as soon as practicable after the following additional conditions are satisfied:

5.6.1 Approval of the appropriate Governmental Authority has been obtained for any facilities requiring regulatory approval;

5.6.2 Necessary real property rights and rights-of-way have been obtained, to the extent required for the construction of a discrete aspect of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades;

5.6.3 The Connecting Transmission Owner has received written authorization to proceed with construction from the Developer by the date specified in Appendix B hereto; and

5.6.4 The Developer has provided security to the Connecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B hereto.

5.7 Work Progress.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner will keep each other, and NYISO, advised periodically as to the progress of their respective design, procurement and construction efforts. Any Party may, at any time, request a progress report from the Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner. If, at any time, the Developer determines that the completion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities will not be required until after the specified In-Service Date, the Developer will provide written notice to the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO of such later date upon which the completion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities will be required.

5.8 Information Exchange.

As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall exchange information, and provide NYISO the same information, regarding the design and compatibility of their respective Attachment Facilities and compatibility of the Attachment Facilities with the New York State Transmission System, and shall work diligently and in good faith to make any necessary design changes.

5.9 Limited Operation.

If any of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades are not reasonably expected to be completed prior to the Commercial Operation Date of the Developer's Large Generating Facility, NYISO shall, upon the request and at the expense of Developer, in conjunction with the Connecting Transmission Owner, perform operating studies on a timely basis to determine the extent to which the Developer's Large Generating Facility and the Developer's Attachment Facilities may operate prior to the completion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and this Agreement. Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO shall permit Developer to operate the Developer's Large Generating Facility and the Developer's Attachment Facilities in accordance with the results of such studies.

5.10 Developer's Attachment Facilities ("DAF").

Developer shall, at its expense, design, procure, construct, own and install the DAF, as set forth in Appendix A hereto.

5.10.1 DAF Specifications.

Developer shall submit initial specifications for the DAF, including System Protection Facilities, to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO at least one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date; and final specifications for review and comment at least ninety (90) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date. Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO shall review such specifications to ensure that the DAF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO and comment on such specifications within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Developer's submission. All specifications provided hereunder shall be deemed to be Confidential Information.

5.10.2 No Warranty.

The review of Developer's final specifications by Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO shall not be construed as confirming, endorsing, or providing a warranty as to the design, fitness, safety, durability or reliability of the Large Generating Facility, or the DAF. Developer shall make such changes to the DAF as may reasonably be required by Connecting Transmission Owner or NYISO, in accordance with Good Utility Practice, to ensure that the DAF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO.

5.10.3 DAF Construction.

The DAF shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Within one hundred twenty (120) Calendar Days after the Commercial Operation Date, unless the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, the Developer shall deliver to the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO "as-built" drawings, information and documents for the DAF, such as: a one-line diagram, a site plan showing the Large Generating Facility and the DAF, plan and elevation drawings showing the layout of the DAF, a relay functional diagram, relaying AC and DC schematic wiring diagrams and relay settings for all facilities associated with the Developer's step-up transformers, the facilities connecting the Large Generating Facility to the step-up transformers and the DAF, and the impedances (determined by factory tests) for the associated step-up transformers and the Large Generating Facility. The Developer shall provide to, and coordinate with, Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO with respect to proposed specifications for the excitation system, automatic voltage regulator, Large Generating Facility control and protection settings, transformer tap settings, and communications, if applicable.

5.11 Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities Construction.

The Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Upon request, within one hundred twenty

(120) Calendar Days after the Commercial Operation Date, unless the Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall deliver to the Developer “as-built” drawings, relay diagrams, information and documents for the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities set forth in Appendix A.

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall transfer operational control of the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities and Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities to the NYISO upon completion of such facilities.

5.12 Access Rights.

Upon reasonable notice and supervision by the Granting Party, and subject to any required or necessary regulatory approvals, either the Connecting Transmission Owner or Developer (“Granting Party”) shall furnish to the other of those two Parties (“Access Party”) at no cost any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements with respect to lands owned or controlled by the Granting Party, its agents (if allowed under the applicable agency agreement), or any Affiliate, that are necessary to enable the Access Party to obtain ingress and egress at the Point of Interconnection to construct, operate, maintain, repair, test (or witness testing), inspect, replace or remove facilities and equipment to: (i) interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System; (ii) operate and maintain the Large Generating Facility, the Attachment Facilities and the New York State Transmission System; and (iii) disconnect or remove the Access Party’s facilities and equipment upon termination of this Agreement. In exercising such licenses, rights of way and easements, the Access Party shall not unreasonably disrupt or interfere with normal operation of the Granting Party’s business and shall adhere to the safety rules and procedures established in advance, as may be changed from time to time, by the Granting Party and provided to the Access Party. The Access Party shall indemnify the Granting Party against all claims of injury or damage from third parties resulting from the exercise of the access rights provided for herein.

5.13 Lands of Other Property Owners.

If any part of the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities and/or System Upgrade Facilities and/or System Deliverability Upgrades is to be installed on property owned by persons other than Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall at Developer’s expense use efforts, similar in nature and extent to those that it typically undertakes for its own or affiliated generation, including use of its eminent domain authority, and to the extent consistent with state law, to procure from such persons any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements that are necessary to construct, operate, maintain, test, inspect, replace or remove the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities and/or System Upgrade Facilities and/or System Deliverability Upgrades upon such property.

5.14 Permits.

NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and the Developer shall cooperate with each other in good faith in obtaining all permits, licenses and authorizations that are necessary to

accomplish the interconnection in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations. With respect to this paragraph, Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide permitting assistance to the Developer comparable to that provided to the Connecting Transmission Owner's own, or an Affiliate's generation, if any.

5.15 Early Construction of Base Case Facilities.

Developer may request Connecting Transmission Owner to construct, and Connecting Transmission Owner shall construct, subject to a binding cost allocation agreement reached in accordance with Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, including Section 25.8.7 thereof, using Reasonable Efforts to accommodate Developer's In-Service Date, all or any portion of any System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades required for Developer to be interconnected to the New York State Transmission System which are included in the Base Case of the Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study for the Developer, and which also are required to be constructed for another Developer, but where such construction is not scheduled to be completed in time to achieve Developer's In-Service Date.

5.16 Suspension.

Developer reserves the right, upon written notice to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO, to suspend at any time all work by Connecting Transmission Owner associated with the construction and installation of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and/or System Upgrade Facilities and/or System Deliverability Upgrades required for only that Developer under this Agreement with the condition that the New York State Transmission System shall be left in a safe and reliable condition in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the safety and reliability criteria of Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO. In such event, Developer shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs and/or obligations in accordance with Attachment S to the NYISO OATT including those which Connecting Transmission Owner (i) has incurred pursuant to this Agreement prior to the suspension and (ii) incurs in suspending such work, including any costs incurred to perform such work as may be necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property and the integrity of the New York State Transmission System during such suspension and, if applicable, any costs incurred in connection with the cancellation or suspension of material, equipment and labor contracts which Connecting Transmission Owner cannot reasonably avoid; provided, however, that prior to canceling or suspending any such material, equipment or labor contract, Connecting Transmission Owner shall obtain Developer's authorization to do so.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall invoice Developer for such costs pursuant to Article 12 and shall use due diligence to minimize its costs. In the event Developer suspends work by Connecting Transmission Owner required under this Agreement pursuant to this Article 5.16, and has not requested Connecting Transmission Owner to recommence the work required under this Agreement on or before the expiration of three (3) years following commencement of such suspension, this Agreement shall be deemed terminated. The three-year period shall begin on the date the suspension is requested, or the date of the written notice to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO, if no effective date is specified.

5.17 Taxes.

5.17.1 Developer Payments Not Taxable.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner intend that all payments or property transfers made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner for the installation of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and the System Upgrade Facilities and the System Deliverability Upgrades shall be non-taxable, either as contributions to capital, or as an advance, in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable state income tax laws and shall not be taxable as contributions in aid of construction or otherwise under the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable state income tax laws.

5.17.2 Representations and Covenants.

In accordance with IRS Notice 2001-82 and IRS Notice 88-129, Developer represents and covenants that (i) ownership of the electricity generated at the Large Generating Facility will pass to another party prior to the transmission of the electricity on the New York State Transmission System, (ii) for income tax purposes, the amount of any payments and the cost of any property transferred to the Connecting Transmission Owner for the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities will be capitalized by Developer as an intangible asset and recovered using the straight-line method over a useful life of twenty (20) years, and (iii) any portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities that is a "dual-use intertie," within the meaning of IRS Notice 88-129, is reasonably expected to carry only a de minimis amount of electricity in the direction of the Large Generating Facility. For this purpose, "de minimis amount" means no more than 5 percent of the total power flows in both directions, calculated in accordance with the "5 percent test" set forth in IRS Notice 88-129. This is not intended to be an exclusive list of the relevant conditions that must be met to conform to IRS requirements for non-taxable treatment.

At Connecting Transmission Owner's request, Developer shall provide Connecting Transmission Owner with a report from an independent engineer confirming its representation in clause (iii), above. Connecting Transmission Owner represents and covenants that the cost of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities paid for by Developer will have no net effect on the base upon which rates are determined.

5.17.3 Indemnification for the Cost Consequences of Current Tax Liability Imposed Upon the Connecting Transmission Owner.

Notwithstanding Article 5.17.1, Developer shall protect, indemnify and hold harmless Connecting Transmission Owner from the cost consequences of any current tax liability imposed against Connecting Transmission Owner as the result of payments or property transfers made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner under this Agreement, as well as any interest and penalties, other than interest and penalties attributable to any delay caused by Connecting Transmission Owner.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall not include a gross-up for the cost consequences of any current tax liability in the amounts it charges Developer under this Agreement unless (i) Connecting Transmission Owner has determined, in good faith, that the payments or property

transfers made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner should be reported as income subject to taxation or (ii) any Governmental Authority directs Connecting Transmission Owner to report payments or property as income subject to taxation; provided, however, that Connecting Transmission Owner may require Developer to provide security, in a form reasonably acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner (such as a parental guarantee or a letter of credit), in an amount equal to the cost consequences of any current tax liability under this Article 5.17. Developer shall reimburse Connecting Transmission Owner for such costs on a fully grossed-up basis, in accordance with Article 5.17.4, within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receiving written notification from Connecting Transmission Owner of the amount due, including detail about how the amount was calculated.

This indemnification obligation shall terminate at the earlier of (1) the expiration of the ten-year testing period and the applicable statute of limitation, as it may be extended by the Connecting Transmission Owner upon request of the IRS, to keep these years open for audit or adjustment, or (2) the occurrence of a subsequent taxable event and the payment of any related indemnification obligations as contemplated by this Article 5.17.

5.17.4 Tax Gross-Up Amount.

Developer's liability for the cost consequences of any current tax liability under this Article 5.17 shall be calculated on a fully grossed-up basis. Except as may otherwise be agreed to by the parties, this means that Developer will pay Connecting Transmission Owner, in addition to the amount paid for the Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, an amount equal to (1) the current taxes imposed on Connecting Transmission Owner ("Current Taxes") on the excess of (a) the gross income realized by Connecting Transmission Owner as a result of payments or property transfers made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner under this Agreement (without regard to any payments under this Article 5.17) (the "Gross Income Amount") over (b) the present value of future tax deductions for depreciation that will be available as a result of such payments or property transfers (the "Present Value Depreciation Amount"), plus (2) an additional amount sufficient to permit the Connecting Transmission Owner to receive and retain, after the payment of all Current Taxes, an amount equal to the net amount described in clause (1).

For this purpose, (i) Current Taxes shall be computed based on Connecting Transmission Owner's composite federal and state tax rates at the time the payments or property transfers are received and Connecting Transmission Owner will be treated as being subject to tax at the highest marginal rates in effect at that time (the "Current Tax Rate"), and (ii) the Present Value Depreciation Amount shall be computed by discounting Connecting Transmission Owner's anticipated tax depreciation deductions as a result of such payments or property transfers by Connecting Transmission Owner's current weighted average cost of capital. Thus, the formula for calculating Developer's liability to Connecting Transmission Owner pursuant to this Article 5.17.4 can be expressed as follows: $(\text{Current Tax Rate} \times (\text{Gross Income Amount} - \text{Present Value of Tax Depreciation})) / (1 - \text{Current Tax Rate})$. Developer's estimated tax liability in the event taxes are imposed shall be stated in Appendix A, Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades.

5.17.5 Private Letter Ruling or Change or Clarification of Law.

At Developer's request and expense, Connecting Transmission Owner shall file with the IRS a request for a private letter ruling as to whether any property transferred or sums paid, or to be paid, by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner under this Agreement are subject to federal income taxation. Developer will prepare the initial draft of the request for a private letter ruling, and will certify under penalties of perjury that all facts represented in such request are true and accurate to the best of Developer's knowledge. Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer shall cooperate in good faith with respect to the submission of such request.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall keep Developer fully informed of the status of such request for a private letter ruling and shall execute either a privacy act waiver or a limited power of attorney, in a form acceptable to the IRS, that authorizes Developer to participate in all discussions with the IRS regarding such request for a private letter ruling. Connecting Transmission Owner shall allow Developer to attend all meetings with IRS officials about the request and shall permit Developer to prepare the initial drafts of any follow-up letters in connection with the request.

5.17.6 Subsequent Taxable Events.

If, within 10 years from the date on which the relevant Connecting Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities are placed in service, (i) Developer Breaches the covenants contained in Article 5.17.2, (ii) a "disqualification event" occurs within the meaning of IRS Notice 88-129, or (iii) this Agreement terminates and Connecting Transmission Owner retains ownership of the Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, the Developer shall pay a tax gross-up for the cost consequences of any current tax liability imposed on Connecting Transmission Owner, calculated using the methodology described in Article 5.17.4 and in accordance with IRS Notice 90-60.

5.17.7 Contests.

In the event any Governmental Authority determines that Connecting Transmission Owner's receipt of payments or property constitutes income that is subject to taxation, Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify Developer, in writing, within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receiving notification of such determination by a Governmental Authority. Upon the timely written request by Developer and at Developer's sole expense, Connecting Transmission Owner may appeal, protest, seek abatement of, or otherwise oppose such determination. Upon Developer's written request and sole expense, Connecting Transmission Owner may file a claim for refund with respect to any taxes paid under this Article 5.17, whether or not it has received such a determination. Connecting Transmission Owner reserves the right to make all decisions with regard to the prosecution of such appeal, protest, abatement or other contest, including the selection of counsel and compromise or settlement of the claim, but Connecting Transmission Owner shall keep Developer informed, shall consider in good faith suggestions from Developer about the conduct of the contest, and shall reasonably permit Developer or an Developer representative to attend contest proceedings.

Developer shall pay to Connecting Transmission Owner on a periodic basis, as invoiced by Connecting Transmission Owner, Connecting Transmission Owner's documented reasonable costs of prosecuting such appeal, protest, abatement or other contest. At any time during the contest, Connecting Transmission Owner may agree to a settlement either with Developer's consent or after obtaining written advice from nationally-recognized tax counsel, selected by Connecting Transmission Owner, but reasonably acceptable to Developer, that the proposed settlement represents a reasonable settlement given the hazards of litigation. Developer's obligation shall be based on the amount of the settlement agreed to by Developer, or if a higher amount, so much of the settlement that is supported by the written advice from nationally-recognized tax counsel selected under the terms of the preceding sentence. The settlement amount shall be calculated on a fully grossed-up basis to cover any related cost consequences of the current tax liability. Any settlement without Developer's consent or such written advice will relieve Developer from any obligation to indemnify Connecting Transmission Owner for the tax at issue in the contest.

5.17.8 Refund.

In the event that (a) a private letter ruling is issued to Connecting Transmission Owner which holds that any amount paid or the value of any property transferred by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this Agreement is not subject to federal income taxation, (b) any legislative change or administrative announcement, notice, ruling or other determination makes it reasonably clear to Connecting Transmission Owner in good faith that any amount paid or the value of any property transferred by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this Agreement is not taxable to Connecting Transmission Owner, (c) any abatement, appeal, protest, or other contest results in a determination that any payments or transfers made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner are not subject to federal income tax, or (d) if Connecting Transmission Owner receives a refund from any taxing authority for any overpayment of tax attributable to any payment or property transfer made by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner pursuant to this Agreement, Connecting Transmission Owner shall promptly refund to Developer the following:

- (i) Any payment made by Developer under this Article 5.17 for taxes that is attributable to the amount determined to be non-taxable, together with interest thereon,
- (ii) Interest on any amounts paid by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner for such taxes which Connecting Transmission Owner did not submit to the taxing authority, calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in FERC's regulations at 18 C.F.R. §35.19a(a)(2)(iii) from the date payment was made by Developer to the date Connecting Transmission Owner refunds such payment to Developer, and
- (iii) With respect to any such taxes paid by Connecting Transmission Owner, any refund or credit Connecting Transmission Owner receives or to which it may be entitled from any Governmental Authority, interest (or that portion thereof attributable to the payment described in clause (i), above) owed to the Connecting Transmission Owner for such overpayment of taxes (including any reduction in interest otherwise payable by Connecting Transmission Owner to any Governmental Authority resulting from an offset or credit); provided, however, that Connecting Transmission Owner will remit such amount promptly to

Developer only after and to the extent that Connecting Transmission Owner has received a tax refund, credit or offset from any Governmental Authority for any applicable overpayment of income tax related to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities.

The intent of this provision is to leave both the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner, to the extent practicable, in the event that no taxes are due with respect to any payment for Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades hereunder, in the same position they would have been in had no such tax payments been made.

5.17.9 Taxes Other Than Income Taxes.

Upon the timely request by Developer, and at Developer's sole expense, Connecting Transmission Owner shall appeal, protest, seek abatement of, or otherwise contest any tax (other than federal or state income tax) asserted or assessed against Connecting Transmission Owner for which Developer may be required to reimburse Connecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this Agreement. Developer shall pay to Connecting Transmission Owner on a periodic basis, as invoiced by Connecting Transmission Owner, Connecting Transmission Owner's documented reasonable costs of prosecuting such appeal, protest, abatement, or other contest. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall cooperate in good faith with respect to any such contest. Unless the payment of such taxes is a prerequisite to an appeal or abatement or cannot be deferred, no amount shall be payable by Developer to Connecting Transmission Owner for such taxes until they are assessed by a final, non-appealable order by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction. In the event that a tax payment is withheld and ultimately due and payable after appeal, Developer will be responsible for all taxes, interest and penalties, other than penalties attributable to any delay caused by Connecting Transmission Owner.

5.18 Tax Status; Non-Jurisdictional Entities.

5.18.1 Tax Status.

Each Party shall cooperate with the other Parties to maintain the other Parties' tax status. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to adversely affect the tax status of any Party including the status of NYISO, or the status of any Connecting Transmission Owner with respect to the issuance of bonds including, but not limited to, Local Furnishing Bonds. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, LIPA, NYPA and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. shall not be required to comply with any provisions of this Agreement that would result in the loss of tax-exempt status of any of their Tax-Exempt Bonds or impair their ability to issue future tax-exempt obligations. For purposes of this provision, Tax-Exempt Bonds shall include the obligations of the Long Island Power Authority, NYPA and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., the interest on which is not included in gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

5.18.2 Non-Jurisdictional Entities.

LIPA and NYPA do not waive their exemptions, pursuant to Section 201(f) of the FPA, from Commission jurisdiction with respect to the Commission's exercise of the FPA's general ratemaking authority.

5.19 Modification.

5.19.1 General.

Either the Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner may undertake modifications to its facilities covered by this Agreement. If either the Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner plans to undertake a modification that reasonably may be expected to affect the other Party's facilities, that Party shall provide to the other Party, and to NYISO, sufficient information regarding such modification so that the other Party and NYISO may evaluate the potential impact of such modification prior to commencement of the work. Such information shall be deemed to be Confidential Information hereunder and shall include information concerning the timing of such modifications and whether such modifications are expected to interrupt the flow of electricity from the Large Generating Facility. The Party desiring to perform such work shall provide the relevant drawings, plans, and specifications to the other Party and NYISO at least ninety (90) Calendar Days in advance of the commencement of the work or such shorter period upon which the Parties may agree, which agreement shall not unreasonably be withheld, conditioned or delayed.

In the case of Large Generating Facility modifications that do not require Developer to submit an Interconnection Request, the NYISO shall provide, within sixty (60) Calendar Days (or such other time as the Parties may agree), an estimate of any additional modifications to the New York State Transmission System, Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades necessitated by such Developer modification and a good faith estimate of the costs thereof. The Developer shall be responsible for the cost of any such additional modifications, including the cost of studying the impact of the Developer modification.

5.19.2 Standards.

Any additions, modifications, or replacements made to a Party's facilities shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with this Agreement, NYISO requirements and Good Utility Practice.

5.19.3 Modification Costs.

Developer shall not be assigned the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements that Connecting Transmission Owner makes to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or the New York State Transmission System to facilitate the interconnection of a third party to the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or the New York State Transmission System, or to provide Transmission Service to a third party under the NYISO OATT, except in accordance with the cost allocation procedures in Attachment S of the NYISO OATT. Developer shall be responsible for the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements to the Developer Attachment Facilities that may be necessary to maintain or upgrade such Developer Attachment Facilities consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards or Good Utility Practice.

ARTICLE 6. TESTING AND INSPECTION

6.1 Pre-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications.

Prior to the Commercial Operation Date, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall test the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades and Developer shall test the Large Generating Facility and the Developer Attachment Facilities to ensure their safe and reliable operation. Similar testing may be required after initial operation. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each make any modifications to its facilities that are found to be necessary as a result of such testing. Developer shall bear the cost of all such testing and modifications. Developer shall generate test energy at the Large Generating Facility only if it has arranged for the injection of such test energy in accordance with NYISO procedures.

6.2 Post-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each at its own expense perform routine inspection and testing of its facilities and equipment in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Standards as may be necessary to ensure the continued interconnection of the Large Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System in a safe and reliable manner. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each have the right, upon advance written notice, to require reasonable additional testing of the other Party's facilities, at the requesting Party's expense, as may be in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

6.3 Right to Observe Testing.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each notify the other Party, and the NYISO, in advance of its performance of tests of its Attachment Facilities. The other Party, and the NYISO, shall each have the right, at its own expense, to observe such testing.

6.4 Right to Inspect.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each have the right, but shall have no obligation to: (i) observe the other Party's tests and/or inspection of any of its System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment, including Power System Stabilizers; (ii) review the settings of the other Party's System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment; and (iii) review the other Party's maintenance records relative to the Attachment Facilities, the System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment. NYISO shall have these same rights of inspection as to the facilities and equipment of Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner. A Party may exercise these rights from time to time as it deems necessary upon reasonable notice to the other Party. The exercise or non-exercise by a Party of any such rights shall not be construed as an endorsement or confirmation of any element or condition of the Attachment Facilities or the System Protection Facilities or other protective equipment or the operation thereof, or as a warranty as to the fitness, safety, desirability, or reliability of same. Any information that a Party obtains through the exercise of any of its rights under this Article 6.4 shall be treated in accordance with Article 22 of this Agreement and Attachment F to the NYISO OATT.

ARTICLE 7. METERING

7.1 General.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each comply with applicable requirements of NYISO and the New York Public Service Commission when exercising its rights and fulfilling its responsibilities under this Article 7. Unless otherwise agreed by the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO approved meter service provider and Developer, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall install Metering Equipment at the Point of Interconnection prior to any operation of the Large Generating Facility and shall own, operate, test and maintain such Metering Equipment. Net power flows including MW and MVAR, MWHR and loss profile data to and from the Large Generating Facility shall be measured at the Point of Interconnection. Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide metering quantities, in analog and/or digital form, as required, to Developer or NYISO upon request. Where the Point of Interconnection for the Large Generating Facility is other than the generator terminal, the Developer shall also provide gross MW and MVAR quantities at the generator terminal. Developer shall bear all reasonable documented costs associated with the purchase, installation, operation, testing and maintenance of the Metering Equipment.

7.2 Check Meters.

Developer, at its option and expense, may install and operate, on its premises and on its side of the Point of Interconnection, one or more check meters to check Connecting Transmission Owner's meters. Such check meters shall be for check purposes only and shall not be used for the measurement of power flows for purposes of this Agreement, except as provided in Article 7.4 below. The check meters shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection and examination by Connecting Transmission Owner or its designee. The installation, operation and maintenance thereof shall be performed entirely by Developer in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

7.3 Standards.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall install, calibrate, and test revenue quality Metering Equipment including potential transformers and current transformers in accordance with applicable ANSI and PSC standards as detailed in the NYISO Control Center Communications Manual and in the NYISO Revenue Metering Requirements Manual.

7.4 Testing of Metering Equipment.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall inspect and test all of its Metering Equipment upon installation and at least once every two (2) years thereafter. If requested to do so by NYISO or Developer, Connecting Transmission Owner shall, at Developer's expense, inspect or test Metering Equipment more frequently than every two (2) years. Connecting Transmission Owner shall give reasonable notice of the time when any inspection or test shall take place, and Developer and NYISO may have representatives present at the test or inspection. If at any time Metering Equipment is found to be inaccurate or defective, it shall be adjusted, repaired or replaced at Developer's expense, in order to provide accurate metering, unless the inaccuracy or defect is due to Connecting Transmission Owner's failure to maintain, then Connecting

Transmission Owner shall pay. If Metering Equipment fails to register, or if the measurement made by Metering Equipment during a test varies by more than two percent from the measurement made by the standard meter used in the test, Connecting Transmission Owner shall adjust the measurements by correcting all measurements for the period during which Metering Equipment was in error by using Developer's check meters, if installed. If no such check meters are installed or if the period cannot be reasonably ascertained, the adjustment shall be for the period immediately preceding the test of the Metering Equipment equal to one-half the time from the date of the last previous test of the Metering Equipment. The NYISO shall reserve the right to review all associated metering equipment installation on the Developer's or Connecting Transmission Owner's property at any time.

7.5 Metering Data.

At Developer's expense, the metered data shall be telemetered to one or more locations designated by Connecting Transmission Owner, Developer and NYISO. Such telemetered data shall be used, under normal operating conditions, as the official measurement of the amount of energy delivered from the Large Generating Facility to the Point of Interconnection.

ARTICLE 8. COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 Developer Obligations.

In accordance with applicable NYISO requirements, Developer shall maintain satisfactory operating communications with Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO. Developer shall provide standard voice line, dedicated voice line and facsimile communications at its Large Generating Facility control room or central dispatch facility through use of either the public telephone system, or a voice communications system that does not rely on the public telephone system. Developer shall also provide the dedicated data circuit(s) necessary to provide Developer data to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO as set forth in Appendix D hereto. The data circuit(s) shall extend from the Large Generating Facility to the location(s) specified by Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO. Any required maintenance of such communications equipment shall be performed by Developer. Operational communications shall be activated and maintained under, but not be limited to, the following events: system paralleling or separation, scheduled and unscheduled shutdowns, equipment clearances, and hourly and daily load data.

8.2 Remote Terminal Unit.

Prior to the Initial Synchronization Date of the Large Generating Facility, a Remote Terminal Unit, or equivalent data collection and transfer equipment acceptable to the Parties, shall be installed by Developer, or by Connecting Transmission Owner at Developer's expense, to gather accumulated and instantaneous data to be telemetered to the location(s) designated by Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO through use of a dedicated point-to-point data circuit(s) as indicated in Article 8.1. The communication protocol for the data circuit(s) shall be specified by Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO. Instantaneous bi-directional analog real power and reactive power flow information must be telemetered directly to the location(s) specified by Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO.

Each Party will promptly advise the appropriate other Party if it detects or otherwise learns of any metering, telemetry or communications equipment errors or malfunctions that require the attention and/or correction by that other Party. The Party owning such equipment shall correct such error or malfunction as soon as reasonably feasible.

8.3 No Annexation.

Any and all equipment placed on the premises of a Party shall be and remain the property of the Party providing such equipment regardless of the mode and manner of annexation or attachment to real property, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Party providing such equipment and the Party receiving such equipment.

ARTICLE 9. OPERATIONS

9.1 General.

Each Party shall comply with Applicable Laws and Regulations and Applicable Reliability Standards. Each Party shall provide to the other Parties all information that may reasonably be required by the other Parties to comply with Applicable Laws and Regulations and Applicable Reliability Standards.

9.2 NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner Obligations.

Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO shall cause the New York State Transmission System and the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities to be operated, maintained and controlled in a safe and reliable manner in accordance with this Agreement and the NYISO Tariffs. Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO may provide operating instructions to Developer consistent with this Agreement, NYISO procedures and Connecting Transmission Owner's operating protocols and procedures as they may change from time to time. Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO will consider changes to their respective operating protocols and procedures proposed by Developer.

9.3 Developer Obligations.

Developer shall at its own expense operate, maintain and control the Large Generating Facility and the Developer Attachment Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this Agreement. Developer shall operate the Large Generating Facility and the Developer Attachment Facilities in accordance with NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner requirements, as such requirements are set forth or referenced in Appendix C hereto. Appendix C will be modified to reflect changes to the requirements as they may change from time to time. Any Party may request that the appropriate other Party or Parties provide copies of the requirements set forth or referenced in Appendix C hereto.

9.4 Start-Up and Synchronization.

Consistent with the mutually acceptable procedures of the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner, the Developer is responsible for the proper synchronization of the Large

Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System in accordance with NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner procedures and requirements.

9.5 Real and Reactive Power Control.

9.5.1 Power Factor Design Criteria.

Developer shall design the Large Generating Facility to maintain an effective power delivery at demonstrated maximum net capability at the Point of Interconnection at a power factor within the range established by the Connecting Transmission Owner on a comparable basis, until NYISO has established different requirements that apply to all generators in the New York Control Area on a comparable basis.

The Developer shall design and maintain the plant auxiliary systems to operate safely throughout the entire real and reactive power design range.

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall not unreasonably restrict or condition the reactive power production or absorption of the Large Generating Facility in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

9.5.2 Voltage Schedules.

Once the Developer has synchronized the Large Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System, NYISO shall require Developer to operate the Large Generating Facility to produce or absorb reactive power within the design capability of the Large Generating Facility set forth in Article 9.5.1 (Power Factor Design Criteria). NYISO's voltage schedules shall treat all sources of reactive power in the New York Control Area in an equitable and not unduly discriminatory manner. NYISO shall exercise Reasonable Efforts to provide Developer with such schedules in accordance with NYISO procedures, and may make changes to such schedules as necessary to maintain the reliability of the New York State Transmission System. Developer shall operate the Large Generating Facility to maintain the specified output voltage or power factor at the Point of Interconnection within the design capability of the Large Generating Facility set forth in Article 9.5.1 (Power Factor Design Criteria) as directed by the Connecting Transmission Owner's System Operator or the NYISO. If Developer is unable to maintain the specified voltage or power factor, it shall promptly notify NYISO.

9.5.3 Payment for Reactive Power.

NYISO shall pay Developer for reactive power or voltage support service that Developer provides from the Large Generating Facility in accordance with the provisions of Rate Schedule 2 of the NYISO Services Tariff.

9.5.4 Governors and Regulators.

Whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the New York State Transmission System, the turbine speed governors and automatic voltage regulators shall be in automatic operation at all times. If the Large Generating Facility's speed governors or automatic voltage regulators are not capable of such automatic operation, the Developer shall immediately

notify NYISO, or its designated representative, and ensure that such Large Generating Facility's real and reactive power are within the design capability of the Large Generating Facility's generating unit(s) and steady state stability limits and NYISO system operating (thermal, voltage and transient stability) limits. Developer shall not cause its Large Generating Facility to disconnect automatically or instantaneously from the New York State Transmission System or trip any generating unit comprising the Large Generating Facility for an under or over frequency condition unless the abnormal frequency condition persists for a time period beyond the limits set forth in ANSI/IEEE Standard C37.106, or such other standard as applied to other generators in the New York Control Area on a comparable basis.

9.6 Outages and Interruptions.

9.6.1 Outages.

9.6.1.1 Outage Authority and Coordination.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner may each, in accordance with NYISO procedures and Good Utility Practice and in coordination with the other Party, remove from service any of its respective Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades that may impact the other Party's facilities as necessary to perform maintenance or testing or to install or replace equipment. Absent an Emergency State, the Party scheduling a removal of such facility(ies) from service will use Reasonable Efforts to schedule such removal on a date and time mutually acceptable to both the Developer and the Connecting Transmission Owner. In all circumstances either Party planning to remove such facility(ies) from service shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect on the other Party of such removal.

9.6.1.2 Outage Schedules.

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall post scheduled outages of its transmission facilities on the NYISO OASIS. Developer shall submit its planned maintenance schedules for the Large Generating Facility to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO for a minimum of a rolling thirty-six month period. Developer shall update its planned maintenance schedules as necessary. NYISO may direct, or the Connecting Transmission Owner may request, Developer to reschedule its maintenance as necessary to maintain the reliability of the New York State Transmission System. Compensation to Developer for any additional direct costs that the Developer incurs as a result of rescheduling maintenance, including any additional overtime, breaking of maintenance contracts or other costs above and beyond the cost the Developer would have incurred absent the request to reschedule maintenance, shall be in accordance with the NYISO OATT. Developer will not be eligible to receive compensation, if during the twelve (12) months prior to the date of the scheduled maintenance, the Developer had modified its schedule of maintenance activities other than at the direction of the NYISO or request of the Connecting Transmission Owner.

9.6.1.3 Outage Restoration.

If an outage on the Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades of the Connecting Transmission Owner or Developer adversely affects the other Party's operations or facilities, the Party that owns the facility that is out of service shall use Reasonable Efforts to promptly restore such facility(ies) to a normal operating condition consistent with the nature of the outage. The Party that owns the facility that is out of service shall provide the other Party and NYISO, to the extent such information is known, information on the nature of the Emergency State, an estimated time of restoration, and any corrective actions required. Initial verbal notice shall be followed up as soon as practicable with written notice explaining the nature of the outage.

9.6.2 Interruption of Service. If required by Good Utility Practice or Applicable Reliability Standards to do so, the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may require Developer to interrupt or reduce production of electricity if such production of electricity could adversely affect the ability of NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner to perform such activities as are necessary to safely and reliably operate and maintain the New York State Transmission System. The following provisions shall apply to any interruption or reduction permitted under this Article 9.6.2:

9.6.2.1 The interruption or reduction shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary under Good Utility Practice;

9.6.2.2 Any such interruption or reduction shall be made on an equitable, non-discriminatory basis with respect to all generating facilities directly connected to the New York State Transmission System;

9.6.2.3 When the interruption or reduction must be made under circumstances which do not allow for advance notice, NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify Developer by telephone as soon as practicable of the reasons for the curtailment, interruption, or reduction, and, if known, its expected duration. Telephone notification shall be followed by written notification as soon as practicable;

9.6.2.4 Except during the existence of an Emergency State, when the interruption or reduction can be scheduled without advance notice, NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify Developer in advance regarding the timing of such scheduling and further notify Developer of the expected duration. NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall coordinate with each other and the Developer using Good Utility Practice to schedule the interruption or reduction during periods of least impact to the Developer, the Connecting Transmission Owner and the New York State Transmission System;

9.6.2.5 The Parties shall cooperate and coordinate with each other to the extent necessary in order to restore the Large Generating Facility, Attachment Facilities, and the New York State Transmission System to their normal operating state, consistent with system conditions and Good Utility Practice.

9.6.3 Under-Frequency and Over Frequency Conditions.

The New York State Transmission System is designed to automatically activate a load-shed program as required by the NPCC in the event of an under-frequency system disturbance. Developer shall implement under-frequency and over-frequency relay set points for the Large Generating Facility as required by the NPCC to ensure “ride through” capability of the New York State Transmission System. Large Generating Facility response to frequency deviations of predetermined magnitudes, both under-frequency and over-frequency deviations, shall be studied and coordinated with the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Good Utility Practice. The term “ride through” as used herein shall mean the ability of a Generating Facility to stay connected to and synchronized with the New York State Transmission System during system disturbances within a range of under-frequency and over-frequency conditions, in accordance with Good Utility Practice and with NPCC Regional Reliability Reference Directory # 12.

9.6.4 System Protection and Other Control Requirements.

9.6.4.1 System Protection Facilities. Developer shall, at its expense, install, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities as a part of the Large Generating Facility or Developer Attachment Facilities. Connecting Transmission Owner shall install at Developer’s expense any System Protection Facilities that may be required on the Connecting Transmission Owner Attachment Facilities or the New York State Transmission System as a result of the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and Developer Attachment Facilities.

9.6.4.2 The protection facilities of both the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall be designed and coordinated with other systems in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Standards.

9.6.4.3 The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each be responsible for protection of its respective facilities consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Standards.

9.6.4.4 The protective relay design of the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each incorporate the necessary test switches to perform the tests required in Article 6 of this Agreement. The required test switches will be placed such that they allow operation of lockout relays while preventing breaker failure schemes from operating and causing unnecessary breaker operations and/or the tripping of the Developer’s Large Generating Facility.

9.6.4.5 The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner will each test, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities in accordance with Good Utility Practice and NPCC criteria.

9.6.4.6 Prior to the In-Service Date, and again prior to the Commercial Operation Date, the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each perform, or their agents shall perform, a complete calibration test and functional trip test of the System Protection

Facilities. At intervals suggested by Good Utility Practice and following any apparent malfunction of the System Protection Facilities, the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each perform both calibration and functional trip tests of its System Protection Facilities. These tests do not require the tripping of any in-service generation unit. These tests do, however, require that all protective relays and lockout contacts be activated.

9.6.5 Requirements for Protection.

In compliance with NPCC requirements and Good Utility Practice, Developer shall provide, install, own, and maintain relays, circuit breakers and all other devices necessary to remove any fault contribution of the Large Generating Facility to any short circuit occurring on the New York State Transmission System not otherwise isolated by Connecting Transmission Owner's equipment, such that the removal of the fault contribution shall be coordinated with the protective requirements of the New York State Transmission System. Such protective equipment shall include, without limitation, a disconnecting device or switch with load-interrupting capability located between the Large Generating Facility and the New York State Transmission System at a site selected upon mutual agreement (not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) of the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner. Developer shall be responsible for protection of the Large Generating Facility and Developer's other equipment from such conditions as negative sequence currents, over- or under-frequency, sudden load rejection, over- or under-voltage, and generator loss-of-field. Developer shall be solely responsible to disconnect the Large Generating Facility and Developer's other equipment if conditions on the New York State Transmission System could adversely affect the Large Generating Facility.

9.6.6 Power Quality.

Neither the facilities of Developer nor the facilities of Connecting Transmission Owner shall cause excessive voltage flicker nor introduce excessive distortion to the sinusoidal voltage or current waves as defined by ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, in accordance with IEEE Standard 519, or any applicable superseding electric industry standard. In the event of a conflict between ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, or any applicable superseding electric industry standard, ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, or the applicable superseding electric industry standard, shall control.

9.7 Switching and Tagging Rules.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each provide the other Party a copy of its switching and tagging rules that are applicable to the other Party's activities. Such switching and tagging rules shall be developed on a nondiscriminatory basis. The Parties shall comply with applicable switching and tagging rules, as amended from time to time, in obtaining clearances for work or for switching operations on equipment.

9.8 Use of Attachment Facilities by Third Parties.

9.8.1 Purpose of Attachment Facilities.

Except as may be required by Applicable Laws and Regulations, or as otherwise agreed to among the Parties, the Attachment Facilities shall be constructed for the sole purpose of

interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System and shall be used for no other purpose.

9.8.2 Third Party Users.

If required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or if the Parties mutually agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld, to allow one or more third parties to use the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, or any part thereof, Developer will be entitled to compensation for the capital expenses it incurred in connection with the Attachment Facilities based upon the pro rata use of the Attachment Facilities by Connecting Transmission Owner, all third party users, and Developer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually-agreed upon methodology. In addition, cost responsibility for ongoing costs, including operation and maintenance costs associated with the Attachment Facilities, will be allocated between Developer and any third party users based upon the pro rata use of the Attachment Facilities by Connecting Transmission Owner, all third party users, and Developer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually agreed upon methodology. If the issue of such compensation or allocation cannot be resolved through such negotiations, it shall be submitted to FERC for resolution.

9.9 Disturbance Analysis Data Exchange.

The Parties will cooperate with one another and the NYISO in the analysis of disturbances to either the Large Generating Facility or the New York State Transmission System by gathering and providing access to any information relating to any disturbance, including information from disturbance recording equipment, protective relay targets, breaker operations and sequence of events records, and any disturbance information required by Good Utility Practice.

ARTICLE 10. MAINTENANCE

10.1 Connecting Transmission Owner Obligations.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall maintain its transmission facilities and Attachment Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this Agreement.

10.2 Developer Obligations.

Developer shall maintain its Large Generating Facility and Attachment Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this Agreement.

10.3 Coordination.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall confer regularly to coordinate the planning, scheduling and performance of preventive and corrective maintenance on the Large Generating Facility and the Attachment Facilities. The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall keep NYISO fully informed of the preventive and corrective maintenance that is planned, and shall schedule all such maintenance in accordance with NYISO procedures.

10.4 Secondary Systems.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each cooperate with the other in the inspection, maintenance, and testing of control or power circuits that operate below 600 volts, AC or DC, including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers that directly affect the operation of Developer or Connecting Transmission Owner's facilities and equipment which may reasonably be expected to impact the other Party. The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each provide advance notice to the other Party, and to NYISO, before undertaking any work on such circuits, especially on electrical circuits involving circuit breaker trip and close contacts, current transformers, or potential transformers.

10.5 Operating and Maintenance Expenses.

Subject to the provisions herein addressing the use of facilities by others, and except for operations and maintenance expenses associated with modifications made for providing interconnection or transmission service to a third party and such third party pays for such expenses, Developer shall be responsible for all reasonable expenses including overheads, associated with: (1) owning, operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing Developer Attachment Facilities; and (2) operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall be entitled to the recovery of incremental operating and maintenance expenses that it incurs associated with System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades if and to the extent provided for under Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

ARTICLE 11. PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION

11.1 Developer Attachment Facilities.

Developer shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control the Developer Attachment Facilities described in Appendix A hereto, at its sole expense.

11.2 Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities described in Appendix A hereto, at the sole expense of the Developer.

11.3 System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades.

Connecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, and own the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades described in Appendix A hereto. The responsibility of the Developer for costs related to System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

11.4 Special Provisions for Affected Systems.

For the re-payment of amounts advanced to Affected System Operator for System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades, the Developer and Affected System Operator shall enter into an agreement that provides for such re-payment, but only if responsibility for the cost of such System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades is not to be allocated in accordance with Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. The agreement shall specify the terms governing payments to be made by the Developer to the Affected System Operator as well as the re-payment by the Affected System Operator.

11.5 Provision of Security.

At least thirty (30) Calendar Days prior to the commencement of the procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of a Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, Developer shall provide Connecting Transmission Owner, at Developer's option, a guarantee, a surety bond, letter of credit or other form of security that is reasonably acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner and is consistent with the Uniform Commercial Code of the jurisdiction identified in Article 14.2.1 of this Agreement. Such security for payment shall be in an amount sufficient to cover the cost for the Developer's share of constructing, procuring and installing the applicable portion of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, and shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis for payments made to Connecting Transmission Owner for these purposes.

In addition:

11.5.1 The guarantee must be made by an entity that meets the commercially reasonable creditworthiness requirements of Connecting Transmission Owner, and contains terms and conditions that guarantee payment of any amount that may be due from Developer, up to an agreed-to maximum amount.

11.5.2 The letter of credit must be issued by a financial institution reasonably acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner and must specify a reasonable expiration date.

11.5.3 The surety bond must be issued by an insurer reasonably acceptable to Connecting Transmission Owner and must specify a reasonable expiration date.

11.5.4 Attachment S to the NYISO OATT shall govern the Security that Developer provides for System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades.

11.6 Developer Compensation for Emergency Services.

If, during an Emergency State, the Developer provides services at the request or direction of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner, the Developer will be compensated for such services in accordance with the NYISO Services Tariff.

11.7 Line Outage Costs.

Notwithstanding anything in the NYISO OATT to the contrary, the Connecting Transmission Owner may propose to recover line outage costs associated with the installation of

Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades on a case-by-case basis.

ARTICLE 12. INVOICE

12.1 General.

The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each submit to the other Party, on a monthly basis, invoices of amounts due for the preceding month. Each invoice shall state the month to which the invoice applies and fully describe the services and equipment provided. The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner may discharge mutual debts and payment obligations due and owing to each other on the same date through netting, in which case all amounts one Party owes to the other Party under this Agreement, including interest payments or credits, shall be netted so that only the net amount remaining due shall be paid by the owing Party.

12.2 Final Invoice.

Within six months after completion of the construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide an invoice of the final cost of the construction of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, determined in accordance with Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, and shall set forth such costs in sufficient detail to enable Developer to compare the actual costs with the estimates and to ascertain deviations, if any, from the cost estimates. Connecting Transmission Owner shall refund to Developer any amount by which the actual payment by Developer for estimated costs exceeds the actual costs of construction within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the issuance of such final construction invoice.

12.3 Payment.

Invoices shall be rendered to the paying Party at the address specified in Appendix F hereto. The Party receiving the invoice shall pay the invoice within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt. All payments shall be made in immediately available funds payable to the other Party, or by wire transfer to a bank named and account designated by the invoicing Party. Payment of invoices will not constitute a waiver of any rights or claims the paying Party may have under this Agreement.

12.4 Disputes.

In the event of a billing dispute between Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer, Connecting Transmission Owner shall continue to perform under this Agreement as long as Developer: (i) continues to make all payments not in dispute; and (ii) pays to Connecting Transmission Owner or into an independent escrow account the portion of the invoice in dispute, pending resolution of such dispute. If Developer fails to meet these two requirements for continuation of service, then Connecting Transmission Owner may provide notice to Developer of a Default pursuant to Article 17. Within thirty (30) Calendar Days after the resolution of the dispute, the Party that owes money to the other Party shall pay the amount due with interest

calculated in accord with the methodology set forth in FERC's Regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 35.19a(a)(2)(iii).

ARTICLE 13. EMERGENCIES

13.1 Obligations.

Each Party shall comply with the Emergency State procedures of NYISO, the applicable Reliability Councils, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and any emergency procedures agreed to by the NYISO Operating Committee.

13.2 Notice.

NYISO or, as applicable, Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify Developer promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency State that affects the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or the New York State Transmission System that may reasonably be expected to affect Developer's operation of the Large Generating Facility or the Developer's Attachment Facilities. Developer shall notify NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency State that affects the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities that may reasonably be expected to affect the New York State Transmission System or the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities. To the extent information is known, the notification shall describe the Emergency State, the extent of the damage or deficiency, the expected effect on the operation of Developer's or Connecting Transmission Owner's facilities and operations, its anticipated duration and the corrective action taken and/or to be taken. The initial notice shall be followed as soon as practicable with written notice.

13.3 Immediate Action.

Unless, in Developer's reasonable judgment, immediate action is required, Developer shall obtain the consent of Connecting Transmission Owner, such consent to not be unreasonably withheld, prior to performing any manual switching operations at the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities in response to an Emergency State either declared by NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner or otherwise regarding New York State Transmission System.

13.4 NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner Authority.

13.4.1 General.

NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may take whatever actions with regard to the New York State Transmission System or the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities it deems necessary during an Emergency State in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the New York State Transmission System or the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service.

NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities. NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may, on the basis of technical considerations, require the Large Generating Facility to mitigate an Emergency State by taking actions necessary and limited in scope to remedy the Emergency State, including, but not limited to, directing Developer to shut-down, start-up, increase or decrease the real or reactive power output of the Large Generating Facility; implementing a reduction or disconnection pursuant to Article 13.4.2; directing the Developer to assist with blackstart (if available) or restoration efforts; or altering the outage schedules of the Large Generating Facility and the Developer Attachment Facilities. Developer shall comply with all of the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner's operating instructions concerning Large Generating Facility real power and reactive power output within the manufacturer's design limitations of the Large Generating Facility's equipment that is in service and physically available for operation at the time, in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations.

13.4.2 Reduction and Disconnection.

NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may reduce [] Interconnection Service or disconnect the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities, when such reduction or disconnection is necessary under Good Utility Practice due to an Emergency State. These rights are separate and distinct from any right of Curtailment of NYISO pursuant to the NYISO OATT. When NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner can schedule the reduction or disconnection in advance, NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify Developer of the reasons, timing and expected duration of the reduction or disconnection. NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall coordinate with the Developer using Good Utility Practice to schedule the reduction or disconnection during periods of least impact to the Developer and the New York State Transmission System. Any reduction or disconnection shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary under Good Utility Practice. The Parties shall cooperate with each other to restore the Large Generating Facility, the Attachment Facilities, and the New York State Transmission System to their normal operating state as soon as practicable consistent with Good Utility Practice.

13.5 Developer Authority.

Consistent with Good Utility Practice and this Agreement, the Developer may take whatever actions or inactions with regard to the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities during an Emergency State in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the Large Generating Facility or the Developer Attachment Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service. Developer shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the New York State Transmission System and the Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities. NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to assist Developer in such actions.

13.6 Limited Liability.

Except as otherwise provided in Article 11.6 of this Agreement, no Party shall be liable to another Party for any action it takes in responding to an Emergency State so long as such action is made in good faith and is consistent with Good Utility Practice and the NYISO Tariffs.

ARTICLE 14. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GOVERNING LAW

14.1 Regulatory Requirements.

Each Party's obligations under this Agreement shall be subject to its receipt of any required approval or certificate from one or more Governmental Authorities in the form and substance satisfactory to the applying Party, or the Party making any required filings with, or providing notice to, such Governmental Authorities, and the expiration of any time period associated therewith. Each Party shall in good faith seek and use its Reasonable Efforts to obtain such other approvals. Nothing in this Agreement shall require Developer to take any action that could result in its inability to obtain, or its loss of, status or exemption under the Federal Power Act or the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 or the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended.

14.2 Governing Law.

14.2.1 The validity, interpretation and performance of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York, without regard to its conflicts of law principles.

14.2.2 This Agreement is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations.

14.2.3 Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, rules, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.

ARTICLE 15. NOTICES

15.1 General.

Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, any notice, demand or request required or permitted to be given by a Party to the other Parties and any instrument required or permitted to be tendered or delivered by a Party in writing to the other Parties shall be effective when delivered and may be so given, tendered or delivered, by recognized national courier, or by depositing the same with the United States Postal Service with postage prepaid, for delivery by certified or registered mail, addressed to the Party, or personally delivered to the Party, at the address set out in Appendix F hereto.

A Party may change the notice information in this Agreement by giving five (5) Business Days written notice prior to the effective date of the change.

15.2 Billings and Payments.

Billings and payments shall be sent to the addresses set out in Appendix F hereto.

15.3 Alternative Forms of Notice.

Any notice or request required or permitted to be given by a Party to the other Parties and not required by this Agreement to be given in writing may be so given by telephone, facsimile or email to the telephone numbers and email addresses set out in Appendix F hereto.

15.4 Operations and Maintenance Notice.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each notify the other Party, and NYISO, in writing of the identity of the person(s) that it designates as the point(s) of contact with respect to the implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 16. FORCE MAJEURE

16.1 Force Majeure.

16.1.1 Economic hardship is not considered a Force Majeure event.

16.1.2 A Party shall not be responsible or liable, or deemed, in Default with respect to any obligation hereunder, (including obligations under Article 4 of this Agreement) , other than the obligation to pay money when due, to the extent the Party is prevented from fulfilling such obligation by Force Majeure. A Party unable to fulfill any obligation hereunder (other than an obligation to pay money when due) by reason of Force Majeure shall give notice and the full particulars of such Force Majeure to the other Parties in writing or by telephone as soon as reasonably possible after the occurrence of the cause relied upon. Telephone notices given pursuant to this Article shall be confirmed in writing as soon as reasonably possible and shall specifically state full particulars of the Force Majeure, the time and date when the Force Majeure occurred and when the Force Majeure is reasonably expected to cease. The Party affected shall exercise due diligence to remove such disability with reasonable dispatch, but shall not be required to accede or agree to any provision not satisfactory to it in order to settle and terminate a strike or other labor disturbance.

ARTICLE 17. DEFAULT

17.1 Default.

17.1.1 General.

No Breach shall exist where such failure to discharge an obligation (other than the payment of money) is the result of Force Majeure as defined in this Agreement or the result of an act or omission of the other Parties. Upon a Breach, the non-Breaching Parties shall give written notice of such to the Breaching Party. The Breaching Party shall have thirty (30) Calendar Days from receipt of the Breach notice within which to cure such Breach; provided however, if such Breach is not capable of cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days, the Breaching Party shall

commence such cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days after notice and continuously and diligently complete such cure within ninety (90) Calendar Days from receipt of the Breach notice; and, if cured within such time, the Breach specified in such notice shall cease to exist.

17.1.2 Right to Terminate.

If a Breach is not cured as provided in this Article 17, or if a Breach is not capable of being cured within the period provided for herein, the non-Breaching Parties acting together shall thereafter have the right to declare a Default and terminate this Agreement by written notice at any time until cure occurs, and be relieved of any further obligation hereunder and, whether or not those Parties terminate this Agreement, to recover from the defaulting Party all amounts due hereunder, plus all other damages and remedies to which they are entitled at law or in equity. The provisions of this Article will survive termination of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 18. INDEMNITY, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND INSURANCE

18.1 Indemnity.

Each Party (the “Indemnifying Party”) shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save harmless, as applicable, the other Parties (each an “Indemnified Party”) from, any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, the alleged violation of any Environmental Law, or the release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substance, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from (i) the Indemnified Party’s performance of its obligations under this Agreement on behalf of the Indemnifying Party, except in cases where the Indemnifying Party can demonstrate that the Loss of the Indemnified Party was caused by the gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing of the Indemnified Party or (ii) the violation by the Indemnifying Party of any Environmental Law or the release by the Indemnifying Party of any Hazardous Substance.

18.1.1 Indemnified Party.

If a Party is entitled to indemnification under this Article 18 as a result of a claim by a third party, and the indemnifying Party fails, after notice and reasonable opportunity to proceed under Article 18.1.3, to assume the defense of such claim, such Indemnified Party may at the expense of the Indemnifying Party contest, settle or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to, or pay in full, such claim.

18.1.2 Indemnifying Party.

If an Indemnifying Party is obligated to indemnify and hold any Indemnified Party harmless under this Article 18, the amount owing to the Indemnified Party shall be the amount of such Indemnified Party’s actual Loss, net of any insurance or other recovery.

18.1.3 Indemnity Procedures.

Promptly after receipt by an Indemnified Party of any claim or notice of the commencement of any action or administrative or legal proceeding or investigation as to which

the indemnity provided for in Article 18.1 may apply, the Indemnified Party shall notify the Indemnifying Party of such fact. Any failure of or delay in such notification shall not affect a Party's indemnification obligation unless such failure or delay is materially prejudicial to the Indemnifying Party.

Except as stated below, the Indemnifying Party shall have the right to assume the defense thereof with counsel designated by such Indemnifying Party and reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnified Party. If the defendants in any such action include one or more Indemnified Parties and the Indemnifying Party and if the Indemnified Party reasonably concludes that there may be legal defenses available to it and/or other Indemnified Parties which are different from or additional to those available to the Indemnifying Party, the Indemnified Party shall have the right to select separate counsel to assert such legal defenses and to otherwise participate in the defense of such action on its own behalf. In such instances, the Indemnifying Party shall only be required to pay the fees and expenses of one additional attorney to represent an Indemnified Party or Indemnified Parties having such differing or additional legal defenses.

The Indemnified Party shall be entitled, at its expense, to participate in any such action, suit or proceeding, the defense of which has been assumed by the Indemnifying Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Indemnifying Party (i) shall not be entitled to assume and control the defense of any such action, suit or proceedings if and to the extent that, in the opinion of the Indemnified Party and its counsel, such action, suit or proceeding involves the potential imposition of criminal liability on the Indemnified Party, or there exists a conflict or adversity of interest between the Indemnified Party and the Indemnifying Party, in such event the Indemnifying Party shall pay the reasonable expenses of the Indemnified Party, and (ii) shall not settle or consent to the entry of any judgment in any action, suit or proceeding without the consent of the Indemnified Party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

18.2 No Consequential Damages.

Other than the Liquidated Damages heretofore described and the indemnity obligations set forth in Article 18.1, in no event shall any Party be liable under any provision of this Agreement for any losses, damages, costs or expenses for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or punitive damages, including but not limited to loss of profit or revenue, loss of the use of equipment, cost of capital, cost of temporary equipment or services, whether based in whole or in part in contract, in tort, including negligence, strict liability, or any other theory of liability; provided, however, that damages for which a Party may be liable to another Party under separate agreement will not be considered to be special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages hereunder.

18.3 Insurance.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each, at its own expense, maintain in force throughout the period of this Agreement, and until released by the other Parties, the following minimum insurance coverages, with insurers authorized to do business in the state of New York:

18.3.1 Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation Insurance providing statutory benefits in accordance with the laws and regulations of New York State.

18.3.2 Commercial General Liability Insurance including premises and operations, personal injury, broad form property damage, broad form blanket contractual liability coverage (including coverage for the contractual indemnification) products and completed operations coverage, coverage for explosion, collapse and underground hazards, independent contractors coverage, coverage for pollution to the extent normally available and punitive damages to the extent normally available and a cross liability endorsement, with minimum limits of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence/One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) aggregate combined single limit for personal injury, bodily injury, including death and property damage.

18.3.3 Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance for coverage of owned and non-owned and hired vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers designed for travel on public roads, with a minimum, combined single limit of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury, including death, and property damage.

18.3.4 Excess Public Liability Insurance over and above the Employers' Liability Commercial General Liability and Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance coverage, with a minimum combined single limit of Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) per occurrence/Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) aggregate.

18.3.5 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies of Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall name the other Party, its parent, associated and Affiliate companies and their respective directors, officers, agents, servants and employees ("Other Party Group") as additional insured. All policies shall contain provisions whereby the insurers waive all rights of subrogation in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement against the Other Party Group and provide thirty (30) Calendar days advance written notice to the Other Party Group prior to anniversary date of cancellation or any material change in coverage or condition.

18.3.6 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies shall contain provisions that specify that the policies are primary and shall apply to such extent without consideration for other policies separately carried and shall state that each insured is provided coverage as though a separate policy had been issued to each, except the insurer's liability shall not be increased beyond the amount for which the insurer would have been liable had only one insured been covered. Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each be responsible for its respective deductibles or retentions.

18.3.7 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies, if written on a Claims First Made Basis, shall be maintained in full force and effect for two (2) years after termination of this Agreement, which coverage may be in the form of tail coverage or extended reporting period coverage if agreed by the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner.

18.3.8 The requirements contained herein as to the types and limits of all insurance to be maintained by the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner are not intended to and shall not in any manner, limit or qualify the liabilities and obligations assumed by those Parties under this Agreement.

18.3.9 Within ten (10) days following execution of this Agreement, and as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year or at the renewal of the insurance policy and in any event within ninety (90) days thereafter, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide certification of all insurance required in this Agreement, executed by each insurer or by an authorized representative of each insurer.

18.3.10 Notwithstanding the foregoing, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner may each self-insure to meet the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8 to the extent it maintains a self-insurance program; provided that, such Party's senior debt is rated at investment grade, or better, by Standard & Poor's and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8. For any period of time that a Party's senior debt is unrated by Standard & Poor's or is rated at less than investment grade by Standard & Poor's, such Party shall comply with the insurance requirements applicable to it under Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.9. In the event that a Party is permitted to self-insure pursuant to this Article 18.3.10, it shall notify the other Party that it meets the requirements to self-insure and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements in a manner consistent with that specified in Article 18.3.9.

18.3.11 Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner agree to report to each other in writing as soon as practical all accidents or occurrences resulting in injuries to any person, including death, and any property damage arising out of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 19. ASSIGNMENT

19.1 Assignment.

This Agreement may be assigned by a Party only with the written consent of the other Parties; provided that a Party may assign this Agreement without the consent of the other Parties to any Affiliate of the assigning Party with an equal or greater credit rating and with the legal authority and operational ability to satisfy the obligations of the assigning Party under this Agreement; provided further that a Party may assign this Agreement without the consent of the other Parties in connection with the sale, merger, restructuring, or transfer of a substantial portion or all of its assets, including the Attachment Facilities it owns, so long as the assignee in such a transaction directly assumes in writing all rights, duties and obligations arising under this Agreement; and provided further that the Developer shall have the right to assign this Agreement, without the consent of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner, for collateral security purposes to aid in providing financing for the Large Generating Facility, provided that the Developer will promptly notify the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner of any such assignment. Any financing arrangement entered into by the Developer pursuant to this Article will provide that prior to or upon the exercise of the secured party's, trustee's or mortgagee's assignment rights pursuant to said arrangement, the secured creditor, the trustee or mortgagee will notify the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner of the date and particulars of any

such exercise of assignment right(s) and will provide the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner with proof that it meets the requirements of Articles 11.5 and 18.3. Any attempted assignment that violates this Article is void and ineffective. Any assignment under this Agreement shall not relieve a Party of its obligations, nor shall a Party's obligations be enlarged, in whole or in part, by reason thereof. Where required, consent to assignment will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

ARTICLE 20. SEVERABILITY

20.1 Severability.

If any provision in this Agreement is finally determined to be invalid, void or unenforceable by any court or other Governmental Authority having jurisdiction, such determination shall not invalidate, void or make unenforceable any other provision, agreement or covenant of this Agreement; provided that if the Developer (or any third party, but only if such third party is not acting at the direction of the Connecting Transmission Owner) seeks and obtains such a final determination with respect to any provision of the Alternate Option (Article 5.1.2), or the Negotiated Option (Article 5.1.4), then none of these provisions shall thereafter have any force or effect and the rights and obligations of Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall be governed solely by the Standard Option (Article 5.1.1).

ARTICLE 21. COMPARABILITY

21.1 Comparability.

The Parties will comply with all applicable comparability and code of conduct laws, rules and regulations, as amended from time to time.

ARTICLE 22. CONFIDENTIALITY

22.1 Confidentiality.

Certain information exchanged by the Parties during the term of this Agreement shall constitute confidential information ("Confidential Information") and shall be subject to this Article 22.

If requested by a Party receiving information, the Party supplying the information shall provide in writing, the basis for asserting that the information referred to in this Article warrants confidential treatment, and the requesting Party may disclose such writing to the appropriate Governmental Authority. Each Party shall be responsible for the costs associated with affording confidential treatment to its information.

22.1.1 Term.

During the term of this Agreement, and for a period of three (3) years after the expiration or termination of this Agreement, except as otherwise provided in this Article 22, each Party shall hold in confidence and shall not disclose to any person Confidential Information.

22.1.2 Confidential Information.

The following shall constitute Confidential Information: (1) any non-public information that is treated as confidential by the disclosing Party and which the disclosing Party identifies as Confidential Information in writing at the time, or promptly after the time, of disclosure; or (2) information designated as Confidential Information by the NYISO Code of Conduct contained in Attachment F to the NYISO OATT.

22.1.3 Scope.

Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate: (1) is generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a third party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of this Agreement; or (6) is required, in accordance with Article 22.1.8 of this Agreement, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and obligations under this Agreement. Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the other Party that it no longer is confidential.

22.1.4 Release of Confidential Information.

No Party shall release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by FERC Standards of Conduct requirements), subcontractors, employees, consultants, or to parties who may be considering providing financing to or equity participation with Developer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of a Party, on a need-to-know basis in connection with this Agreement, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Article 22 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential Information to any person shall remain primarily responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Article 22.

22.1.5 Rights.

Each Party retains all rights, title, and interest in the Confidential Information that each Party discloses to the other Party. The disclosure by each Party to the other Parties of Confidential Information shall not be deemed a waiver by any Party or any other person or entity of the right to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.

22.1.6 No Warranties.

By providing Confidential Information, no Party makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, no Party

obligates itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to the other Parties nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.

22.1.7 Standard of Care.

Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to the other Party under this Agreement or its regulatory requirements, including the NYISO OATT and NYISO Services Tariff. The NYISO shall, in all cases, treat the information it receives in accordance with the requirements of Attachment F to the NYISO OATT.

22.1.8 Order of Disclosure.

If a court or a Government Authority or entity with the right, power, and apparent authority to do so requests or requires any Party, by subpoena, oral deposition, interrogatories, requests for production of documents, administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose Confidential Information, that Party shall provide the other Parties with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the other Parties may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the absence of a protective order or waiver, the Party may disclose such Confidential Information which, in the opinion of its counsel, the Party is legally compelled to disclose. Each Party will use Reasonable Efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded any Confidential Information so furnished.

22.1.9 Termination of Agreement.

Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, each Party shall, within ten (10) Calendar Days of receipt of a written request from the other Parties, use Reasonable Efforts to destroy, erase, or delete (with such destruction, erasure, and deletion certified in writing to the other Parties) or return to the other Parties, without retaining copies thereof, any and all written or electronic Confidential Information received from the other Parties pursuant to this Agreement.

22.1.10 Remedies.

The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for another Party's Breach of its obligations under this Article 22. Each Party accordingly agrees that the other Parties shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the first Party Breaches or threatens to Breach its obligations under this Article 22, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the receiving Party shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the Breach of this Article 22, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential

or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Article 22.

22.1.11 Disclosure to FERC, its Staff, or a State.

Notwithstanding anything in this Article 22 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 C.F.R. section 1b.20, if FERC or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement or the NYISO OATT, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 C.F.R. section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other Parties to this Agreement prior to the release of the Confidential Information to the Commission or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Parties to the Agreement when it is notified by FERC or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by FERC, at which time the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. section 388.112. Requests from a state regulatory body conducting a confidential investigation shall be treated in a similar manner if consistent with the applicable state rules and regulations. A Party shall not be liable for any losses, consequential or otherwise, resulting from that Party divulging Confidential Information pursuant to a FERC or state regulatory body request under this paragraph.

22.1.12

Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, no Party shall disclose Confidential Information to any person not employed or retained by the Party possessing the Confidential Information, except to the extent disclosure is (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent of the other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or (iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement, the NYISO OATT or the NYISO Services Tariff. Prior to any disclosures of a Party's Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any third party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for any of the information described in this subparagraph, the disclosing Party agrees to promptly notify the other Party in writing and agrees to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the other Party in seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable measures.

ARTICLE 23. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES

23.1 Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner Notice.

Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each notify the other Party, first orally and then in writing, of the release of any Hazardous Substances, any asbestos or lead abatement activities, or any type of remediation activities related to the Large Generating Facility or the Attachment Facilities, each of which may reasonably be expected to affect the other Party.

The notifying Party shall: (i) provide the notice as soon as practicable, provided such Party makes a good faith effort to provide the notice no later than twenty-four hours after such Party becomes aware of the occurrence; and (ii) promptly furnish to the other Party copies of any publicly available reports filed with any Governmental Authorities addressing such events.

ARTICLE 24. INFORMATION REQUIREMENT

24.1 Information Acquisition.

Connecting Transmission Owner and Developer shall each submit specific information regarding the electrical characteristics of their respective facilities to the other, and to NYISO, as described below and in accordance with Applicable Reliability Standards.

24.2 Information Submission by Connecting Transmission Owner.

The initial information submission by Connecting Transmission Owner shall occur no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to Trial Operation and shall include New York State Transmission System information necessary to allow the Developer to select equipment and meet any system protection and stability requirements, unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner. On a monthly basis Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide Developer and NYISO a status report on the construction and installation of Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades, including, but not limited to, the following information: (1) progress to date; (2) a description of the activities since the last report; (3) a description of the action items for the next period; and (4) the delivery status of equipment ordered.

24.3 Updated Information Submission by Developer.

The updated information submission by the Developer, including manufacturer information, shall occur no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Trial Operation. Developer shall submit a completed copy of the Large Generating Facility data requirements contained in Appendix 1 to the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures. It shall also include any additional information provided to Connecting Transmission Owner for the Interconnection Feasibility Study and Interconnection Facilities Study. Information in this submission shall be the most current Large Generating Facility design or expected performance data. Information submitted for stability models shall be compatible with NYISO standard models. If there is no compatible model, the Developer will work with a consultant mutually agreed to by the Parties to develop and supply a standard model and associated information.

If the Developer's data is different from what was originally provided to Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO pursuant to an Interconnection Study Agreement among Connecting Transmission Owner, NYISO and Developer and this difference may be reasonably expected to affect the other Parties' facilities or the New York State Transmission System, but does not require the submission of a new Interconnection Request, then NYISO will conduct appropriate studies to determine the impact on the New York State Transmission System based on the actual data submitted pursuant to this Article 24.3. Such studies will provide an estimate of any additional modifications to the New York State Transmission System, Connecting

Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades based on the actual data and a good faith estimate of the costs thereof. The Developer shall not begin Trial Operation until such studies are completed. The Developer shall be responsible for the cost of any modifications required by the actual data, including the cost of any required studies.

24.4 Information Supplementation.

Prior to the Commercial Operation Date, the Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall supplement their information submissions described above in this Article 24 with any and all "as-built" Large Generating Facility information or "as-tested" performance information that differs from the initial submissions or, alternatively, written confirmation that no such differences exist. The Developer shall conduct tests on the Large Generating Facility as required by Good Utility Practice such as an open circuit "step voltage" test on the Large Generating Facility to verify proper operation of the Large Generating Facility's automatic voltage regulator.

Unless otherwise agreed, the test conditions shall include: (1) Large Generating Facility at synchronous speed; (2) automatic voltage regulator on and in voltage control mode; and (3) a five percent change in Large Generating Facility terminal voltage initiated by a change in the voltage regulators reference voltage. Developer shall provide validated test recordings showing the responses of Large Generating Facility terminal and field voltages. In the event that direct recordings of these voltages is impractical, recordings of other voltages or currents that mirror the response of the Large Generating Facility's terminal or field voltage are acceptable if information necessary to translate these alternate quantities to actual Large Generating Facility terminal or field voltages is provided. Large Generating Facility testing shall be conducted and results provided to the Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO for each individual generating unit in a station.

Subsequent to the Commercial Operation Date, the Developer shall provide Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO any information changes due to equipment replacement, repair, or adjustment. Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide the Developer and NYISO any information changes due to equipment replacement, repair or adjustment in the directly connected substation or any adjacent Connecting Transmission Owner substation that may affect the Developer Attachment Facilities equipment ratings, protection or operating requirements. The Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide such information no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after the date of the equipment replacement, repair or adjustment.

ARTICLE 25. INFORMATION ACCESS AND AUDIT RIGHTS

25.1 Information Access.

Each Party ("Disclosing Party") shall make available to another Party ("Requesting Party") information that is in the possession of the Disclosing Party and is necessary in order for the Requesting Party to: (i) verify the costs incurred by the Disclosing Party for which the Requesting Party is responsible under this Agreement; and (ii) carry out its obligations and responsibilities under this Agreement. The Parties shall not use such information for purposes

other than those set forth in this Article 25.1 of this Agreement and to enforce their rights under this Agreement.

25.2 Reporting of Non-Force Majeure Events.

Each Party (the “Notifying Party”) shall notify the other Parties when the Notifying Party becomes aware of its inability to comply with the provisions of this Agreement for a reason other than a Force Majeure event. The Parties agree to cooperate with each other and provide necessary information regarding such inability to comply, including the date, duration, reason for the inability to comply, and corrective actions taken or planned to be taken with respect to such inability to comply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notification, cooperation or information provided under this Article shall not entitle the Party receiving such notification to allege a cause for anticipatory breach of this Agreement.

25.3 Audit Rights.

Subject to the requirements of confidentiality under Article 22 of this Agreement, each Party shall have the right, during normal business hours, and upon prior reasonable notice to another Party, to audit at its own expense the other Party’s accounts and records pertaining to the other Party’s performance or satisfaction of its obligations under this Agreement. Such audit rights shall include audits of the other Party’s costs, calculation of invoiced amounts, and each Party’s actions in an Emergency State. Any audit authorized by this Article shall be performed at the offices where such accounts and records are maintained and shall be limited to those portions of such accounts and records that relate to the Party’s performance and satisfaction of obligations under this Agreement. Each Party shall keep such accounts and records for a period equivalent to the audit rights periods described in Article 25.4 of this Agreement.

25.4 Audit Rights Periods.

25.4.1 Audit Rights Period for Construction-Related Accounts and Records.

Accounts and records related to the design, engineering, procurement, and construction of Connecting Transmission Owner’s Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades shall be subject to audit for a period of twenty-four months following Connecting Transmission Owner’s issuance of a final invoice in accordance with Article 12.2 of this Agreement.

25.4.2 Audit Rights Period for All Other Accounts and Records.

Accounts and records related to a Party’s performance or satisfaction of its obligations under this Agreement other than those described in Article 25.4.1 of this Agreement shall be subject to audit as follows: (i) for an audit relating to cost obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four months after the auditing Party’s receipt of an invoice giving rise to such cost obligations; and (ii) for an audit relating to all other obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four months after the event for which the audit is sought.

25.5 Audit Results.

If an audit by a Party determines that an overpayment or an underpayment has occurred, a notice of such overpayment or underpayment shall be given to the other Party together with those records from the audit which support such determination.

ARTICLE 26. SUBCONTRACTORS

26.1 General.

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this Agreement in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Parties for the performance of such subcontractor.

26.2 Responsibility of Principal.

The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Parties for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Developer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Developer under Article 5 of this Agreement. Any applicable obligation imposed by this Agreement upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.

26.3 No Limitation by Insurance.

The obligations under this Article 26 will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

ARTICLE 27. DISPUTES

27.1 Submission.

In the event any Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with this Agreement or its performance (a "Dispute"), such Party shall provide the other Parties with written notice of the Dispute ("Notice of Dispute"). Such Dispute shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Parties. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the Dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other Parties' receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such Dispute may, upon mutual agreement of the Parties, be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below. In the event the Parties do not agree to submit such Dispute to arbitration, each Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or at law consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

27.2 External Arbitration Procedures.

Any arbitration initiated under this Agreement shall be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within ten (10) Calendar Days of the submission of the Dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. In each case, the arbitrator(s) shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues, and shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with any party to the arbitration (except prior arbitration). The arbitrator(s) shall provide each of the Parties an opportunity to be heard and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall conduct the arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association (“Arbitration Rules”) and any applicable FERC regulations or RTO rules; provided, however, in the event of a conflict between the Arbitration Rules and the terms of this Article 27, the terms of this Article 27 shall prevail.

27.3 Arbitration Decisions.

Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and the reasons therefor. The arbitrator(s) shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of this Agreement and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of this Agreement in any manner. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be final and binding upon the Parties, and judgment on the award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The decision of the arbitrator(s) may be appealed solely on the grounds that the conduct of the arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the Federal Arbitration Act or the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act. The final decision of the arbitrator must also be filed with FERC if it affects jurisdictional rates, terms and conditions of service, Attachment Facilities, or System Upgrade Facilities, System Deliverability Upgrades.

27.4 Costs.

Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for the following costs, if applicable: (1) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel; or (2) one-third the cost of the single arbitrator jointly chosen by the Parties.

27.5 Termination.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article 27, any Party may terminate this Agreement in accordance with its provisions or pursuant to an action at law or equity. The issue of whether such a termination is proper shall not be considered a Dispute hereunder.

ARTICLE 28. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS

28.1 General.

Each Party makes the following representations, warranties and covenants:

28.1.1 Good Standing.

Such Party is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the state in which it is organized, formed, or incorporated, as applicable; that it is qualified to do business in the state or states in which the Large Generating Facility, Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades owned by such Party, as applicable, are located; and that it has the corporate power and authority to own its properties, to carry on its business as now being conducted and to enter into this Agreement and carry out the transactions contemplated hereby and perform and carry out all covenants and obligations on its part to be performed under and pursuant to this Agreement.

28.1.2 Authority.

Such Party has the right, power and authority to enter into this Agreement, to become a Party hereto and to perform its obligations hereunder. This Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation of such Party, enforceable against such Party in accordance with its terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by general equitable principles (regardless of whether enforceability is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law).

28.1.3 No Conflict.

The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement does not violate or conflict with the organizational or formation documents, or bylaws or operating agreement, of such Party, or any judgment, license, permit, order, material agreement or instrument applicable to or binding upon such Party or any of its assets.

28.1.4 Consent and Approval.

Such Party has sought or obtained, or, in accordance with this Agreement will seek or obtain, each consent, approval, authorization, order, or acceptance by any Governmental Authority in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement, and it will provide to any Governmental Authority notice of any actions under this Agreement that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations.

ARTICLE 29. MISCELLANEOUS

29.1 Binding Effect.

This Agreement and the rights and obligations hereof, shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the successors and permitted assigns of the Parties hereto.

29.2 Conflicts.

If there is a discrepancy or conflict between or among the terms and conditions of this cover agreement and the Appendices hereto, the terms and conditions of this cover agreement shall be given precedence over the Appendices, except as otherwise expressly agreed to in writing by the Parties.

29.3 Rules of Interpretation.

This Agreement, unless a clear contrary intention appears, shall be construed and interpreted as follows: (1) the singular number includes the plural number and vice versa; (2) reference to any person includes such person's successors and assigns but, in the case of a Party, only if such successors and assigns are permitted by this Agreement, and reference to a person in a particular capacity excludes such person in any other capacity or individually; (3) reference to any agreement (including this Agreement), document, instrument or tariff means such agreement, document, instrument, or tariff as amended or modified and in effect from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof and, if applicable, the terms hereof; (4) reference to any Applicable Laws and Regulations means such Applicable Laws and Regulations as amended, modified, codified, or reenacted, in whole or in part, and in effect from time to time, including, if applicable, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; (5) unless expressly stated otherwise, reference to any Article, Section or Appendix means such Article of this Agreement or such Appendix to this Agreement, or such Section to the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures or such Appendix to the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures, as the case may be; (6) "hereunder", "hereof", "herein", "hereto" and words of similar import shall be deemed references to this Agreement as a whole and not to any particular Article or other provision hereof or thereof; (7) "including" (and with correlative meaning "include") means including without limiting the generality of any description preceding such term; and (8) relative to the determination of any period of time, "from" means "from and including", "to" means "to but excluding" and "through" means "through and including".

29.4 Compliance.

Each Party shall perform its obligations under this Agreement in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, the NYISO OATT and Good Utility Practice. To the extent a Party is required or prevented or limited in taking any action by such regulations and standards, such Party shall not be deemed to be in Breach of this Agreement for its compliance therewith. When any Party becomes aware of such a situation, it shall notify the other Parties promptly so that the Parties can discuss the amendment to this Agreement that is appropriate under the circumstances.

29.5 Joint and Several Obligations.

Except as otherwise stated herein, the obligations of NYISO, Developer and Connecting Transmission Owner are several, and are neither joint nor joint and several.

29.6 Entire Agreement.

This Agreement, including all Appendices and Schedules attached hereto, constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with reference to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings or agreements, oral or written, between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no other agreements, representations, warranties, or covenants which constitute any part of the consideration for, or any condition to, either Party's compliance with its obligations under this Agreement.

29.7 No Third Party Beneficiaries.

This Agreement is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and permitted their assigns.

29.8 Waiver.

The failure of a Party to this Agreement to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party. Any waiver at any time by either Party of its rights with respect to this Agreement shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this Agreement. Termination or Default of this Agreement for any reason by the Developer shall not constitute a waiver of the Developer's legal rights to obtain Capacity Resource Interconnection Service and Energy Resource Interconnection Service from the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner in accordance with the provisions of the NYISO OATT. Any waiver of this Agreement shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

29.9 Headings.

The descriptive headings of the various Articles of this Agreement have been inserted for convenience of reference only and are of no significance in the interpretation or construction of this Agreement.

29.10 Multiple Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

29.11 Amendment.

The Parties may by mutual agreement amend this Agreement, by a written instrument duly executed by all three of the Parties.

29.12 Modification by the Parties.

The Parties may by mutual agreement amend the Appendices to this Agreement, by a written instrument duly executed by all three of the Parties. Such an amendment shall become effective and a part of this Agreement upon satisfaction of all Applicable Laws and Regulations.

29.13 Reservation of Rights.

NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall have the right to make unilateral filings with FERC to modify this Agreement with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges, classifications of service, rule or regulation under section 205 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder, and Developer

shall have the right to make a unilateral filing with FERC to modify this Agreement pursuant to section 206 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by another Party and to participate fully in any proceeding before FERC in which such modifications may be considered. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the rights of the Parties or of FERC under sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise mutually agree as provided herein.

29.14 No Partnership.

This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership among the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, any other Party.

29.15 Other Transmission Rights.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, nothing herein shall be construed as relinquishing or foreclosing any rights, including but not limited to firm transmission rights, capacity rights, or transmission congestion rights that the Developer shall be entitled to, now or in the future under any other agreement or tariff as a result of, or otherwise associated with, the transmission capacity, if any, created by the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this LGIA in duplicate originals, each of which shall constitute and be an original effective Agreement between the Parties.

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert Name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[Insert Name of Developer]

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Attachment Facilities and System Upgrade Facilities

Appendix B

Milestones

Appendix C

Interconnection Details

Appendix D

Security Arrangements Details

Appendix E

Commercial Operation Date

Appendix F

Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings

Appendix G

Interconnection Requirements for a Wind Generating Plant

APPENDIX A – ATTACHMENT FACILITIES AND SYSTEM UPGRADE FACILITIES

1. Attachment Facilities:

(a) [insert Developer's Attachment Facilities]:

(b) [insert Connecting Transmission Owner's Attachment Facilities]:

2. System Upgrade Facilities:

(a) [insert Stand Alone System Upgrade Facilities]:

(b) [insert Other System Upgrade Facilities]:

3. System Deliverability Upgrades:

APPENDIX B – MILESTONES

APPENDIX C – INTERCONNECTION DETAILS

APPENDIX D – SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DETAILS

Infrastructure security of New York State Transmission System equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day New York State Transmission System reliability and operational security. The Commission will expect the NYISO, all Transmission Owners, all Developers and all other Market Participants to comply with the recommendations offered by the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board and, eventually, best practice recommendations from the electric reliability authority. All public utilities will be expected to meet basic standards for system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.

APPENDIX E – COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE

[Date]

[NYISO Address]

[Connecting Transmission Owner Address]

Re: _____ Large Generating Facility

Dear _____:

On [Date] [Developer] has completed Trial Operation of Unit No. _____. This letter confirms that [Developer] commenced Commercial Operation of Unit No. ____ at the Large Generating Facility, effective as of [Date plus one day].

Thank you.

[Signature]

[Developer Representative]

APPENDIX F – ADDRESSES FOR DELIVERY OF NOTICES AND BILLINGS

Notices:.

NYISO:

[To be supplied.]

Connecting Transmission Owner:

[To be supplied.]

Developer:

[To be supplied.]

Billings and Payments:

Connecting Transmission Owner:

[To be supplied.]

Developer:

[To be supplied.]

Alternative Forms of Delivery of Notices (telephone, facsimile or email):

NYISO:

[To be supplied.]

Connecting Transmission Owner:

[To be supplied.]

Developer:

[To be supplied.]

APPENDIX G – INTERCONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR A WIND GENERATING PLANT

Appendix G sets forth requirements and provisions specific to a wind generating plant. All other requirements of this LGIA continue to apply to wind generating plant interconnections.

A. Technical Standards Applicable to a Wind Generating Plant

i. Low Voltage Ride-Through (LVRT) Capability

A wind generating plant shall be able to remain online during voltage disturbances up to the time periods and associated voltage levels set forth in the standard below. The LVRT standard provides for a transition period standard and a post-transition period standard.

Transition Period LVRT Standard

The transition period standard applies to wind generating plants subject to FERC Order 661 that have either: (i) interconnection agreements signed and filed with the Commission, filed with the Commission in unexecuted form, finally executed as conforming agreements, or filed with the Commission as non-conforming agreements between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006, with a scheduled in-service date no later than December 31, 2007, or (ii) wind generating turbines subject to a wind turbine procurement contract executed prior to December 31, 2005, for delivery through 2007.

1. Wind generating plants are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind generating plant substation location, as determined by and documented by the Connecting Transmission Owner for the Transmission District to which the wind generating plant will be interconnected. The maximum clearing time the wind generating plant shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles at a voltage as low as 0.15 p.u., as measured at the high side of the wind generating plant step-up transformer (i.e. the transformer that steps the voltage up to the transmission interconnection voltage or “GSU”), after which, if the fault remains following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind generating plant may disconnect from the transmission system.
2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind generator terminals and the high side of the GSU or to faults that would result in a voltage lower than 0.15 per unit on the high side of the GSU serving the facility.
3. Wind generating plants may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.

4. Wind generating plants may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAr Compensator, etc.) within the wind generating plant or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.
5. Existing individual generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

Post-transition Period LVRT Standard

All wind generating plants subject to FERC Order No. 661 and not covered by the transition period described above must meet the following requirements:

1. Wind generating plants are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind generating plant substation location, as determined by and documented by the Connecting Transmission Owner for the Transmission District to which the wind generating plant will be interconnected. The maximum clearing time the wind generating plant shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles after which, if the fault remains following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind generating plant may disconnect from the transmission system. A wind generating plant shall remain interconnected during such a fault on the transmission system for a voltage level as low as zero volts, as measured at the high voltage side of the wind GSU.
2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind generator terminals and the high side of the GSU.
3. Wind generating plants may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.
4. Wind generating plants may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAr Compensator) within the wind generating plant or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.
5. Existing individual generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

ii. Power Factor Design Criteria (Reactive Power)

A wind generating plant shall maintain a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, measured at the Point of Interconnection as defined in this LGIA, if the ISO's System Reliability Impact Study shows that such a requirement is necessary to ensure safety or reliability.

The power factor range standard can be met using, for example without limitation, power electronics designed to supply this level of reactive capability (taking into account any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed and switched capacitors if agreed to by the Connecting Transmission Owner for the Transmission District to which the wind generating plant will be interconnected, or a combination of the two. The Developer shall not disable power factor equipment while the wind plant is in operation. Wind plants shall also be able to provide sufficient dynamic voltage support in lieu of the power system stabilizer and automatic voltage regulation at the generator excitation system if the System Reliability Impact Study shows this to be required for system safety or reliability.

iii. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Capability

The wind plant shall provide SCADA capability to transmit data and receive instructions from the ISO and/or the Connecting Transmission Owner for the Transmission District to which the wind generating plant will be interconnected, as applicable, to protect system reliability. The Connecting Transmission Owner for the Transmission District to which the wind generating plant will be interconnected and the wind plant Developer shall determine what SCADA information is essential for the proposed wind plant, taking into account the size of the plant and its characteristics, location, and importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area.

31.2 Reliability Planning Process

31.2.1 Local Transmission Owner Planning Process

31.2.1.1 Scope

31.2.1.1.1 Criteria, Assumptions and Data

Each Transmission Owner will post on its website the planning criteria and assumptions currently used in its LTPP as well as a list of any applicable software and/or analytical tools currently used in the LTPP. Customers, Market Participants and other interested parties may review and comment on the planning criteria and assumptions used by each Transmission Owner, as well as other data and models used by each Transmission Owner in its LTPP. The Transmission Owners will take into consideration any comments received. Any planning criteria or assumptions for a Transmission Owner's BPTFs will meet or exceed any applicable NERC, NPCC or NYSRC criteria. The LTPP shall include a description of the needs addressed by the LTPP as well as the assumptions, applicable planning criteria and methodology utilized and the Public Policy Requirements considered. A link to each Transmission Owner's website will be posted on the ISO website.

31.2.1.1.2 Consideration of Transmission Needs Driven by Public Policy Requirements

31.2.1.1.2.1 Procedures for the Identification of Transmission Needs Driven by Public Policy Requirements in Local Transmission Plans and for the Consideration of Transmission Solutions

In developing its LTP, each Transmission Owner shall consider whether there is a transmission need on its system that is being driven by a Public Policy Requirement. The LTP will identify any transmission project included in the LTP as a solution to a transmission need being driven by a Public Policy Requirement. In evaluating potential transmission solutions, the

Transmission Owner will give consideration to the objectives of the Public Policy Requirement(s) driving the need for transmission.

31.2.1.1.2.2 Determination of Local Transmission Needs Driven by Public Policy Requirements

As part of its LTP process pursuant to Section 31.2.1.2 below, each Transmission Owner will consider whether there is a transmission need on its local system that is being driven by a Public Policy Requirement for which a local transmission solution should be evaluated, including needs proposed by market participants and other interested parties. A market participant or other interested party proposing a transmission need on a Transmission Owner's local system driven by a Public Policy Requirement shall submit its proposal to the ISO and the relevant Transmission Owner, and will identify the specific Public Policy Requirement that is driving the proposed transmission need and an explanation of why a local transmission upgrade is necessary to implement the Public Policy Requirement. Any proposed local system transmission need will be posted on the ISO website. The ISO will transmit proposed transmission needs on a Transmission Owner's local system driven by Public Policy Requirements to the NYDPS, with a request that the NYDPS review the proposals and provide the relevant Transmission Owner with input to assist the Transmission Owner in its determination. The Transmission Owner, after considering the input provided by the NYDPS and any information provided by a market participant or other party, will determine whether there are transmission needs driven by Public Policy Requirements for which local transmission solutions should be evaluated. The Transmission Owner will post on its website a list of the transmission needs driven by Public Policy Requirements for which local transmission solutions should be evaluated, with an explanation of why the Transmission Owner identified those transmission needs and declined to identify other proposed transmission needs.

31.2.1.1.2.3 Evaluation of Proposed Local Transmission Solutions

In evaluating potential transmission solutions, if any, the Transmission Owner will give consideration to the objectives of the Public Policy Requirement driving the need for a local transmission solution. The Transmission Owner will evaluate solutions to identified transmission needs, including transmission solutions proposed by market participants and other parties for inclusion in its LTP. The Transmission Owner, in consultation with the NYDPS, will evaluate proposed transmission solutions on its local system to determine the more efficient or cost-effective transmission solutions. The Transmission Owner will consider the relative costs and benefits of proposed transmission solutions and their impact on the Transmission Owner's transmission system and its customers. Any local transmission solution identified by the Transmission Owner through the LTP process will be reviewed with stakeholders as part of each Transmission Owner's regular LTP process and will be included in the Transmission Owner's subsequent LTP. In conducting its evaluation the Transmission Owner will use criteria that are relevant to the Public Policy Requirement driving the transmission need, which may include its published local planning criteria and assumptions.

31.2.1.2 Process Timeline

31.2.1.2.1 Each Transmission Owner, in accordance with a schedule set forth in the ISO Procedures, will post its current LTP on its website for review and comment by interested parties sufficiently in advance of the time for submission to the ISO for input to its RNA so as to allow adequate time for stakeholder review and comment. Each LTP will include:

- identification of the planning horizon covered by the LTP,
- data and models used,

- reliability needs, needs driven by Public Policy Requirements, and other needs addressed,
- potential solutions under consideration, and,
- a description of the transmission facilities covered by the plan.

31.2.1.2.2 To the extent the current LTP utilizes data or inputs, related to the ISO's planning process, not already reported by the ISO in Form 715 and referenced on its website, any such data will be provided to the ISO at the time each Transmission Owner posts criteria and planning assumptions in accordance with Section 31.2.1.1 and will be posted by the ISO on its website subject to any confidentiality or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information restrictions or requirements.

31.2.1.2.3 Each planning cycle, the ISO shall hold one or more stakeholder meetings of the ESPWG and TPAS at which each Transmission Owner's current LTP will be discussed. Such meetings will be held either at the Transmission Owner's Transmission District, or at an ISO location. The ISO shall post notice of the meeting and shall disclose the agenda and any other material distributed prior to the meeting.

31.2.1.2.4 Interested parties may submit written comments to a Transmission Owner with respect to its current LTP within thirty days after the meeting. Each Transmission Owner shall list on its website, as part of its LTP, the person and/or location to which comments should be sent by interested parties. All comments will be posted on the ISO website. Each Transmission Owner will consider comments received in developing any modifications to its LTP. Any such modification will be explained in its current LTP posted on its website pursuant to

Section 31.2.1.2.2 above and discussed at the next meeting held pursuant to
Section 31.2.1.2.3 above.

31.2.1.2.5 Each planning cycle, each Transmission Owner will submit the finalized
portions of its current LTP to the ISO as contemplated in Section 31.2.2.4.2 below
for timely inclusion in the RNA.

31.2.1.3 ISO Evaluation of Transmission Owner Local Transmission Plans in Relation to Regional and Local Transmission Needs

The ISO will review the Transmission Owner LTPs as they relate to the BPTFs as set
forth in Section 31.2.2.4.2. The ISO will also evaluate whether a regional transmission solution
– including, but not limited to, regional transmission solutions proposed by Developers pursuant
to this Attachment Y – could satisfy an identified regional transmission need on the BPTFs that
impacts more than one Transmission District more efficiently or more cost effectively than a
local transmission solution identified in a Transmission Owner’s LTP in accordance with Section
31.2.6.4.2 for the satisfaction of a regional Reliability Need, Section 31.3.1.3.6 for the reduction
of congestion identified in CARIS, or Section 31.4.7.2 for the satisfaction of a Public Policy
Transmission Need. The ISO will report the results of its evaluation solely for informational
purposes in the relevant ISO planning report prepared under this Attachment Y, and the
Transmission Owners shall not be required to revise their LTPs based on the results of the ISO’s
evaluation.

31.2.1.4 LTP Dispute Resolution Process

31.2.1.4.1 Disputes Related to the LTPP; Objective; Notice

Disputes related to the LTPP are subject to the DRP. The objective of the DRP is to
assist parties having disputes in communicating effectively and resolving disputes as

expeditiously as possible. Within fifteen (15) calendar days of the presentation by a Transmission Owner of its LTP to the ESPWG and TPAS, a party with a dispute shall notify in writing the Affected TO, the ISO, the ESPWG and TPAS of its intention to utilize the DRP. The notice shall identify the specific issue in dispute and describe in sufficient detail the nature of the dispute.

31.2.1.4.2 Review by the ESPWG/TPAS

The issue raised by a party with a dispute shall be reviewed and discussed at a joint meeting of the ESPWG and the TPAS in an effort to resolve the dispute. The party with a dispute and the Affected TO shall have an opportunity to present information concerning the issue in dispute to the ESPWG and the TPAS.

31.2.1.4.3 Information Discussions

To the extent the ESPWG and the TPAS are unable to resolve the dispute, the dispute will be subject to good faith informal discussions between the party with a dispute and the Affected TO. Each of those parties will designate a senior representative authorized to enter into informal discussions and to resolve the dispute. The parties to the dispute shall make a good faith effort to resolve the dispute through informal discussions as promptly as practicable.

31.2.1.4.4 Alternative Dispute Resolution

In the event that the parties to the dispute are unable to resolve the dispute through informal discussions within sixty (60) days, or such other period as the parties may agree upon, the parties may, by mutual agreement, submit the dispute to mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution. The parties shall attempt in good faith to resolve the dispute in accordance with a mutually agreed upon schedule but in no event may the schedule extend

beyond ninety (90) days from the date on which the parties agreed to submit the dispute to alternative dispute resolution.

31.2.1.4.5 Notice of Results of Dispute Resolution

The Affected TO shall notify the ISO and ESPWG and TPAS of the results of the DRP and update its LTP to the extent necessary. The ISO shall use in its planning process the LTP provided by the Affected TO.

31.2.1.4.6 Rights Under the Federal Power Act

Nothing in the DRP shall affect the rights of any party to file a complaint with the Commission under relevant provisions of the FPA.

31.2.1.4.7 Confidentiality

All information disclosed in the course of the DRP shall be subject to the same protections accorded to confidential information and CEII by the ISO under its confidentiality and CEII policies.

31.2.2 Reliability Needs Assessment

31.2.2.1 General

The ISO shall prepare and publish the RNA as described below. The RNA will identify Reliability Needs. The ISO shall also designate in the RNA the Responsible Transmission Owner with respect to each Reliability Need.

31.2.2.2 Interested Party Participation in the Development of the RNA

The ISO shall develop the RNA in consultation with Market Participants and all other interested parties. TPAS will have responsibility consistent with ISO Procedures for review of the ISO's reliability analyses. ESPWG will have responsibility consistent with ISO Procedures

for providing commercial input and assumptions to be used in the development of reliability assessment scenarios provided under Section 31.2.2.5, and in the reporting and analysis of historic congestion costs. Coordination and communication will be established and maintained between these two groups and ISO staff to allow Market Participants and other interested parties to participate in a meaningful way during each stage of the CSPP. The ISO staff shall report any majority and minority views of these collaborative governance work groups when it submits the RNA to the Operating Committee for a vote, as provided below.

31.2.2.3 Preparation of the Reliability Needs Assessment

31.2.2.3.1 The ISO shall evaluate bulk power system needs in the RNA over the Study Period.

31.2.2.3.2 The starting point for the development of the RNA Base Case will be the system as defined for the FERC Form No. 715 Base Case. The ISO shall develop this system representation to be used for its evaluations of the Study Period by primarily using: (1) the most recent NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report published by the ISO on its web site; (2) the most recent versions of ISO reliability analyses and assessments provided for or published by NERC, NPCC, NYSRC, and neighboring Control Areas; (3) information reported by neighboring Control Areas such as power flow data, forecasted load, significant new or modified generation and transmission facilities, and anticipated system conditions that the ISO determines may impact the BPTFs; and (4) data submitted pursuant to paragraph 31.2.2.4 below. The details of the development of the RNA Base Case are contained in the ISO Procedures. The RNA Base Case shall also include Interregional Transmission Projects that have been approved by the NYPSC

transmission siting process and meet the base case inclusion requirements in the ISO Procedures.

31.2.2.3.3 The ISO shall assess the RNA Base Case to determine whether the BPTFs meet all Reliability Criteria for both resource and transmission adequacy in each year, and report the results of its evaluation in the RNA. Transmission analyses will include thermal, voltage, short circuit, and stability studies. Then, if any Reliability Criteria are not met in any year, the ISO shall perform additional analyses to determine whether additional resources and/or transmission capacity expansion are needed to meet those requirements, and to determine the Target Year of need for those additional resources and/or transmission. A short circuit assessment will be performed for the tenth year of the Study Period. The study will not seek to identify specific additional facilities. Reliability Needs will be defined in terms of total deficiencies relative to Reliability Criteria and not necessarily in terms of specific facilities.

31.2.2.4 Planning Participant Data Input

31.2.2.4.1 At the ISO's request, Market Participants, Developers, and other parties shall provide, in accordance with the schedule set forth in the ISO Procedures, the data necessary for the development of the RNA. This data will include but not be limited to (1) existing and planned additions to the New York State Transmission System (to be provided by Transmission Owners and municipal electric utilities); (2) proposals for merchant transmission facilities (to be provided by merchant Developers); (3) generation additions and retirements (to be provided by generator owners and Developers); (4) demand response programs (to be provided

by demand response providers); and (5) any long-term firm transmission requests made to the ISO.

31.2.2.4.2 The Transmission Owners shall submit their current LTPs referenced in Section 31.1.3 and Section 31.2.1 to the ISO. The Transmission Owners and the ISO will coordinate with each other in reviewing the LTPs. The ISO will review the Transmission Owners' LTPs, as they relate to BPTFs, to determine whether they will meet reliability needs identified in the LTPs, recommend an alternate means to resolve the local needs from a regional perspective pursuant to Section 31.2.6.4, and indicate if it is not in agreement with a Transmission Owner's proposed additions. The ISO shall report its determinations under this section in the RNA and in the CRP.

31.2.2.4.3 All data received from Market Participants, Developers, and other parties shall be considered in the development of the system representation for the Study Period in accordance with the ISO Procedures.

31.2.2.5 Reliability Scenario Development

The ISO, in consultation with the ESPWG and TPAS, shall develop reliability scenarios addressing the Study Period. Variables for consideration in the development of these reliability scenarios include but are not limited to: load forecast uncertainty, fuel prices and availability, new resources, retirements, transmission network topology, and limitations imposed by proposed environmental or other legislation.

31.2.2.6 Evaluation of Reliability Scenarios

The ISO will conduct additional reliability analyses for the reliability scenarios developed pursuant to paragraph 31.2.2.5. These evaluations will test the robustness of the needs

assessment studies conducted under paragraphs 31.2.2.3. This evaluation will only identify conditions under which Reliability Criteria may not be met. It will not identify or propose additional Reliability Needs. In addition, the ISO will perform appropriate sensitivity studies to determine whether Reliability Needs previously identified can be mitigated through alternate system configurations or operational modes. The Reliability Needs may increase in some reliability scenarios and may decrease, or even be eliminated, in others. The ISO shall report the results of these evaluations in the RNA.

31.2.2.7 Consequences for Other Regions

The ISO will coordinate with the ISO/RTO Regions to identify the consequences of the reliability transmission projects on such ISO/RTO Regions using the respective planning criteria of such ISO/RTO Regions. The ISO shall report the results in the CRP. The ISO shall not bear the costs of required upgrades in another region.

31.2.2.8 Reliability Needs Assessment Report Preparation

Once all the analyses described above have been completed, ISO staff will prepare a draft of the RNA including discussion of its assumptions, Reliability Criteria, and results of the analyses and, if necessary, designate the Responsible Transmission Owner. One or more compensatory MW/ Load adjustment scenarios will be developed by the ISO as a guide to the development of proposed solutions to meet the identified Reliability Need.

31.2.3 RNA Review Process

31.2.3.1 Collaborative Governance Process

The draft RNA shall be submitted to both TPAS and the ESPWG for review and comment. The ISO shall make available to any interested party sufficient information to

replicate the results of the draft RNA. The information made available will be electronically masked and made available pursuant to a process that the ISO reasonably determines is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any Confidential Information or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information contained in the information made available. Market Participants and other interested parties may submit at any time optional suggestions for changes to ISO rules or procedures which could result in the identification of additional resources or market alternatives suitable for meeting Reliability Needs. Following completion of the TPAS and ESPWG review, the draft RNA reflecting the revisions resulting from the TPAS and ESPWG review, shall be forwarded to the Operating Committee for discussion and action. The ISO shall notify the Business Issues Committee of the date of the Operating Committee meeting at which the draft RNA is to be presented. Following the Operating Committee vote, the draft RNA will be transmitted to the Management Committee for discussion and action.

31.2.3.2 Board Action

Following the Management Committee vote, the draft RNA, with working group, Operating Committee, and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrently, the draft RNA will be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration of whether market rules changes are necessary to address an identified failure, if any, in one of the ISO's competitive markets. The Board may approve the RNA as submitted, or propose modifications on its own motion. If any changes are proposed by the Board, the revised RNA shall be returned to the Management Committee for comment. The Board shall not make a final determination on a revised RNA until it has reviewed the Management Committee comments. Upon approval by the Board, the ISO shall issue the final RNA to the marketplace by posting it on its web site.

The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in the above section of this Attachment are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.8.2 of the Market Monitoring Plan, Attachment O to the ISO Services Tariff.

31.2.3.3 Needs Assessment Disputes

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Attachment, the ISO OATT, or the NYISO Services Tariff, in the event that a Market Participant raises a dispute solely within the NYPSC's jurisdiction relating to the final conclusions or recommendations of the RNA, a Market Participant may refer such dispute to the NYPSC for resolution. The NYPSC's final determination shall be binding, subject only to judicial review in the courts of the State of New York pursuant to Article 78 of the NYCPLR.

31.2.3.4 Public Information Sessions

In order to provide ample exposure for the marketplace to understand the identified Reliability Needs, the ISO will provide various opportunities for Market Participants and other potentially interested parties to discuss the final RNA. Such opportunities may include presentations at various ISO Market Participant committees, focused discussions with various industry sectors, and/or presentations in public venues.

31.2.4 Development of Solutions to Reliability Needs

31.2.4.1 Eligibility and Qualification Criteria for Developers and Projects

For purposes of fulfilling the requirements of the Developer qualification criteria in this Section 31.2.4.1 and its subsections, the term "Developer" includes Affiliates, as that term is defined in Section 2 of the ISO Services Tariff and Section 1 of the ISO OATT. To the extent that a Developer relies on Affiliate(s) to satisfy any or all of the qualification criteria set forth in

Section 31.2.4.1.1.1, the Affiliate(s) shall provide to the ISO: (i) the information required in Section 31.2.4.1.1.1 to demonstrate its capability to satisfy the applicable qualification criteria, and (ii) a notarized officer's certificate, signed by an authorized officer of the Affiliate with signatory authority, in a form acceptable to the ISO, certifying that the Affiliate will participate in the Developer's project in the manner described by the Developer and will abide by the requirements set forth in this Attachment Y, the ISO Tariffs, and ISO Procedures related and applicable to the Affiliate's participation.

31.2.4.1.1 Developer Qualification and Timing

The ISO shall provide each Developer with an opportunity to demonstrate that it has or can draw upon the financial resources, technical expertise, and experience needed to finance, develop, construct, operate and maintain a transmission project to meet identified Reliability Needs. The ISO shall consider the qualifications of each Developer in an evenhanded and non-discriminatory manner, treating Transmission Owners and Other Developers alike.

31.2.4.1.1.1 Developer Qualification Criteria

The ISO shall make a determination on the qualification of a Developer to propose to develop a transmission project as a solution to an identified Reliability Need based on the following criteria:

31.2.4.1.1.1.1 The technical and engineering qualifications and experience of the Developer relevant to the development, construction, operation and maintenance of a transmission facility, including evidence of the Developer's demonstrated capability to adhere to standardized construction, maintenance, and operating practices and to contract with third parties to develop, construct, maintain, and/or operate transmission facilities;

31.2.4.1.1.1.2 The current and expected capabilities of the Developer to develop and construct a transmission facility and to operate and maintain it for the life of the facility. If the Developer has previously developed, constructed, maintained or operated transmission facilities, the Developer shall provide the ISO a description of the transmission facilities (not to exceed ten) that the Developer has previously developed, constructed, maintained or operated and the status of those facilities, including whether the construction was completed, whether the facility entered into commercial operations, whether the facility has been suspended or terminated for any reason, and evidence demonstrating the ability of the Developer to address and timely remedy any operational failure of the facilities; and

31.2.4.1.1.1.3 The Developer's current and expected capability to finance, or its experience in arranging financing for, transmission facilities. For purposes of the ISO's determination, the Developer shall provide the ISO:

- (1) evidence of its demonstrated experience financing or arranging financing for transmission facilities, if any, including a description of such projects (not to exceed ten) over the previous ten years, the capital costs and financial structure of such projects, a description of any financing obtained for these projects through rates approved by the Commission or a state regulatory agency, the financing closing date of such projects, and whether any of the projects are in default;
- (2) its audited annual financial statements from the most recent three years and its most recent quarterly financial statement, or equivalent information;
- (3) its credit rating from Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch, or equivalent information, if available;

- (4) a description of any prior bankruptcy declarations, material defaults, dissolution, merger or acquisition by the Developer or its predecessors or subsidiaries occurring within the previous five years; and
- (5) such other evidence that demonstrates its current and expected capability to finance a project to solve a Reliability Need.

31.2.4.1.1.1.4 A detailed plan describing how the Developer – in the absence of previous experience financing, developing, constructing, operating, or maintaining transmission facilities – will finance, develop, construct, operate, and maintain a transmission facility, including the financial, technical, and engineering qualifications and experience and capabilities of any third parties with which it will contract for these purposes.

31.2.4.1.1.2 Developer Qualification Determination

Any Developer seeking to become qualified may submit the required information, or update any previously submitted information, at any time. The ISO shall treat on a confidential basis in accordance with the requirements of its Code of Conduct in Attachment F of the ISO OATT any non-public financial qualification information that is submitted to the ISO by the Developer under Section 31.2.4.1.1.1.3 and is designated by the Developer as “Confidential Information.” The ISO shall within 15 days of a Developer’s submittal, notify the Developer if the information is incomplete. If the submittal is deemed incomplete, the Developer shall submit the additional information within 30 days of the ISO’s request. The ISO shall notify the Developer of its qualification status within 30 days of receiving all necessary information. A Developer shall retain its qualification status for a three-year period following the notification date; *provided, however*, that the ISO may revoke this status if it determines that there has been a

material change in the Developer's qualifications and the Developer no longer meets the qualification requirements. A Developer that has been qualified shall inform the ISO within thirty days of any material change to the information it provided regarding its qualifications and shall submit to the ISO each year its most recent audited annual financial statement when available. At the conclusion of the three-year period or following the ISO's revocation of a Developer's qualification status, the Developer may re-apply for a qualification status under this section.

Any Developer determined by the ISO to be qualified under this section shall be eligible to propose a regulated transmission project as a solution to an identified Reliability Need and shall be eligible to use the cost allocation and cost recovery mechanism for regulated transmission projects set forth in Section 31.5 of this Attachment Y and Rate Schedule 10, Section 6.10, of the ISO OATT for any approved project.

31.2.4.2 Interregional Transmission Projects

Interregional Transmission Projects may be proposed as regulated backstop solutions, alternative regulated solutions, or market-based solutions. Interregional Transmission Projects proposed as regulated backstop solutions, alternative regulated solutions or market-based solutions shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the reliability planning process of this Attachment Y.

31.2.4.3 Regulated Backstop Solutions

31.2.4.3.1 When a Reliability Need is identified in any RNA issued under this tariff, the ISO shall request and the Responsible Transmission Owner shall provide to the ISO, as set forth in Section 31.2.5 below, a proposal for a regulated solution or combination of solutions that shall serve as a backstop to meet the Reliability

Need if requested by the ISO due to the lack of sufficient viable market-based solutions to meet such Reliability Needs identified for the Study Period. The Responsible Transmission Owner shall be eligible to recover its costs for developing its proposal and seeking necessary approvals under Rate Schedule 10 of the ISO OATT. Regulated backstop solutions may include generation, transmission, or demand side resources. Such proposals may include reasonable alternatives that would effectively address the Reliability Need; provided however, the Responsible Transmission Owner's obligation to propose and implement regulated backstop solutions under this tariff is limited to regulated transmission solutions. Prior to providing its response to the RNA, each Responsible Transmission Owner will present for discussion at the ESPWG and TPAS any updates in its LTP that impact a Reliability Need identified in the RNA. The ISO will present at the ESPWG and TPAS any updates to its determination under Section 31.2.2.4.2 with respect to the Transmission Owners' LTPs. Should more than one regulated backstop solution be proposed by a Responsible Transmission Owner to address a Reliability Need, it will be the responsibility of that Responsible Transmission Owner to determine which of the regulated backstop solutions will proceed following a finding by the ISO under Section 31.2.10 of this Attachment Y. The determination by the Responsible Transmission Owner will be made prior to the approval of the CRP which precedes the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution with the longest lead time. Contemporaneous with the request to the Responsible Transmission Owner, the ISO shall solicit market-based and alternative regulated responses as

set forth in Sections 31.2.4.5 and 31.2.4.7, which shall not be a formal RFP process.

31.2.4.4 Qualifications for Regulated Backstop Solutions

31.2.4.4.1 The submission of a regulated backstop solution to a Reliability Need for purposes of the ISO's evaluation under Section 31.2.5 of the viability and sufficiency of the proposed solution and the determination of the Trigger Date for the proposed solution shall include, at a minimum, the following details: (1) contact information; (2) the lead time necessary to complete the project, including, if available, the construction windows in which the Responsible Transmission Owner can perform construction and what, if any, outages may be required during these periods; (3) a description of the project, including type, size, and geographic and electrical location, as well as planning and engineering specifications and drawings as appropriate; (4) evidence of a commercially viable technology, (5) a major milestone schedule; (6) the schedule for obtaining any permits and other certifications, if available; (7) status of ISO interconnection studies and interconnection agreement, if available; and (8) status of equipment availability and procurement, if available.

31.2.4.4.2 The submission of a regulated backstop solution to a Reliability Need for purposes of the ISO's evaluation of the proposed solution for possible selection as the more efficient or cost effective solution to the Reliability Need shall include, at a minimum, the following details: (1) updates to the information required under Section 31.2.4.4.1; (2) the schedule for obtaining required permits and other certifications; (3) a demonstration of Site Control or a schedule for obtaining such

control; (4) the status of any contracts (other than an Interconnection Agreement) that are under negotiation or in place, including any contracts with third-party contractors; (5) status of ISO interconnection studies and interconnection agreement; (6) status of equipment availability and procurement; (7) evidence of financing or ability to finance the project; (8) capital cost estimates for the project; (9) a description of permitting or other risks facing the project at the stage of project development, including evidence of the reasonableness of project cost estimates, all based on the information available at the time of the submission; and (10) any other information requested by the ISO.

A Responsible Transmission Owner shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any contracts: (i) copies of all final contracts the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more contracts are pending, a timeline on the status of discussions and negotiations with the relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts shall be submitted to the ISO when available. The ISO shall treat on a confidential basis in accordance with the requirements of its Code of Conduct in Attachment F of the ISO OATT any contract that is submitted to the ISO and is designated by the Responsible Transmission Owner as “Confidential Information.”

A Responsible Transmission Owner shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any required permits: (i) copies of all final permits received that the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more permits are pending, the completed permit application(s) with

information on what additional actions must be taken to meet the permit requirements and a timeline providing the expected timing for finalization and receipt of the final permit(s). The final permits shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

A Responsible Transmission Owner shall submit the following information, as appropriate, to indicate evidence of financing by it or any Affiliate upon which it is relying for financing: (i) evidence of self-financing or project financing through approved rates or the ability to do so, (ii) copies of all loan commitment letter(s) and signed financing contract(s), or (iii) where such financing is pending, the status of the application for any relevant financing, including a timeline providing the status of discussions and negotiations of relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts or approved rates shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

31.2.4.4.3 If the regulated backstop solution does not meet the Reliability Needs , the ISO will provide sufficient information to the Responsible Transmission Owner to determine how the regulated backstop should be modified to meet the identified Reliability Needs. The Responsible Transmission Owner will make necessary changes to its proposed regulated backstop solution to address reliability deficiencies identified by the ISO, and submit a revised proposal to the ISO for review and approval.

31.2.4.5 Market-Based Responses

At the same time that a proposal for a regulated backstop solution is requested from the Responsible Transmission Owner under Section 31.2.4.3, the ISO shall also request market-

based responses from the market place. Subject to the execution of appropriately drawn confidentiality agreements and the Commission's standards of conduct, the ISO and the appropriate Transmission Owner or Transmission Owners shall provide any party who wishes to develop such a response access to the data that is necessary to develop its response. Such data shall only be used for the purposes of preparing a market-based response to a Reliability Need under this section. Such responses will be open on a comparable basis to all resources, including generation, demand response providers, and merchant transmission Developers.

31.2.4.6 Qualifications for a Valid Market-Based Response

The submission of a proposed market-based solution must include, at a minimum:

(1) contact information; (2) the lead time necessary to complete the project, including, if available, the construction windows in which the Developer can perform construction and what, if any, outages may be required during these periods; (3) a description of the project, including type, size, and geographic and electrical location, as well as planning and engineering specifications and drawings as appropriate; (4) evidence of a commercially viable technology; (5) a major milestone schedule; (6) a schedule for obtaining any required permits and other certifications; (7) a demonstration of Site Control or a schedule for obtaining Site Control; (8) the status of any contracts (other than an Interconnection Agreement) that are under negotiation or in place; (9) the status of ISO interconnection studies and interconnection agreement; (10) the status of equipment availability and procurement; (11) evidence of financing or ability to finance the project; and (12) any other information requested by the ISO.

A Developer shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any contracts: (i) copies of all final contracts the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more contracts are pending, a timeline on the status of discussions and

negotiations with the relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts shall be submitted to the ISO when available. The ISO shall treat on a confidential basis in accordance with the requirements of its Code of Conduct in Attachment F of the ISO OATT any contract that is submitted to the ISO and is designated by the Developer as “Confidential Information.”

A Developer shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any required permits: (i) copies of all final permits received that the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more permits are pending, the completed permit application(s) with information on what additional actions must be taken to meet the permit requirements and a timeline providing the expected timing for finalization and receipt of the final permit(s). The final permits shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

A Developer shall submit the following information, as appropriate, to indicate evidence of financing by it or any Affiliate upon which it is relying for financing: (i) copies of all loan commitment letter(s) and signed financing contract(s), or (ii) where such financing is pending, the status of the application for any relevant financing, including a timeline providing the status of discussions and negotiations of relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

Failure to provide any data requested by the ISO within the timeframe set forth in Section 31.2.5.1 of this Attachment Y will result in the rejection of the proposed market-based solution from further consideration during that planning cycle.

31.2.4.7 Alternative Regulated Responses

31.2.4.7.1 The ISO will request alternative regulated responses to Reliability Needs at the same time that it requests market-based responses and regulated backstop

solutions. Such proposals may include reasonable alternatives that would effectively address the identified Reliability Need.

31.2.4.7.2 In response to the ISO's request, Other Developers may develop alternative regulated proposals for generation, demand side alternatives, and/or other solutions to address a Reliability Need and submit such proposals to the ISO. Transmission Owners, at their option, may submit additional proposals for regulated solutions to the ISO. Transmission Owners and Other Developers may submit such proposals to the NYDPS for review at any time. Subject to the execution of appropriately drawn confidentiality agreements and the Commission's standards of conduct, the ISO and the appropriate Transmission Owner(s) shall provide Other Developers access to the data that is needed to develop their proposals. Such data shall be used only for purposes of preparing an alternative regulated proposal in response to a Reliability Need.

31.2.4.8 Qualifications for Alternative Regulated Solutions

31.2.4.8.1 The submission of an alternative regulated solution to a Reliability Need for purposes of the ISO's evaluation under Section 31.2.5 of the viability and sufficiency of the proposed solution and the determination of the Trigger Date for the proposed solution shall include, at a minimum, the following details: (1) contact information; (2) the lead time necessary to complete the project, including, if available, the construction windows in which the Other Developer or Transmission Owner can perform construction and what, if any, outages may be required during these periods; (3) a description of the project, including type, size, and geographic and electrical location, as well as planning and engineering

specifications and drawings as appropriate; (4) evidence of a commercially viable technology; (5) a major milestone schedule; (6) the schedule for obtaining any permits and other certifications, if available; (7) status of ISO interconnection studies and interconnection agreement, if available; and (8) status of equipment availability and procurement, if available.

31.2.4.8.2 The submission of a proposed alternative regulated solution to a Reliability Need for purposes of the ISO's evaluation of the proposed solution for possible selection as the more efficient or cost effective solution for the Reliability Need must include, at a minimum: (1) updates to the information required under Section 31.2.4.8.1; (2) a demonstration of Site Control or a schedule for obtaining Site Control; (3) the status of any contracts (other than an Interconnection Agreement) that are under negotiation or in place, including any contracts with third-party contractors; (4) the status of any interconnection studies and interconnection agreement; (5) the schedule for obtaining any required permits and other certifications; (6) the status of equipment availability and procurement; (7) evidence of financing or ability to finance the project; (8) capital cost estimates for the project; (9) a description of permitting or other risks facing the project at the stage of project development, including evidence of the reasonableness of project cost estimates, all based on the information available at the time of the submission; and (10) any other information requested by the ISO.

An Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any contracts: (i) copies of all final contracts the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more

contracts are pending, a timeline on the status of discussions and negotiations with the relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts shall be submitted to the ISO when available. The ISO shall treat on a confidential basis in accordance with the requirements of its Code of Conduct in Attachment F of the ISO OATT any contract that is submitted to the ISO and is designated by the Other Developer or Transmission Owner as “Confidential Information.”

An Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall submit the following information to indicate the status of any required permits: (i) copies of all final permits received that the ISO determines are relevant to its consideration, or (ii) where one or more permits are pending, the completed permit application(s) with information on what additional actions must be taken to meet the permit requirements and a timeline providing the expected timing for finalization and receipt of the final permit(s). The final permits shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

An Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall submit the following information, as appropriate, to indicate evidence of financing by it or any Affiliate upon which it is relying for financing: (i) evidence of self-financing or project financing through approved rates or the ability to do so, (ii) copies of all loan commitment letter(s) and signed financing contract(s), or (iii) where such financing is pending, the status of the application for any relevant financing, including a timeline providing the status of discussions and negotiations of

relevant documents and when the negotiations are expected to be completed. The final contracts or approved rates shall be submitted to the ISO when available.

31.2.4.8.3 Failure to provide any data requested by the ISO within the timeframe provided in Sections 31.2.5.1 and 31.2.6.1 of this Attachment Y will result in the rejection of the proposed alternative regulated solution from further consideration during that planning cycle. A proponent of a proposed alternative regulated solution must notify the ISO immediately of any material change in status of a proposed alternative regulated solution. For purposes of this provision, a material change includes, but is not limited to, a change in the financial viability of the developer, a change in the siting status of the project, or a change in a major element of the project's development. If the ISO, at any time, learns of a material change in the status of a proposed alternative regulated solution, it may, at that time, make a determination as to the continued viability of the proposed alternative regulated solution.

31.2.4.9 Additional Solutions

Should the ISO determine that it has not received adequate regulated backstop or market-based solutions to satisfy the Reliability Need, the ISO may, in its discretion, solicit additional regulated backstop or market-based solutions. Other Developers or Transmission Owners may submit additional alternative regulated solutions for the ISO's consideration at that time.

31.2.5 ISO Evaluation of Viability, Sufficiency, and Trigger Date of Proposed Solutions to Reliability Needs

31.2.5.1 Timing for Submittal of Project Information and Developer Qualification Information and Opportunity to Provide Additional Information

Within 60 days after a request for solutions to a Reliability Need is made by the ISO after completion of the RNA, a Developer proposing a solution to an identified Reliability Need shall submit to the ISO for purposes of its evaluation the project information, as applicable, for: (i) a proposed regulated backstop solution under Section 31.2.4.4.1, (ii) a proposed market-based solution under Section 31.2.4.6, or (iii) a proposed alternative regulated solution under Section 31.2.4.8.1 of this Attachment Y.

Any Developer that the ISO has determined under Section 31.2.4.1.1.2 or as set forth in this Section 31.2.5.1 below to be qualified to propose to develop a project as a transmission solution to an identified Reliability Need may submit the required project information; *provided, however*, that: (i) the Developer shall provide a non-refundable application fee of \$10,000 and (ii) based on the actual identified need, the ISO may request that the qualified Developer provide additional Developer qualification information. Any Developer that has not been determined by the ISO to be qualified, but that wants to propose to develop a project, must submit to the ISO the information required for Developer qualification under Section 31.2.4.1.1 within 30 days after a request for solutions is made by the ISO. The ISO shall within 30 days of a Developer's submittal of its Developer qualification information, notify the Developer if this information is incomplete. The Developer shall submit additional Developer qualification information or project information required by the ISO within 15 days of the ISO's request. A Developer that fails to submit the additional Developer qualification information or the required project information will not be eligible for its project to be considered in that planning cycle.

31.2.5.2 Comparable Evaluation of All Proposed Solutions

The ISO shall evaluate: (i) any proposed market-based solution submitted by a Developer pursuant to Section 31.2.4.5, (ii) any proposed regulated backstop solution submitted by a Responsible Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 31.2.4.3, and (iii) any proposed alternative regulated solution submitted by a Transmission Owner or Other Developer pursuant to Section 31.2.4.7. The ISO will evaluate whether each proposed solution is viable and is sufficient to satisfy the identified Reliability Need by the need date pursuant to Sections 31.2.5.3 and 31.2.5.4. The proposed solutions may include multiple components and resource types. When evaluating proposed solutions to Reliability Needs from any Developer, all resource types – generation, transmission, demand response, or a combination of these resource types – shall be considered on a comparable basis as potential solutions to the Reliability Needs identified. All solutions will be evaluated in the same general time frame.

31.2.5.3 Evaluation of Viability of Proposed Solution

The ISO will determine the viability of a solution – transmission, generation, demand response, or a combination of these resource types – proposed to satisfy a Reliability Need. For purposes of its analysis, the ISO will evaluate whether: (i) the Developer has provided the required Developer qualification data pursuant to Section 31.2.4.1 and the required project information data under Sections 31.2.4.4.1, 31.2.4.6, or 31.2.4.8.1; (ii) the proposed solution is technically practicable; (iii) the Developer has indicated possession of, or an approach for acquiring, any necessary rights-of-way, property, and facilities that will make the proposal reasonably feasible in the required timeframe; and (iv) the proposed solution can be completed in the required timeframe. If the ISO determines that the proposed solution is not viable and, for regulated solutions, the Developer does not address any identified deficiency pursuant to Section

31.2.5.6, the ISO shall reject the proposed solution from further consideration during that planning cycle.

31.2.5.4 Evaluation of Sufficiency of Proposed Solution

The ISO will perform a comparable analysis of each proposed solution – transmission, generation, demand response, or a combination of these resource types – through the Study Period to identify whether it satisfies the Reliability Need(s). The ISO will evaluate each solution to determine whether the solution proposed by the Developer fully eliminates the Reliability Need(s). If the ISO determines that a proposed regulated solution is not sufficient and the Developer does not address any identified deficiency pursuant to Section 31.2.5.6, the ISO shall reject the proposed regulated solution from further consideration during that planning cycle.

31.2.5.5 Establishment of Trigger Date of Proposed Regulated Solutions

Upon receipt of all Developers' proposed regulated solutions pursuant to Section 31.2.5.1, the ISO will notify all Developers if any Developer has proposed a lead time for the implementation of its regulated solution that could result in a Trigger Date for the regulated solution within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG, provided that the ISO will not disclose the identity of such Developer or the details of its project at that time. The ISO will independently analyze the lead time proposed by each Developer for the implementation of its regulated solution. The ISO will use the Developer's estimate and the ISO's analysis to establish the ISO's Trigger Date for each regulated solution. The ISO will also establish benchmark lead times for proposed market-based solutions.

31.2.5.6 Resolution of Deficiencies

Following initial review of the proposals, as described above, ISO staff will identify any reliability deficiencies in each of the proposed solutions. The Responsible Transmission Owner, Transmission Owner or Other Developer will discuss any identified deficiencies with the ISO staff. Other Developers and Transmission Owners that propose alternative regulated solutions shall have the option to remedy their proposals to address any deficiency within 30 days of notification by the ISO. With respect to regulated backstop solutions proposed by a Responsible Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 31.2.4.3, the Responsible Transmission Owner shall make necessary changes to its proposed backstop solution to address any reliability deficiencies identified by the ISO, and submit a revised proposal to the ISO for review within 30 days. The ISO shall review all such revised proposals to determine whether the identified deficiencies have been resolved.

31.2.5.7 ISO Report of Evaluation Results

The ISO shall present its Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to stakeholders, interested parties, and the NYDPS for comment and will indicate at that time whether any of the proposed regulated solutions found to be viable and sufficient under this Section 31.2.5 will have a Trigger Date within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG.

The ISO shall report in the CRP the results of its evaluation under this Section 31.2.5: (i) whether each proposed regulated backstop solution, alternative regulated solution, and market-based solution is viable and is sufficient to satisfy the identified Reliability Need by the need date, and (ii) the Trigger Dates for the proposed regulated solutions.

31.2.6 ISO Evaluation and Selection of Proposed Regulated Transmission Solutions

31.2.6.1 Submission of Project Information for Selection of Proposed Regulated Transmission Solution

If the ISO determines that the Trigger Date of any Developer's proposed regulated solution that was found to be viable and sufficient under Section 31.2.5 will occur within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG, the ISO will request that all Developers of regulated transmission solutions that the ISO determined were viable and sufficient submit to the ISO their project information, as applicable, for: (i) a proposed regulated backstop transmission solution under Section 31.2.4.4.2, or (ii) a proposed alternative regulated transmission solution under Section 31.2.4.8.2. If the ISO determines that none of the Developers' proposed regulated solutions that were found to be viable and sufficient under Section 31.2.5 have a Trigger Date that will occur within the thirty-six month period, the ISO will not request further project information, perform the evaluation, or make a selection of a more efficient or cost effective regulated solution under this Section 31.2.6 for that planning cycle.

The ISO will make its request, if necessary, for project information under this Section 31.2.6.1 sufficiently in advance of the earliest Trigger Date of the viable and sufficient regulated solutions to enable the ISO to evaluate and select the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution. Upon the ISO's request for project information, the Developer shall submit such information for its regulated transmission solution within thirty (30) days or such other additional period as the ISO determines is reasonable. The Developer shall submit additional project information required by the ISO within 15 days of the ISO's request. A Developer that fails to submit the required project information will not be eligible for its project to be considered in that planning cycle.

31.2.6.2 Study Deposit for Proposed Regulated Transmission Solutions

A Developer that proposes a regulated backstop transmission solution or an alternative regulated transmission solution to satisfy the identified Reliability Need shall submit to the ISO, at the same time that it provides the project information required pursuant to Section 31.2.6.1, a study deposit of \$100,000, which shall be applied to study costs and subject to refund as described in this Section 31.2.6.2.

The ISO shall charge, and a Developer proposing a regulated backstop transmission solution or an alternative regulated transmission solution shall pay, the actual costs of the ISO's evaluation of the Developer's proposed transmission solution for purposes of the ISO's selection of the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to satisfy a Reliability Need for cost allocation purposes, including costs associated with the ISO's use of subcontractors. The ISO will track its staff and administrative costs, including any costs associated with using subcontractors, that it incurs in performing the evaluation of a Developer's proposed transmission solution under this Section 31.2.6 and any supplemental evaluation or re-evaluation of the proposed transmission solution. If the ISO or its subcontractors perform study work for multiple proposed transmission solutions on a combined basis, the ISO will allocate the costs of the combined study work equally among the applicable Developers. The ISO shall invoice the Developer monthly for study costs incurred by the ISO in evaluating the Developer's proposed transmission solution as described above. Such invoice shall include a description and an accounting of the study costs incurred by the ISO and estimated subcontractor costs. The Developer shall pay the invoiced amount within thirty (30) calendar days of the ISO's issuance of the monthly invoice. The ISO shall continue to hold the full amount of the study deposit until settlement of the final monthly invoice; *provided, however*, if a Developer: (i) does not pay its monthly invoice within the timeframe described above, or (ii) does not pay a disputed amount

into an independent escrow account as described below, the ISO may draw upon the study deposit to recover the owed amount. If the ISO must draw on the study deposit, the ISO shall provide notice to the Developer, and the Developer shall within thirty (30) calendar days of such notice make payments to the ISO to restore the full study deposit amount. If the Developer fails to make such payments, the ISO may halt its evaluation of the Developer's proposed transmission solution and may disqualify the Developer's proposed transmission solution from further consideration. After the conclusion of the ISO's evaluation of the Developer's proposed transmission solution or if the Developer: (i) withdraws its proposed transmission solution or (ii) fails to pay an invoiced amount and the ISO halts its evaluation of the proposed transmission solution, the ISO shall issue a final invoice and refund to the Developer any portion of the Developer's study deposit submitted to the ISO under this Section 31.2.6.2 that exceeds outstanding amounts that the ISO has incurred in evaluating that Developer's proposed transmission solution, including interest on the refunded amount calculated in accordance with Section 35.19a(a)(2) of FERC's regulations. The ISO shall refund the remaining portion within sixty (60) days of the ISO's receipt of all final invoices from its subcontractors and involved Transmission Owners.

In the event of a Developer's dispute over invoiced amounts, the Developer shall: (i) timely pay any undisputed amounts to the ISO, and (ii) pay into an independent escrow account the portion of the invoice in dispute, pending resolution of such dispute. If the Developer fails to meet these two requirements, then the ISO shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform its evaluation of the Developer's proposed transmission solution. Disputes arising under this section shall be addressed through the Dispute Resolution Procedures set forth in Section 2.16 of the ISO OATT and Section 11 of the ISO Services Tariff. Within thirty (30) Calendar

Days after resolution of the dispute, the Developer will pay the ISO any amounts due with interest calculated in accordance with Section 35.19a(a)(2) of FERC's regulations.

31.2.6.3 Evaluation of System Impact of Proposed Regulated Transmission Solution

A proposed regulated transmission solution that will have a significant adverse impact on the reliability of the New York State Transmission System shall not be eligible for selection by the ISO under Section 31.2.6.5. The ISO shall evaluate the system impacts for the entire Study Period of a proposed regulated transmission solution that the ISO has determined under Section 31.2.5 is viable and sufficient. The ISO shall perform power flow and short circuit studies for the proposed regulated transmission solutions and additional studies, as appropriate. If the ISO identifies a significant adverse impact based on these studies, the ISO shall request that the Developer make an adjustment to its proposed regulated transmission solution to address this impact and remain eligible for selection. The Developer shall submit the adjustment within 30 days of the ISO's notification.

If the Developer modifies its proposed regulated transmission solution, the ISO shall confirm that the adjusted solution still satisfies the viability and sufficiency requirements set forth in Section 31.2.5. If the ISO determines that the proposed regulated transmission solution does not satisfy the viability and sufficiency requirements or continues to have a significantly adverse impact on the reliability of the New York State Transmission System, the ISO shall remove the proposed solution from further consideration during that planning cycle.

31.2.6.4 Evaluation of Regional Transmission Solutions to Address Local and Regional Reliability Needs More Efficiently or More Cost Effectively Than Local Transmission Solutions

The ISO will review the LTPs as they relate to BPTFs. The results of the ISO's analysis will be reported in the CRP.

31.2.6.4.1 Evaluation of Regional Transmission Solutions to Address Local Reliability Needs Identified in Local Transmission Plans More Efficiently or More Cost Effectively than Local Transmission Solutions

The ISO, using engineering judgment, will determine whether proposed regional transmission solutions on the BPTFs may more efficiently or cost effectively satisfy reliability needs identified in the LTPs. If the ISO identifies that a regional transmission solution on the BPTFs has the potential to more efficiently or cost effectively satisfy the reliability need identified in the LTPs, it will perform a sensitivity analysis to determine whether the proposed regional transmission solution on the BPTFs would satisfy the reliability needs identified in the LTPs. If the ISO determines that the proposed regional transmission solutions on the BPTFs would satisfy the reliability need, the ISO will evaluate the proposed regional transmission solution using the metrics set forth in Section 31.2.6.5.1 to determine whether it may be a more efficient or cost effective solution on the BPTFs to satisfy the reliability needs identified in the LTPs than the local solutions proposed in the LTPs.

31.2.6.4.2 Evaluation of Regional Transmission Solutions to Address Regional Reliability Needs More Efficiently or More Cost Effectively than Local Transmission Solutions

As referenced in Section 31.2.1.3, the ISO, using engineering judgment, will determine whether a regional transmission solution might more efficiently or more cost effectively satisfy an identified regional Reliability Need on the BPTFs that impacts more than one Transmission District than any local transmission solutions identified by the Transmission Owners in their

LTPs in the event the LTPs specify such transmission solutions are included to address local reliability needs.

31.2.6.5 ISO Selection of More Efficient or Cost Effective Transmission Solution for Cost Allocation Purposes

A proposed regulated transmission solution – including a regulated backstop transmission solution submitted by a Responsible Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 31.2.4.3 and an alternative regulated transmission solution submitted by a Transmission Owner or Other Developer pursuant to Section 31.2.4.7 – that the ISO has determined satisfies the viability and sufficiency requirements in Section 31.2.5 and the system impact requirements in Section 31.2.6.3 shall be eligible under this Section 31.2.6.5 for selection in the CRP for the purpose of cost allocation and recovery under the ISO Tariffs. The ISO shall evaluate any eligible proposed regulated transmission solutions for the planning cycle using the metrics set forth in Section 31.2.6.5.1 below. For purposes of this evaluation, the ISO will review the information submitted by the Developer and determine whether it is reasonable and how such information should be used for purposes of the ISO evaluating each metric. The ISO may engage an independent consultant to review the reasonableness and comprehensiveness of the information submitted by the Developer and may rely on the independent consultant's analysis in evaluating each metric. The ISO shall select in the CRP for cost allocation purposes the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to satisfy a Reliability Need in the manner set forth in Section 31.2.6.5.2 below.

31.2.6.5.1 Metrics for Evaluating More Efficient or Cost Effective Regulated Transmission Solution to Satisfy Reliability Need

In determining which of the eligible proposed regulated transmission solutions is the more efficient or cost effective solution to satisfy the Reliability Need, the ISO will consider, and

will consult with the NYDPS regarding, the following metrics set forth in this Section 31.2.6.5.1 and rank each proposed solution based on the quality of its satisfaction of these metrics:

31.2.6.5.1.1 The capital cost estimates for the proposed regulated transmission solutions, including the accuracy of the proposed estimates. For this evaluation, the Developer shall provide the ISO with credible capital cost estimates for its proposed solution, with itemized supporting work sheets that identify all material and labor cost assumptions, and related drawings to the extent applicable and available. The work sheets should include an estimated quantification of cost variance, providing an assumed plus/minus range around the capital cost estimate.

The estimate shall include all components that are needed to meet the Reliability Need throughout the Study Period. To the extent information is available, the Developer should itemize: material and labor cost by equipment, engineering and design work, permitting, site acquisition, procurement and construction work, and commissioning needed for the proposed solution, all in accordance with Good Utility Practice. For each of these cost categories, the Developer should specify the nature and estimated cost of all major project components and estimate the cost of the work to be done at each substation and/or on each feeder to physically and electrically connect each facility to the existing system. The work sheets should itemize to the extent applicable and available all equipment for: (i) the proposed project; (ii) interconnection facilities (including Attachment Facilities and Direct Assignment Facilities); and (iii) System Upgrade Facilities, System Deliverability Upgrades, Network Upgrades, and Distribution Upgrades.

31.2.6.5.1.2 The cost per MW ratio of the proposed regulated transmission solutions.

For this evaluation, the ISO will first determine the present worth, in dollars, of the total capital cost of the proposed solution in current year dollars. The ISO will then determine the MW value of the solution by summing the Reliability Need, in MW, with the additional improvement, in MW, that the proposed solution offers beyond serving the Reliability Need. The ISO will then determine the cost per MW ratio by dividing the present worth of the total capital cost by the MW value.

31.2.6.5.1.3 The expandability of the proposed regulated transmission solution. The

ISO will consider the impact of the proposed solution on future construction. The ISO will also consider the extent to which any subsequent expansion will continue to use this proposed solution within the context of system expansion.

31.2.6.5.1.4 The operability of the proposed regulated transmission solution. The ISO

will consider how the proposed solution may affect additional flexibility in operating the system, such as dispatch of generation, access to operating reserves, access to ancillary services, or ability to remove transmission for maintenance. The ISO will also consider how the proposed solution may affect the cost of operating the system, such as how it may affect the need for operating generation out of merit for reliability needs, reducing the need to cycle generation, or providing more balance in the system to respond to system conditions that are more severe than design conditions.

31.2.6.5.1.5 The performance of the proposed regulated transmission solution. The

ISO will consider how the proposed project may affect the utilization of the system (*e.g.* interface flows, percent loading of facilities).

31.2.6.5.1.6 The extent to which the Developer of a proposed regulated transmission solution has the property rights, or ability to obtain the property rights, required to implement the solution. The ISO will consider whether the Developer: (i) already possesses the rights of way necessary to implement the solution; (ii) has completed a transmission routing study, which (a) identifies a specific routing plan with alternatives, (b) includes a schedule indicating the timing for obtaining siting and permitting, and (c) provides specific attention to sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands, river crossings, protected areas, and schools); or (iii) has specified a plan or approach for determining routing and acquiring property rights.

31.2.6.5.1.7 The potential issues associated with delay in constructing the proposed regulated transmission solution consistent with the major milestone schedule and the schedule for obtaining any permits and other certifications as required to timely meet the need.

31.2.6.5.2 ISO Selection of More Efficient or Cost Effective Regulated Transmission Solution to Satisfy Reliability Need

The ISO shall select under this Section 31.2.6.5.2 the proposed regulated transmission solution, if any, that is the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution proposed in the planning cycle to satisfy the identified Reliability Need. The ISO shall report the selected regulated transmission solution in the CRP. The selected regulated transmission solution reported in the CRP shall be eligible to be triggered by the ISO to satisfy the identified Reliability Need pursuant to Section 31.2.8 at any point within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG. An Other Developer or Transmission Owner of an alternative regulated transmission project shall not be eligible for cost allocation and cost recovery under the ISO OATT for its project unless its

project is selected pursuant to this Section 31.2.6.5.2. Once such project is selected, the Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall be eligible for cost allocation and cost recovery under the ISO OATT for its project. Within thirty (30) days of the ISO's selection of an alternative regulated transmission solution, the Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall submit to the ISO for the ISO's approval a proposed schedule and scope of work that describe the preparation work, if any, that the Developer must perform prior to the Trigger Date of the project, including a good faith estimate of the costs of such work. Costs will be recovered when the project is completed or halted in accordance with the cost recovery requirements set forth in Rate Schedule 10 of the ISO OATT, or as otherwise determined by the Commission. Actual project cost recovery, including any issues related to cost recovery and project cost overruns, will be submitted to and decided by the Commission.

31.2.7 Comprehensive Reliability Plan

Following the ISO's evaluation of the proposed market-based and regulated solutions to Reliability Need(s), the ISO will prepare a draft CRP that sets forth the ISO's findings regarding the viability and sufficiency of solutions, the trigger dates of regulated solutions, and any recommendations that implementation of regulated solutions (which may be a Gap Solution) is necessary to ensure system reliability. The draft CRP will reflect any input from the NYDPS. If the CRP cannot be completed in the two-year planning cycle, the ISO will notify stakeholders and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons the additional time is required.

The ISO will include in the draft CRP the list of Developers that qualify pursuant to Section 31.2.4.1 and will identify the proposed solutions that it has determined under Section 31.2.5 are viable and sufficient to satisfy the identified Reliability Need(s) by the need date. The

ISO will identify in the CRP the regulated backstop solution that the ISO has determined will meet the Reliability Need by the need date and the Responsible Transmission Owner. If the ISO determines at the time of the issuance of the CRP that sufficient market-based solutions will not be available in time to meet a Reliability Need, and finds that it is necessary to take action to ensure reliability, it will state in the CRP that the development of regulated solutions (regulated backstop or alternative regulated solution) is necessary. The draft CRP will also include the results of the ISO's analysis of the LTPs consistent with Section 31.2.6.4.

The draft CRP shall indicate whether the ISO has determined that the Trigger Date to any proposed regulated solution will occur within thirty-six months of the date of ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG. If the Trigger Date of any proposed regulated solution will occur within the thirty-six month period and the ISO makes a selection of the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution under Section 31.2.6.5.2, the draft CRP shall include the regulated transmission solution selected for cost allocation purposes pursuant to Section 31.2.6.5.2 as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to satisfy the Reliability Need(s) and shall indicate whether that transmission solution should be triggered. If: (i) none of the proposed regulated solutions has a Trigger Date within the thirty-six month period, or (ii) the Trigger Date of any proposed regulated solution will occur within the thirty-six month period but the ISO determines in its discretion that it is not necessary at that time to select a more efficient or cost effective transmission solution under Section 31.2.6.5.2 prior to the completion of the CRP, the draft CRP will not select a regulated transmission solution. If: (i) the Trigger Date of any proposed regulated solution will occur within the thirty-six month period, and (ii) the ISO selects a more efficient or cost effective solution subsequent to the completion of the CRP but prior to the completion of that thirty-six month period, the ISO shall issue an

updated CRP report pursuant to Section 31.2.7.3 that includes the regulated transmission solution selected for cost allocation purposes pursuant to Section 31.2.6.5.2 as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to satisfy the Reliability Need(s) and shall indicate whether that transmission solution should be triggered.

The draft CRP shall include a comparison of a proposed regional solution to an identified Reliability Need to an Interregional Transmission Project identified and evaluated under the “Analysis and Consideration of Interregional Transmission Projects” section of the Interregional Planning Protocol, if any. An Interregional Transmission Project proposed in the ISO’s reliability planning process may be selected as a market based response, regulated backstop solution, or an alternative regulated solution under the provisions of the ISO’s reliability planning process.

31.2.7.1 Collaborative Governance Process

The ISO staff shall submit the draft CRP to the TPAS and ESPWG for review and comment. The ISO shall make available to any interested party sufficient information to replicate the results of the draft CRP. The information made available will be electronically masked and made available pursuant to a process that the ISO reasonably determines is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any Confidential Information or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information contained in the information made available. Following completion of the TPAS and ESPWG review, the draft CRP reflecting the revisions resulting from the TPAS and ESPWG review shall be forwarded to the Operating Committee for a discussion and action. The ISO shall notify the Business Issues Committee of the date of the Operating Committee meeting at which the draft CRP is to be presented. Following the Operating Committee vote, the draft CRP will be transmitted to the Management Committee for a discussion and action.

31.2.7.2 Board Review, Consideration, and Approval of CRP

Following the Management Committee vote, the draft CRP, with working group, Operating Committee, and Management Committee input, will be forwarded to the ISO Board for review and action. Concurrently, the draft CRP will also be provided to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and consideration of whether market rule changes are necessary to address an identified failure, if any, in one of the ISO's competitive markets. The Board may approve the draft CRP as submitted or propose modifications on its own motion, including the recommendations regarding the selection of transmission projects for cost allocation and cost recovery under the ISO Tariffs if such selection will occur during that planning cycle. If any changes are proposed by the Board, the revised CRP shall be returned to the Management Committee for comment. The Board shall not make a final determination on the draft CRP until it has reviewed the Management Committee comments. Upon final approval by the Board, the ISO shall issue the CRP to the marketplace by posting the CRP on its website. The ISO will provide the CRP to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies) for consideration and appropriate action.

The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in the above section of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.8.3 of the Market Monitoring Plan, Attachment O to the ISO Services Tariff.

31.2.7.3 Updated CRP Report

If, pursuant to Section 31.2.7, the ISO identifies a proposed regulated transmission solution as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution following the completion of the CRP, the ISO will prepare a draft updated CRP report that indicates the regulated transmission solution recommended for selection for cost allocation purposes pursuant to Section

31.2.6.5.2 as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to satisfy the Reliability Need(s) and shall indicate whether that transmission solution should be triggered at that time. The draft updated CRP report shall be reviewed in accordance with the stakeholder process set forth in Section 31.2.7.1 and will be then forwarded to the ISO Board for its review and action pursuant to Section 31.2.7.2.

31.2.7.4 Reliability Disputes

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Attachment, the ISO OATT, or the ISO Services Tariff, in the event that a Market Participant or other interested party raises a dispute solely within the NYPSC's jurisdiction concerning ISO's final determination in the CRP that a proposed solution will or will not meet a Reliability Need, a Market Participant or other interested party seeking further review shall refer such dispute to the NYPSC for resolution, as provided for in the ISO Procedures. The NYPSC's final determination of such disputes shall be binding, subject only to judicial review in the courts of the State of New York pursuant to Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules.

31.2.7.5 Posting of Approved Solutions

The ISO shall post on its website a list of all Developers that have undertaken a commitment to the ISO to build a project (which may be a regulated backstop solution, market-based response, alternative regulated response or gap solution) that is necessary to ensure system reliability, as identified in the CRP and approved by the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies).

31.2.8 Determination of Necessity

31.2.8.1 Determination of Necessity of a Regulated Solution

31.2.8.1.1 The ISO shall review proposals for market-based solutions pursuant to Sections 31.2.5, 31.2.8.3, and 31.2.12.1 of this Attachment Y. The ISO will not trigger a regulated solution if, based on this review, it determines prior to or at the Trigger Date for a regulated solution that sufficient market-based solutions are timely progressing to meet the Reliability Need by the need date. If the ISO decides not to trigger a regulated backstop solution or selected alternative regulated transmission solution, the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner will be eligible to recover its costs incurred up to that point in the same manner it may recover the costs of a halted project in accordance with Section 31.2.8.2.2 for the Responsible Transmission Owner and Section 31.2.8.2.3 for the Other Developer or Transmission Owner.

31.2.8.1.2 If: (i) the ISO determines that there are not sufficient market-based solutions to meet the identified Reliability Need by the need date, (ii) the regulated backstop solution proposed by the Responsible Transmission Owner is the only proposed viable and sufficient regulated solution or is selected by the ISO as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution to meet the identified Reliability Need, and (iii) the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution has or will occur within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG, the ISO will trigger the regulated backstop solution at its Trigger Date. The ISO will inform the Responsible Transmission Owner that it should submit the regulated backstop solution to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or

authority(ies) to begin the necessary approval process to site, construct, and operate the solution. In response to the ISO's request, the Responsible Transmission Owner shall make such a submission to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies).

31.2.8.1.3 If: (i) the ISO determines that there are not sufficient market-based solutions to meet the identified Reliability Need by the need date; (ii) the ISO selects an alternative regulated transmission solution as the more efficient or cost-effective transmission solution to meet the identified Reliability Need; (iii) the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution is later than the Trigger Date for the selected alternative regulated transmission solution; and (iv) the Trigger Date for the selected alternative regulated transmission solution has or will occur within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG, the ISO shall trigger the selected alternative regulated transmission solution at its Trigger Date. The ISO will inform the Other Developer or Transmission Owner that it should submit the selected alternative regulated transmission solution to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) to begin the necessary approval process to site, construct, and operate the solution. In response to the ISO's request, the Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall make such a submission to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies). Prior to the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution, the ISO will review the status of the development of the selected alternative regulated transmission solution, including whether the Other Developer or Transmission Owner of the

alternative regulated transmission solution has satisfied the requirements of Section 31.2.8.1.6 and received its Article VII certification or other applicable siting permits or authorizations under New York State law. If, based on its review, the ISO determines prior to or at the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution that it is necessary for the Responsible Transmission Owner to proceed with a regulated backstop solution in parallel with the selected alternative regulated transmission solution to ensure the identified Reliability Need is satisfied by the need date, the ISO will trigger the regulated backstop solution and report to stakeholders the reasons for its determination. The Responsible Transmission Owner shall proceed with due diligence to develop its regulated backstop solution in accordance with Good Utility Practice and to submit its proposed solution to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies), unless or until notified by the ISO that it has determined that the regulated backstop solution is no longer needed as described in Section 31.2.8.2.2 below. If, based on its review, the ISO decides not to trigger the regulated backstop solution, the ISO will notify the Responsible Transmission Owner that its regulated backstop solution is no longer needed and will not be triggered. In such case, the Responsible Transmission Owner shall be eligible to recover its costs incurred up to that point in the same manner as it may recover the costs of a halted project in accordance with Section 31.2.8.2.2.

31.2.8.1.4 If: (i) the ISO determines that there are not sufficient market-based solutions to meet the identified Reliability Need by the need date; (ii) the ISO selects an alternative regulated transmission solution as the more efficient or cost-

effective transmission solution to meet the identified Reliability Need; (iii) the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution is earlier than the Trigger Date for the selected alternative regulated transmission solution; and (iv) the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution has or will occur within thirty-six months of the date of the ISO's presentation of the Viability and Sufficiency Assessment to the ESPWG, the ISO shall trigger both the selected alternative regulated transmission solution and the regulated backstop solution at the Trigger Date for the regulated backstop solution. The ISO will inform the Responsible Transmission Owner that proposed the regulated backstop solution and the Other Developer or Transmission Owner that proposed the selected alternative regulated transmission solution that they should submit the proposed solutions to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) to begin the necessary approval process to site, construct, and operate the solution. In response to the ISO's request, the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall make such a submission to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies).

31.2.8.1.5 The ISO may make its determination regarding the triggering of a regulated solution pursuant to Sections 31.2.8.1.1 through 31.2.8.1.4 in the CRP or at any time before the approval of the next CRP. 31.2.8.1.6 If the selected regulated solution is an alternative regulated transmission solution, the Other Developer or Transmission Owner that proposed the selected alternative regulated solution shall within 60 days of the ISO's triggering the proposed solution, or such other reasonable time period as determined by the ISO: (i) execute an

agreement with the ISO committing the Other Developer or Transmission Owner to seek all necessary approvals required for its proposed project, to develop and construct its proposed project if approvals are received, and to abide by the related requirements set forth in Attachment Y of the ISO OATT, the ISO Tariffs, and ISO Procedures, and (ii) provide construction milestones necessary to develop and construct its proposed project to achieve the required in-service date, including milestone dates for obtaining all necessary approvals. The Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall inform the ISO of any material changes to its construction milestones within thirty days of the change. If the Other Developer or Transmission Owner does not perform the actions set forth in this Section 31.2.8.1.6, it shall not be eligible for cost allocation under the ISO Tariffs.

31.2.8.1.7 Other Developers and Transmission Owners proposing alternative regulated solutions that the ISO has determined will resolve the identified Reliability Need may submit these proposals to the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) for review. The ISO does not determine the solution that will be permitted by the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) with jurisdiction over siting or whether the regulated backstop solution or an alternative regulated solution will be constructed to address the identified Reliability Need. If the appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) makes a final determination that an alternative regulated solution should be permitted and constructed to satisfy a Reliability Need and that the regulated backstop solution should not proceed, implementation of the alternative regulated solution will be the responsibility of the Transmission Owner or Other

Developer that proposed the alternative regulated solution, and the Responsible Transmission Owner will not be responsible for addressing the Reliability Need through the implementation of its regulated backstop solution. Should a regulated solution not be implemented, the ISO may request a Gap Solution pursuant to Section 31.2.10 of this Attachment Y.

31.2.8.2 Halting and Related Cost Recovery Requirements

31.2.8.2.1 If, after consultation with: (i) the Responsible Transmission Owner or (ii) the Other Developer or Transmission Owner of an alternative regulated transmission solution selected by the ISO as the more efficient or cost efficient solution, the ISO determines that the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner has not submitted its proposed regulated backstop solution for necessary regulatory action within a reasonable period of time, or that the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner has been unable to obtain the approvals or property rights necessary under applicable law to construct the project, the ISO shall submit a report to the Commission for its consideration and determination of whether any action is appropriate under federal law.

31.2.8.2.2 If the ISO has triggered a regulated backstop solution under Sections 31.2.8.1.2, 31.2.8.1.3, 31.2.8.1.4, or 31.2.8.1.5, the ISO will immediately notify the Responsible Transmission Owner, post such notice on its website, and will state in the next CRP if it determines that the regulated backstop solution is no longer needed and should be halted because either: (i) the ISO has determined that there are sufficient market-based solutions to ensure that the identified Reliability

Need is met by the need date, or (ii) the ISO has triggered an alternative regulated transmission solution that the ISO selected in the CRP as the more efficient or cost effective transmission solution and the Other Developer or Transmission Owner proposing this selected alternative regulated transmission solution has both satisfied the requirements of Section 31.2.8.1.6 and received its Article VII certification or other applicable siting permits or authorizations under New York State law.

If a regulated backstop solution is halted by the ISO, all of the costs incurred and commitments made by the Responsible Transmission Owner up to that point, including reasonable and necessary expenses incurred to implement an orderly termination of the project, will be recoverable by the Responsible Transmission Owner under the cost recovery mechanism in Rate Schedule 10 of this tariff regardless of the nature of the solution. 31.2.8.2.3 If the ISO has triggered an alternative regulated transmission project under Sections 31.2.8.1.3 or 31.2.8.1.4 that the ISO has selected as the more efficient or cost effective solution, the ISO will immediately notify the Other Developer or Transmission Owner, post such notice on its website, and will state in the next CRP if it determines that the regulated transmission solution is no longer needed and should be halted because the ISO has determined that there are sufficient market-based solutions to ensure that the identified Reliability Need is met by the need date.

If a selected alternative regulated transmission solution is halted by the ISO, all of the costs incurred and commitments made by the Other Developer or

Transmission Owner up to that point, including reasonable and necessary expenses incurred to implement an orderly termination of the project, will be recoverable by the Other Developer or Transmission Owner under the cost recovery mechanism in Rate Schedule 10 of this tariff.

31.2.8.2.4 Once the Responsible Transmission Owner receives state regulatory approval of the regulated backstop solution, or, if state regulatory approval is not required, once the Responsible Transmission Owner receives necessary regulatory approval, the entry of a market-based solution or an alternative regulated transmission solution will not result in the halting by the ISO of the regulated backstop solution pursuant to Section 31.2.8.2.2. Similarly, once the Other Developer or Transmission Owner receives its state regulatory approval or any other necessary regulatory approval of its triggered alternative regulated transmission solution, the entry of a market-based solution will not result in the halting by the ISO of the regulated transmission solution pursuant to Section 31.2.8.2.3.

31.2.8.2.5 The ISO is not required to review market-based solutions to determine whether they will meet the identified Reliability Need by the need date after the triggered alternative regulated transmission solution or regulated backstop solution has received federal and state regulatory approval, unless a federal or state regulatory agency requests the ISO to conduct such a review. The ISO will report the results of its review to the federal or state regulatory agency, with copies to the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner.

31.2.8.2.6 If the appropriate federal, state or local agency(ies) does not approve a necessary authorization for the triggered regulated backstop solution or alternative regulated transmission solution, all of the necessary and reasonable costs incurred and commitments made up to the final federal, state or local regulatory decision, including reasonable and necessary expenses incurred to implement an orderly termination of the project, will be recoverable by the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner under the ISO cost recovery mechanism in Rate Schedule 10 of the ISO OATT regardless of the nature of the solution.

31.2.8.2.7 If a necessary federal, state or local authorization for a triggered alternative regulated transmission solution or regulated backstop solution is withdrawn, all expenditures and commitments made up to that point including reasonable and necessary expenses incurred to implement an orderly termination of the project, will be recoverable under the ISO cost recovery mechanism in Rate Schedule 10 of the ISO OATT by the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner regardless of the nature of the solution.

31.2.8.2.8 If a material modification to the regulated backstop solution or the alternative regulated transmission solution is proposed by any federal, state or local agency, the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner will request the ISO to conduct a supplemental reliability review. If the ISO identifies any reliability deficiency in the modified solution, the ISO will so advise the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or

Transmission Owner and the appropriate federal, state or local regulatory agency(ies).

31.2.8.3 Criteria for Cutoff Date of Market-Based Solution

31.2.8.3.1 The ISO will apply the criteria in this Section 31.2.8.3 for determining the cutoff date for a determination that a market-based solution will not be available to meet a Reliability Need by the need date.

31.2.8.3.2 In the first instance, the ISO shall employ its procedures for monitoring the viability of a market-based solution to determine when it may no longer be viable. Under the conditions where a market-based solution is proceeding after the Trigger Date for the relevant regulated solution, it becomes even more critical for the ISO to conduct a continued analysis of the viability of such market-based solutions.

31.2.8.3.3 The Developer of such a market-based solution shall submit updated information to the ISO twice during each reliability planning process cycle, first during the input phase of the RNA, and again during the solutions phase during the period allowed for the solicitation for market-based and regulated solutions. If no solutions are requested in a particular year, then the second update will be provided during the ISO's analysis of whether existing solutions continue to meet identified Reliability Needs. The updated information of the project status shall include: status of final permits, status of major equipment, current status of construction schedule, estimated in-service date, any potential impediments to completion by the Target Year, and any other information requested by the ISO.

- 31.2.8.3.4 The Developer shall immediately report to the ISO when it has any indication of a material change in the project status or that the project in-service date may slip beyond the Target Year. A material change shall include, but not be limited to, a change in the financial viability of the Developer, a change in siting status, or a change in a major element of the project development.
- 31.2.8.3.5 Based upon the above information, the ISO will perform an independent review of the development status of the market-based solution to determine whether it remains viable to meet the identified Reliability Need by the need date. If the ISO, at any time, learns of a material change in the project status of a market-based solution, it may, at that time, make a determination as to the continued viability of such project.
- 31.2.8.3.6 The ISO, prior to making a determination about the viability of a specific proposed solution, will communicate its intended determination to the project Developer along with the basis for its intended determination. The ISO shall provide the Developer a reasonable period (not more than 2 weeks) to respond to the ISO's intended determination, including an opportunity to provide additional information to the ISO to support the continued viability of the proposed solution.
- 31.2.8.3.7 If the ISO determines that a market-based solution that is needed to meet an identified Reliability Need is no longer viable, it will request that a regulated solution proceed or seek other measures including, but not limited to, a Gap Solution, to ensure the reliability of the system.
- 31.2.8.3.8 If the ISO determines that the market-based solution is still viable, but that its in-service date is likely to slip beyond the Target Year, the ISO may, if needed,

request the Responsible Transmission Owner to prepare a Gap Solution in accordance with the provisions of Section 31.2.10 of this Attachment Y.

31.2.9 Process for Consideration of Regulated Backstop Solution and Alternative Regulated Solutions

Upon a determination by the ISO under Section 31.2.8 that a regulated solution should proceed, the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer, or Transmission Owner will make a presentation to the ESPWG that will provide a description of the regulated solution. The presentation will include a non-binding preliminary cost estimate of that regulated solution; provided, however, that the Responsible Transmission Owner, Other Developer or Transmission Owner shall be entitled to full recovery of all reasonably incurred costs as described in Rate Schedule 10 of the ISO OATT. The ISO and stakeholders through this process will have the opportunity to review and discuss the scope of the projects and their associated non-binding preliminary cost estimates prior to implementation.

31.2.10 Gap Solutions

31.2.10.1 If the ISO determines that neither market-based proposals nor regulated proposals can satisfy the Reliability Needs by the need date, the ISO will set forth its determination that a Gap Solution is necessary in the CRP. The ISO will also request the Responsible Transmission Owner to seek a Gap Solution. Gap Solutions may include generation, transmission, or demand side resources.

31.2.10.2 If there is an imminent threat to the reliability of the New York State Power System, the ISO Board, after consultation with the NYDPS, may request the appropriate Transmission Owner or Transmission Owners to propose a Gap Solution outside of the normal planning cycle.

31.2.10.3 Upon the ISO's determination of the need for a Gap Solution, pursuant to Sections 31.2.10.1 or 31.2.10.2 above, the Responsible Transmission Owner will propose such a solution as soon as reasonably possible, for consideration by the ISO and NYDPS.

31.2.10.4 Any party may submit an alternative Gap Solution proposal to the ISO and the NYDPS for their consideration. The ISO shall evaluate all Gap Solution proposals to determine whether they will meet the Reliability Need or imminent threat. The ISO will also evaluate, as an alternative Gap Solution proposal, any Generator in a Mothball Outage or an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage to determine whether its return to service would meet the Reliability Need or imminent threat; provided, however, that the Mothball Outage began on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of the Services Tariff and the ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage followed a Forced Outage that began after the effective date of Section 5.18 of the Services Tariff. The ISO will report the results of its evaluation to the party making the proposal, or to the Generator when evaluating its return to service, as well as to the NYDPS and/or other appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) for consideration in their review of the proposals. The appropriate governmental agency(ies) and/or authority(ies) with jurisdiction over the implementation or siting of Gap Solutions will determine whether the Gap Solution or an alternative Gap Solution will be implemented to address the identified Reliability Need. When the return to service of a Generator in a Mothball Outage or an ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage has been selected as either the Gap Solution or to resolve a reliability issue arising on

a non-New York State Bulk Power Transmission Facility during its outage, the compensation and return to service procedures set forth in Section 5.18.4 of the Services Tariff shall apply.

31.2.10.5 Gap Solution proposals submitted under Sections 31.2.10.3 and 31.2.10.4 shall be designed to be temporary solutions and to strive to be compatible with permanent market-based proposals.

31.2.10.6 A permanent regulated solution, if appropriate, may proceed in parallel with a Gap Solution.

31.2.11 Confidentiality of Solutions

31.2.11.1 The term “Confidential Information” shall include all types of solutions to Reliability Needs that are submitted to the ISO as a response to Reliability Needs identified in any RNA issued by the ISO as part of the reliability planning process if the Developer of that solution designates such reliability solutions as “Confidential Information.”

31.2.11.2 For regulated backstop solutions and plans submitted by the Responsible Transmission Owner in response to the findings of the RNA, the ISO shall maintain the confidentiality of same until the ISO and the Responsible Transmission Owner have agreed that the Responsible Transmission Owner has submitted viable and sufficient regulated backstop solutions and plans to meet the Reliability Needs identified in an RNA and the Responsible Transmission Owner consents to the ISO’s inclusion of the proposed solution in the CRP. Thereafter, the ISO shall disclose the regulated backstop solutions and plans to the Market

Participants; however, any preliminary cost estimates that may have been provided to the ISO shall not be disclosed.

31.2.11.3 For an alternative regulated response, the ISO shall determine, after consulting with the Developer thereof, whether the response would meet a Reliability Need identified in an RNA, whether the response is viable and sufficient to meet all or part of the Reliability Need, and the Developer consents to the ISO's inclusion of the proposed solution in the CRP. Thereafter, the ISO shall disclose the alternative regulated response to the Market Participants and other interested parties; however, any preliminary cost estimates that may have been provided to the ISO shall not be disclosed.

31.2.11.4 For a market-based response, the ISO shall maintain the confidentiality of same during the reliability planning process and in the CRP, except for the following information which may be disclosed by the ISO: (i) the type of resource proposed (e.g., generation, transmission, demand side); (ii) the size of the resource expressed in megawatts of equivalent load that would be served by that resource; (iii) the subzone in which the resource would interconnect or otherwise be located; and (iv) the proposed in-service date of the resource.

31.2.11.5 In the event that the Developer of a market-based response has made a public announcement of its project or has submitted a proposal for interconnection with the ISO, the ISO shall disclose the identity of the market-based Developer and the specific project during the reliability planning process and in the CRP.

31.2.12 Monitoring of Reliability Project Status

31.2.12.1 The ISO will monitor and report on the status of market-based solutions to ensure their continued viability to meet Reliability Needs by the need date in the CRP. The ISO shall assess the continued viability of such projects using the following criteria:

31.2.12.1.1 Between three and five years before the Trigger Date for a regulated solution, the ISO will use a screening analysis to verify the feasibility of the proposed market-based solution (this analysis will not require final permit approvals or final contract documents).

31.2.12.1.2 Between one and two years before the Trigger Date for a regulated solution, the ISO will perform a more extensive review of the proposed market-based solution, including such elements as: status of the required interconnection studies, contract negotiations, permit applications, financing, and Site Control.

31.2.12.1.3 Less than one year before the Trigger Date of a regulated solution, the ISO will perform a detailed review of the market-based solution's status and schedule, including the status of: (1) final permits; (2) required interconnection studies; (3) the status of an interconnection agreement; (4) financing; (5) equipment; and (6) the implementation of construction schedules.

31.2.12.1.4 If the ISO, following its analysis, determines that a proposed market-based solution is no longer viable to meet the Reliability Need, the proposed market-based solution will be removed from the list of potential market-based solutions.

31.2.12.2 The ISO will monitor and report on the status of regulated solutions to ensure their continued viability to meet Reliability Needs by the need date in the

CRP. The ISO shall assess the continued viability of such projects using the following criteria:

- 31.2.12.2.1 Between three and five years before the Trigger Date for the regulated solution, the ISO will use a screening analysis to verify the feasibility of the regulated solution.
- 31.2.12.2.2 Between one and two years before the Trigger Date for the regulated solution, the ISO will perform a more extensive review of the proposed regulated solution, including such elements as: the status of the required interconnection studies, contract negotiations, permit applications, financing, and Site Control.
- 31.2.12.2.3 Less than one year before the Trigger Date for the regulated solution, the ISO will perform a detailed review of the regulated solution's status, including the status of: (1) final permits; (2) required interconnection studies; (3) the status of an interconnection agreement; (4) financing; (5) equipment; and (6) the implementation of construction schedules.
- 31.2.12.2.4 Prior to making a determination about the viability of a regulated solution, the ISO will communicate its intended determination to the project sponsor along with the basis for its intended determination, and will provide the sponsor a reasonable period (not more than two weeks) to respond to the ISO's intended determination, including an opportunity to provide additional information to the ISO to support the continued viability of the proposed regulated solution. If the ISO, following its analysis, determines that a proposed regulated solution is no longer viable to meet the Reliability Need, the proposed regulated solution will be removed from the list of potential regulated solutions.

32.1 Application

32.1.1 Applicability

32.1.1.1 These Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (“SGIP”) apply to interconnections of Small Generating Facilities to the New York State Transmission System, and interconnections to the Distribution System subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission jurisdiction. These procedures do not apply to interconnections made simply to receive power from the New York State Transmission System and/or the Distribution System, nor to interconnections made solely for the purpose of generation with no wholesale sale for resale nor to net metering. These procedures do not apply to interconnections to LIPA’s distribution facilities. LIPA will continue to administer the interconnection process for generators connecting to its distribution facilities and perform all required studies on its distribution system under its own tariffs and procedures. Under these procedures, a request to interconnect a certified Small Generating Facility (See Appendices 3 and 4 for description of certification criteria) to the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Distribution System shall be evaluated under the Section 32.2 Fast Track Process if the eligibility requirements of Section 32.2.1 are met. A request to interconnect a certified inverter-based Small Generating Facility no larger than 10 kilowatts (kW) shall be evaluated under the Appendix 5 10 kW Inverter Process. A request to interconnect a Small Generating Facility no larger than 20 megawatts (MW) that does not meet the eligibility requirements of Section 32.2.1, or does not pass the Fast Track Process

or the 10 kW Inverter Process, shall be evaluated under the Section 32.3 Study Process.

32.1.1.2 Capitalized terms used herein shall have the meanings specified in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix I or the body of these procedures. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix I or in the body of these procedures shall have the meanings specified in Section 32.1 or Attachment S or Attachment X of the NYISO OATT.

32.1.1.3 Neither these procedures nor the requirements included hereunder apply to Small Generating Facilities interconnected or approved for interconnection prior to 60 Business Days after the effective date of these procedures, provided, however, that requests to interconnect Small Generating Facilities submitted after that effective date must be made pursuant to these procedures. These procedures shall apply to any existing interconnected Small Generating Facility to the extent that there is a material modification to the facility or the Interconnection Facility, if that facility as modified remains a Small Generating Facility.

32.1.1.4 Prior to submitting its Interconnection Request (Appendix 2), the Interconnection Customer may ask the NYISO's interconnection contact employee or office whether the proposed interconnection is subject to these procedures. The NYISO, after consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall respond within 15 Business Days.

32.1.1.5 Infrastructure security of electric system equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day reliability and operational security. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission expects all

ISOs and RTOs, Connecting Transmission Owners, Market Participants, and Interconnection Customers interconnected with electric systems to comply with the recommendations offered by the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board and best practice recommendations from the electric reliability authority. All public utilities are expected to meet basic standards for electric system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.

32.1.1.6 References in these procedures to an interconnection agreement are to the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (SGIA).

32.1.1.7 A new Small Generating Facility wishing to sell Energy and Ancillary Services must first elect Energy Resource Interconnection Service and satisfy the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard, which does not impose any deliverability requirement. All new Small Generating Facilities must satisfy the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

A new Small Generating Facility larger than 2 MW wishing to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier in accordance with the ISO Services Tariff and related ISO Procedures must first elect Capacity Resource Interconnection Service and satisfy the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard in addition to the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard. A Small Generating Facility larger than 2 MW electing Capacity Resource Interconnection Service must make its election known to the NYISO when the Interconnection Customer returns the executed study agreement for the Small Generator Interconnection Facilities Study pursuant to Section 32.3.5 of the SGIP. At that time, the Interconnection Customer must specify the MWs of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service that it is

requesting. The NYISO will then place the Small Generating Facility in the then Open Class Year and evaluate the Small Generating Facility for deliverability, as a Class Year Project, following the same rules and procedures in Attachment S to the NYISO OATT applicable to other Class Year Projects being evaluated for deliverability. Inclusion in the Class Year will only be for the determination of System Deliverability Upgrade costs and Deliverable MWs unless the Small Generating Facility is being included in the Class Year for the determination of System Upgrade Facility cost responsibility pursuant to Section 32.3.5.3.2 of the SGIP. For Small Generating Facilities interconnected or completely studied for interconnection before the projects in Class Year 2007, the Capacity Resource Interconnection Service capacity level for those Small Generating Facilities will be set at the highest DMNC recorded during five Summer Capability periods measured in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. Prior to the establishment of a Small Generating Facility's first DMNC value for a Summer Capability Period, the Capacity Resource Interconnection Service capacity level will be set at the Small Generating Facility's nameplate MWs. A Small Generating Facility 2 MWs or smaller may elect Capacity Resource Interconnection Service without being evaluated for deliverability under Attachment S to the NYISO OATT. In all cases, the new Small Generating Facility will interconnect using the SGIA contained in this Attachment Z. Once it is established for them, Small Generating Facilities may retain their Capacity Resource Interconnection Service in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 25.9.3 of Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

32.1.2 Pre-Application

32.1.2.1 The NYISO shall designate an employee or office from which information on the application process and on an Affected System can be obtained through

informal requests from the Interconnection Customer presenting a proposed project for a specific site. The name, telephone number, and e-mail address of such contact employee or office shall be made available on the NYISO's Internet web site. Electric system information provided to the Interconnection Customer should include relevant system studies, Interconnection Studies, Base Case Data and other materials useful to an understanding of an interconnection at a particular point on the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System, to the extent such provision does not violate confidentiality provisions of prior agreements or critical infrastructure requirements. The NYISO, with the required information about distribution facilities from the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner, shall comply with reasonable requests for such information pursuant to this Section 32.1.2.

32.1.2.2 In addition to the information described in Section 32.1.2.1, which may be provided in response to an informal request, an Interconnection Customer may submit a formal written request form along with a non-refundable fee of \$1000 for a pre-application report on a proposed project at a specific site. The pre-application fee shall be divided between the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner as follows: one-third to the NYISO and two-thirds to the Connecting Transmission Owner. Within two (2) Business Days of receiving the pre-application report request form, the NYISO shall provide a copy of the pre-application request form to the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall return the pre-application report, completed to the extent required under this section 32.1.2.2 within fifteen (15)

Business Days of receipt of the pre-application request form from the NYISO.

The NYISO, with the required information about distribution facilities from the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner, shall provide the pre-application data described in Section 32.1.2.3 to the Interconnection Customer within 20 Business Days of receipt of the completed request form and payment of the \$1000 fee. The pre-application report produced by the NYISO, in consultation with the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner, is non-binding, does not confer any rights, and the Interconnection Customer must still successfully apply to interconnect to the Connecting Transmission Owner's system. The written pre-application report request form shall include the information in Sections 32.1.2.2.1 through 32.1.2.2.9 below to clearly and sufficiently identify the location of the proposed Point of Interconnection.

32.1.2.2.1 Project contact information, including name, address, phone number, and email address.

32.1.2.2.2 Project location (street address with nearby cross streets, town, and county).

32.1.2.2.3 Meter number, pole number, or other equivalent information identifying proposed Point of Interconnection, if available (*e.g.*, .

32.1.2.2.4 Generator type (*e.g.*, solar, wind, combined heat and power, etc.).

32.1.2.2.5 Size (alternating current kW).

32.1.2.2.6 Single or three phase generator configuration.

32.1.2.2.7 Stand-alone generator (no outside load, not including station service – Yes or No?).

32.1.2.2.8 Is new service requested? Yes or No? If there is existing service, include the customer account number, site minimum and maximum current or proposed electric loads in kW (if available) and specify if the load is expected to change.

32.1.2.2.9 Indication as to whether the requestor intends to use the facility to engage in wholesale sales over the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System.

32.1.2.3 Using the information provided in the pre-application report request form in Section 32.1.2.2, the NYISO, in consultation with the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner, will identify the substation/area bus, bank or circuit likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection. This selection by the NYISO, in consultation with the appropriate Connecting Transmission Owner, does not necessarily indicate, after application of the screens and/or study, that this would be the circuit the project ultimately connects to. The Interconnection Customer must request additional pre-application reports if information about multiple Points of Interconnection is requested. The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall determine whether the proposed interconnection is subject to the interconnection procedures set forth in this Attachment Z of the NYISO OATT. If the pre-application report request form seeks information about a Point of Interconnection that is not subject to the interconnection procedures set forth in this Attachment Z of the NYISO OATT, the Connecting Transmission Owner Customer shall follow the applicable state tariff, rules or procedures regarding generator interconnections. Subject to

Section 32.1.2.4, the pre-application report will include the following information:

- 32.1.2.3.1 Total capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus, bank or circuit based on normal or operating ratings likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.
- 32.1.2.3.2 Existing aggregate generation capacity (in MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (*i.e.*, amount of generation online) likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.
- 32.1.2.3.3 Aggregate queued generation capacity (in MW) for a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (*i.e.*, amount of generation in the queue) likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.
- 32.1.2.3.4 Available capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus or bank and circuit likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection (*i.e.*, total capacity less the sum of existing aggregate generation capacity and aggregate queued generation capacity).
- 32.1.2.3.5 Substation nominal distribution voltage and/or transmission line nominal voltage if applicable.
- 32.1.2.3.6 Nominal distribution circuit voltage at the proposed Point of Interconnection.
- 32.1.2.3.7 Approximate circuit distance between the proposed Point of Interconnection and the substation.
- 32.1.2.3.8 Relevant line section(s)/station(s) actual or estimated peak load and minimum load data, including daytime minimum load as described in Section 32.2.4.4.1.1 below and absolute minimum load, when available.

- 32.1.2.3.9 Number and rating of protective devices and number and type (standard, bi-directional) of voltage regulating devices between the proposed Point of Interconnection and the substation/area. Identify whether the substation has a load tap changer.
- 32.1.2.3.10 Number of phases available at the proposed Point of Interconnection. If a single phase, distance from the three-phase circuit.
- 32.1.2.3.11 Limiting conductor ratings from the proposed Point of Interconnection to the distribution substation.
- 32.1.2.3.12 Whether the Point of Interconnection is located on a spot network, grid network, or radial supply.
- 32.1.2.3.13 Based on the proposed Point of Interconnection, existing or known constraints such as, but not limited to, electrical dependencies at that location, short circuit interrupting capacity issues, power quality or stability issues on the circuit, capacity constraints, or secondary networks.
- 32.1.2.4 The pre-application report need only include existing data. A pre-application report request does not obligate the NYISO or the Connecting Transmission Owner to conduct a study or other analysis of the proposed generator in the event the data is not readily available. If the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, cannot complete all or some of a pre-application report due to lack of available data, the NYISO shall provide the Interconnection Customer with a pre-application report that includes the data that is available. The provision of information on “available capacity” pursuant to Section 32.1.2.3.4 does not imply that an interconnection up to this

level may be completed without impacts since there are many variables studied as part of the interconnection review process, and data provided in the pre-application report may become outdated at the time of the submission of the complete Interconnection Request. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall, in good faith, include data in the pre-application report that represents the best available information at the time of reporting.

32.1.3 Interconnection Request

An Interconnection Customer proposing to interconnect a new Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System, or proposing to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Small Generating Facility that is interconnected to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System shall submit its Interconnection Request to the NYISO together with the processing fee or deposit specified in the Interconnection Request. An Interconnection Customer seeking to return a Small Generating Facility to service after it is Retired must submit a new Interconnection Request as a new facility. An Interconnection Customer returning a Small Generating Facility to service prior to the expiration or termination of its Mothball Outage or ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage need not submit a new Interconnection Request unless the Small Generating Facility is proposing to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Small Generating Facility such as would otherwise trigger a new Interconnection Request.

An increase in the capacity of an existing Small Generating Facility is a material increase for purposes of this Section 32.1.3 unless the increase (a) is not associated with any equipment

changes or is associated with equipment changes determined by the NYISO to be non-material; and (b) is an increase in the Small Generating Facility's existing ERIS level that is equal to or less than two (2) megawatts and which provides for a total output of the Small Generating Facility of no more than twenty (20) megawatts. For purposes of this Section 32.1.3, the existing ERIS level of an existing Small Generating Facility is (a) the greater of (i) the existing Small Generating Facility's CRIS level determined as a facility pre-dating Class Year 2007 pursuant to Section 25.9.3.1 of Attachment S of the OATT, if applicable; or (ii) the final maximum summer megawatt electrical output studied for ERIS in the NYISO's interconnection process for the existing Small Generating Facility; or (b) if neither (a)(i) nor (a)(ii) are applicable, the existing ERIS level is the value reflected in the Small Generating Facility's interconnection agreement or other applicable documentation governing the Small Generating Facility's interconnection. If the existing Small Generating Facility is a temperature sensitive unit, the maximum capacity of which varies based on ambient temperature, the increase in existing capacity will be measured based on the largest increase from the existing capacity to the proposed capacity at the same temperature, *i.e.*, at the same temperature along the maximum megawatt electrical output versus temperature curves.

The Interconnection Request shall be date- and time-stamped by the NYISO upon receipt and a copy shall be sent by the NYISO to the Connecting Transmission Owner. The NYISO's date- and time-stamp applied to the Interconnection Request at the time of its original submission shall be accepted as the qualifying date- and time-stamp for the purposes of any timetable in these procedures. The Interconnection Customer shall be notified of receipt by the NYISO within three Business Days of receiving the Interconnection Request. The NYISO, after consulting with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall notify the Interconnection Customer

within ten Business Days of the receipt of the Interconnection Request as to whether the Interconnection Request is complete or incomplete. If the Interconnection Request is incomplete, the NYISO shall provide along with the notice that the Interconnection Request is incomplete, a written list detailing all information that must be provided to complete the Interconnection Request. The Interconnection Customer will have ten Business Days after receipt of the notice to submit the listed information or to request an extension of time to provide such information. If the Interconnection Customer does not provide the listed information or a request for an extension of time within the deadline, the Interconnection Request will be deemed withdrawn. An Interconnection Request will be deemed complete upon submission of the listed information to the NYISO.

32.1.3.1 If the Interconnection Request is to interconnect to a distribution facility, the NYISO will consult with the Connecting Transmission Owner to determine whether the SGIPs apply.

32.1.3.2 The expected Commercial Operation Date of the new Small Generating Facility or proposed increase in capacity of the existing Small Generating Facility provided in the Interconnection Request shall be no more than ten (10) years from the date the Interconnection Request is received by the NYISO. Extensions of Commercial Operation Dates for Small Generating Facilities are subject to the provisions of Section 30.4.4.5 of Attachment X to the OATT.

32.1.4 Modification of the Interconnection Request

Any modification to machine data or equipment configuration or to the interconnection site of the Small Generating Facility not agreed to in writing by the NYISO, the Connecting Transmission Owner, and the Interconnection Customer shall be deemed a withdrawal of the

Interconnection Request and shall require submission of a new Interconnection Request, unless, following notification by the NYISO, the Interconnection Customer cures the problems created by the changes in a reasonable period of time.

32.1.5 Site Control

Documentation of site control must be submitted with the Interconnection Request. Site control may be demonstrated through:

- 32.1.5.1 Ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Small Generating Facility;
- 32.1.5.2 An option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or
- 32.1.5.3 An exclusivity or other business relationship between the Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

32.1.6 Queue Position

The NYISO shall assign a Queue Position based upon the date- and time-stamp of the Interconnection Request. The Queue Position of each Interconnection Request will be used to determine the order of initiating Interconnection Studies, and the study assumptions to be used in the analyses conducted under Section 32.2 and Section 32.3 of these procedures. Provided, however, Attachment S of the NYISO OATT will be used to determine the cost responsibility for any System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades necessary to accommodate the interconnection, as required by Section 32.3.5.3.2 of these procedures. The NYISO shall maintain a single interconnection queue that combines Interconnection Requests evaluated under these procedures and those evaluated under Attachment X to the OATT. Interconnection Requests may be studied serially or in clusters for the purpose of the system impact study.

32.1.7 Interconnection Requests Submitted Prior to the Effective Date of the SGIP

Nothing in this SGIP affects an Interconnection Customer's Queue Position assigned before the effective date of this SGIP. The Parties agree to complete work on any interconnection study agreement executed prior to the effective date of this SGIP in accordance with the terms and conditions of that interconnection study agreement. Any new studies or additional work will be completed pursuant to this SGIP.

32.5 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Glossary of Terms

Terms used in the SGIP or SGIA with initial capitalization that are not defined in this Glossary shall have the meanings specified in Attachment X or Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, or in Article 2 of the NYISO Services Tariff.

10 kW Inverter Process – The procedure for evaluating an Interconnection Request for a certified inverter-based Small Generating Facility no larger than 10 kW that uses the Section 32.2 screens. The application process uses an all-in-one document that includes a simplified Interconnection Request, simplified procedures, and a brief set of terms and conditions. See SGIP Appendix 5.

Affected System – An electric system other than the transmission system owned, controlled or operated by the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator – Affected System Operator shall mean the operator of any Affected System.

Affected Transmission Owner – The New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) other than the Connecting Transmission Owner that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, and (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in a portion of the New York State Transmission System where System Deliverability Upgrades or System Upgrade Facilities are installed pursuant to Attachment Z and Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

Applicable Reliability Standards – The criteria, requirements and guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Council, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, the New York State Reliability Council and related and successor organizations, and the Transmission District to which the Interconnection Customer's Small Generating Facility is directly interconnected, as those criteria, requirements and guidelines are amended and modified and in effect from time to time; provided that no Party shall waive its right to challenge the applicability of or validity of any criterion, requirement or guideline as applied to it in the context of Attachment Z to the NYISO OATT. For the purposes of the SGIP, this definition of Applicable Reliability Standards shall supersede the definition of Applicable Reliability Standards set out in Attachment X to the NYISO OATT.

Base Case – The base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer; described in Section 30.2.3 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Business Day – Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.

Capacity Resource Interconnection Service – The service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Interconnection Customer's Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission

System or Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to deliver electric capacity from the Small Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Class Year shall mean the group of generation and merchant transmission projects included in any particular Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study (Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment and/or Class Year Deliverability Study), in accordance with the criteria specified in Attachment S and in Attachment Z for including such projects.

Class Year Project shall mean an Eligible Class Year Project with an executed Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement that thereby becomes one of the group of generation and Merchant Transmission Facilities included in any particular Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study (Annual Transmission Reliability Assessment and/or Class Year Deliverability Study), in accordance with the criteria specified in this Attachment S and in Attachment Z for including such projects.

Class Year Start Date shall mean the deadline for Eligible Class Year Projects to enter a Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study, determined in accordance with Section 25.5.9 of Attachment S.

Connecting Transmission Owner – The New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System at the Point of Interconnection, and (iii) is a Party to the Standard Small Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Deliverability Interconnection Standard – The standard that must be met by any Small Generating Facility larger than 2MW proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System and to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier, and must be met by any merchant transmission project proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System and receive Unforced Capacity Delivery Rights. To meet the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, the Interconnection Customer must, in accordance with the rules in Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, fund or commit to fund the System Deliverability Upgrades identified for its project in the Class Year Deliverability Study.

Distribution System – The Transmission Owner's facilities and equipment used to distribute electricity that are subject to FERC jurisdiction, and are subject to the NYISO's LFIP or SGIP under FERC Order Nos. 2003 and/or 2006. For the purpose of the SGIP, the term Distribution System shall not include LIPA's distribution facilities.

Distribution Upgrades – The modifications or additions to the Transmission Owner's existing Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

Eligible Class Year Project: Any Developer or Interconnection Customer that (1) satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the next Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study, as those criteria are specified in Sections 25.5.9 and 25.6.2.3.1 of Attachment S to the OATT, Section 32.1.1.7 of this Attachment Z and/or Section 32.3.5.3.2 of this Attachment Z; or (2) that has completed a Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study for Energy Resource Interconnection Service, seeks evaluation for Capacity Resource Interconnection Service in accordance with Section 25.8.2.3 of this Attachment S and satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the next Class Year Interconnection Facilities Study specified in Section 25.5.9 of Attachment S to the OATT.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service – The service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Interconnection Customer's Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to receive Energy and Ancillary Services from the Small Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Fast Track Process – The procedure for evaluating an Interconnection Request for a certified Small Generating Facility that meets the eligibility requirements of Section 32.2.1 of the SGIP and includes the Section 32.2 screens, customer options meeting, and optional supplemental review.

Force Majeure – Any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, the absence of any necessary governmental approvals timely applied for, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include an act of negligence or intentional wrongdoing. For the purposes of this Attachment Z, this definition of Force Majeure shall supersede the definitions of Force Majeure set out in Section 32.2.11 of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Good Utility Practice – Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority – Any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, NYISO, Affected Transmission Owner, Connecting Transmission Owner or any Affiliate thereof.

Interconnection Customer – Any entity, including the Connecting Transmission Owner or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries, that proposes to interconnect its Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

Interconnection Facilities – The Connecting Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Small Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades or System Upgrade Facilities.

Interconnection Request – The Interconnection Customer’s request, in accordance with these procedures, (i) to interconnect a new Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System, or (ii) to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Small Generating Facility that is interconnected to the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. For the purposes of this Attachment Z, this definition of Interconnection Request shall supersede the definition of Interconnection Request set out in Attachment X to the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Interconnection Study – Any study required to be performed under Sections 32.2 or 32.3 of the SGIP.

Local System Upgrade Facilities shall mean the System Upgrade Facilities necessary to physically interconnect a proposed project to the Connecting Transmission Owner’s transmission system, consistent with applicable interconnection and system protection design standards. Local System Upgrade Facilities include any electrical facilities required to make the physical connection (*e.g.*, a new ring bus for a line connection or facilities required to create a new bay for a substation connection). Local System Upgrade Facilities also include any system protection or communication facilities that may be required for protection of the Connecting Transmission Owner’s transmission facility (line or substation) involved in the interconnection. Local System Upgrade Facilities do not include System Upgrade Facilities required to mitigate any adverse reliability impact(s) of the project(s) identified through analysis such as power flow, short circuit, or stability (*e.g.*, replacement of a circuit breaker at a nearby substation that becomes overdutied as a result of the project(s)).

Material Modification – A modification that has a material adverse impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Minimum Interconnection Standard – The reliability standard that must be met by any Small Generating Facility proposing to connect to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System. The Standard is designed to ensure reliable access by the proposed project to the New York State Transmission System or to the Distribution System. The Standard does not impose any deliverability test or deliverability requirement on the proposed interconnection.

Minor Modification – Modifications that will not have a material adverse impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request.

New York State Transmission System - New York State Transmission System shall mean the entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes (i) the Transmission Facilities under ISO Operational Control; (ii) the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification; and (iii) all remaining transmission facilities within the New York Control Area.

Open Class Year shall mean the Class Year open for new members pursuant to the Class Start Date deadline specified in Section 25.5.9 of Attachment S to the OATT.

Party or Parties – The NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer or any combination of the above.

Point of Interconnection – The point where the Interconnection Facilities connect with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

Queue Position – The order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the NYISO or by the Connecting Transmission Owner under Section 32.1.7.

Retired: A Generator that has permanently ceased operating on or after the effective date of Section 5.18 of the Services Tariff either: i) pursuant to applicable notice; or ii) as a result of the expiration of its Mothball Outage or the expiration of its ICAP Ineligible Forced Outage.

Small Generating Facility – The Interconnection Customer’s device no larger than 20 MW for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities.

Study Process – The procedure for evaluating an Interconnection Request that includes the Section 32.3 scoping meeting, feasibility study, system impact study, and facilities study.

System Deliverability Upgrades – The least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements, to make the modifications or additions to the existing New York State Transmission System that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard for Capacity Resource Interconnection Service.

System Upgrade Facilities – The least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with good utility practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements to make the modifications to the existing transmission system that are required to maintain system reliability due to: (i) changes in the system, including such changes as load growth and changes in load pattern, to be addressed in the form of generic generation or transmission projects; and (ii) proposed interconnections. In the additions to the existing New York State Transmission System that are required for the proposed

project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

Upgrades – The required additions and modifications to the Connecting Transmission Owner's portion of the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection. Upgrades may be System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades or Distribution Upgrades. Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Appendix 2 - SMALL GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION REQUEST (Application Form)

New York Independent System Operator:

Designated Contact Person: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

An Interconnection Request is considered complete when it provides all applicable and correct information required below. Per SGIP section 32.1.5, documentation of the site control must be submitted with the Interconnection Request.

Preamble and Instructions

An Interconnection Customer who requests an interconnection to the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System must submit this Interconnection Request by hand delivery, mail, e-mail, or fax to the NYISO. The NYISO will send a copy to the Connecting Transmission Owner.

Processing Fee or Deposit:

If the Interconnection Request is submitted under the Fast Track Process, the non-refundable processing fee is \$500.

If the Interconnection Request is submitted under the Study Process, whether a new submission or an Interconnection Request that did not pass the Fast Track Process, the Interconnection Customer shall submit to the NYISO a deposit not to exceed \$1,000 towards the cost of the feasibility study.

Interconnection Service Options

An Interconnection Customer may interconnect its new Small Generating Facility by electing to take either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Capacity Resource Interconnection Service. The rights and obligations associated with each alternative are different. The Interconnection Customer should consult Section 32.1.1.7 of the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures for additional information, and should direct any questions about the alternatives to the NYISO.

Interconnection Customer Information

Legal Name of the Interconnection Customer (or, if an individual, individual's name)

Name: _____

Contact Person: _____

Mailing Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Facility Location (if different from above):_____

Telephone (Day):_____ Telephone (Evening):_____

Fax:_____ E-Mail Address:_____

Additional Contact Information

Contact Name:_____

Title:_____

Address:_____

Telephone (Day):_____ Telephone (Evening):_____

Fax:_____ E-Mail Address:_____

Application is for: _____ New Small Generating Facility
_____ Capacity addition to Existing Small Generating Facility

If capacity addition to existing facility, please describe:_____

Will the Small Generating Facility be used for any of the following?

Net Metering? Yes ___ No ___

To Supply Power to the Interconnection Customer? Yes ___ No ___

To Supply Power to Others Through Wholesale Sales Over the New York State
Transmission System or Distribution System? Yes ___ No ___

For installations at locations with existing electric service to which the proposed Small
Generating Facility will interconnect, provide:

(Local Electric Service Provider)

(Existing Account Number)

Contact Name:_____

Title:_____

Address:_____

Telephone (Day): _____ Telephone (Evening): _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Requested Point of Interconnection: _____

Interconnection Customer's Requested In-Service Date: _____

Small Generating Facility Information

Data apply only to the Small Generating Facility, not the Interconnection Facilities.

Energy Source: ☐ Solar ☐ Wind ☐ Hydro ☐ Hydro Type (e.g. Run-of-River): _____
☐ Diesel ☐ Natural Gas ☐ Fuel Oil ☐ Other (state type) _____

Prime Mover: ☐ Fuel Cell ☐ Recip Engine ☐ Gas Turb ☐ Steam Turb
☐ Microturbine ☐ PV ☐ Other

Type of Generator: ☐ Synchronous ☐ Induction ☐ Inverter

Generator Nameplate Rating: _____ kW (Typical) Generator Nameplate kVAR: _____

Interconnection Customer or Customer-Site Load: _____ kW (if none, so state)

Typical Reactive Load (if known): _____

Maximum Physical Export Capability Requested: _____ kW

List components of the Small Generating Facility equipment package that are currently certified:

Equipment Type	Certifying Entity
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

Is the prime mover compatible with the certified protective relay package? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Generator (or solar collector)

Manufacturer, Model Name & Number: _____

Version Number: _____

Nameplate Output Power Rating in kW: (Summer) _____ (Winter) _____

Nameplate Output Power Rating in kVA: (Summer) _____ (Winter) _____

Individual Generator Power Factor

Rated Power Factor: Leading: _____ Lagging: _____

Total Number of Generators in wind farm to be interconnected pursuant to this
Interconnection Request: _____ Elevation: _____ ___Single phase ___Three Phase

Inverter Manufacturer, Model Name & Number (if used): _____

List of adjustable set points for the protective equipment or software: _____

Note: A completed Power Systems Load Flow data sheet must be supplied with the
Interconnection Request.

Small Generating Facility Characteristic Data (for inverter-based machines)

Max design fault contribution current: _____ Instantaneous ___ or RMS? ___

Harmonics Characteristics: _____

Start-up requirements: _____

Small Generating Facility Characteristic Data (for rotating machines)

RPM Frequency: _____

(*) Neutral Grounding Resistor (If Applicable): _____

Synchronous Generators:

Direct Axis Synchronous Reactance, X_d : _____ P.U.

Direct Axis Transient Reactance, X'_d : _____ P.U.

Direct Axis Subtransient Reactance, X''_d : _____ P.U.

Negative Sequence Reactance, X_2 : _____ P.U.

Zero Sequence Reactance, X_0 : _____ P.U.

KVA Base: _____

Field Volts: _____

Field Amperes: _____

Induction Generators:

Motoring Power (kW): _____

1_2^2t or K (Heating Time Constant): _____

Rotor Resistance, R_r : _____

Stator Resistance, R_s : _____

Stator Reactance, X_s : _____

Rotor Reactance, X_r : _____

Magnetizing Reactance, X_m : _____

Short Circuit Reactance, X_d'' : _____

Exciting Current: _____

Temperature Rise: _____

Frame Size: _____

Design Letter: _____

Reactive Power Required In Vars (No Load): _____

Reactive Power Required In Vars (Full Load): _____

Total Rotating Inertia, H: _____ Per Unit on kVA Base

Note: Please contact the Connecting Transmission Owner and the NYISO prior to submitting the Interconnection Request to determine if the specified information above is required.

Excitation and Governor System Data for Synchronous Generators Only

Provide appropriate IEEE model block diagram of excitation system, governor system and power system stabilizer (PSS) in accordance with the regional reliability council criteria. A PSS may be determined to be required by applicable studies. A copy of the manufacturer's block diagram may not be substituted.

Interconnection Facilities Information

Will a transformer be used between the generator and the point of common coupling?

___ Yes ___ No

Will the transformer be provided by the Interconnection Customer? ___ Yes ___ No

Transformer Data (If Applicable, for Interconnection Customer-Owned Transformer):

Is the transformer: ___ single phase ___ three phase? Size: _____ kVA

Transformer Impedance: _____ % on _____ kVA Base

If Three Phase:

Transformer Primary: _____ Volts _____ Delta _____ Wye _____ Wye Grounded

Transformer Secondary: _____ Volts _____ Delta _____ Wye _____ Wye Grounded

Transformer Tertiary: _____ Volts _____ Delta _____ Wye _____ Wye Grounded

Transformer Fuse Data (If Applicable, for Interconnection Customer-Owned Fuse):

(Attach copy of fuse manufacturer's Minimum Melt and Total Clearing Time-Current Curves)

Manufacturer: _____ Type: _____ Size: _____ Speed: _____

Interconnecting Circuit Breaker (if applicable):

Manufacturer: _____ Type: _____

Load Rating (Amps):_____ Interrupting Rating (Amps):_____ Trip Speed (Cycles):_____

Interconnection Protective Relays (If Applicable):

If Microprocessor-Controlled:

List of Functions and Adjustable Setpoints for the protective equipment or software:

Setpoint Function	Minimum	Maximum
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____

If Discrete Components:

(Enclose Copy of any Proposed Time-Overcurrent Coordination Curves)

Manufacturer:_____	Type:_____	Style/Catalog No.:_____	Proposed Setting:_____
Manufacturer:_____	Type:_____	Style/Catalog No.:_____	Proposed Setting:_____
Manufacturer:_____	Type:_____	Style/Catalog No.:_____	Proposed Setting:_____
Manufacturer:_____	Type:_____	Style/Catalog No.:_____	Proposed Setting:_____
Manufacturer:_____	Type:_____	Style/Catalog No.:_____	Proposed Setting:_____

Current Transformer Data (If Applicable):

(Enclose Copy of Manufacturer's Excitation and Ratio Correction Curves)

Manufacturer:_____

Type:_____ Accuracy Class:____ Proposed Ratio Connection:____

Manufacturer:_____

Type:_____ Accuracy Class:____ Proposed Ratio Connection:____

Potential Transformer Data (If Applicable):

Manufacturer: _____

Type: _____ Accuracy Class: _____ Proposed Ratio Connection: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Type: _____ Accuracy Class: _____ Proposed Ratio Connection: _____

General Information

Enclose copy of site electrical one-line diagram showing the configuration of all Small Generating Facility equipment, current and potential circuits, and protection and control schemes. This one-line diagram must be signed and stamped by a licensed Professional Engineer if the Small Generating Facility is larger than 50 kW. Is One-Line Diagram Enclosed? ____ Yes ____ No

Enclose copy of any site documentation that indicates the precise physical location of the proposed Small Generating Facility (e.g., USGS topographic map or other diagram or documentation).

Proposed location of protective interface equipment on property (include address if different from the Interconnection Customer's address) _____

Enclose copy of any site documentation that describes and details the operation of the protection and control schemes. Is Available Documentation Enclosed? ____ Yes ____ No

Enclose copies of schematic drawings for all protection and control circuits, relay current circuits, relay potential circuits, and alarm/monitoring circuits (if applicable). Are Schematic Drawings Enclosed? ____ Yes ____ No

Applicant Signature

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, all the information provided in this Interconnection Request is true and correct.

For Interconnection Customer: _____ Date: _____

Appendix 3 - Certification Codes and Standards

IEEE1547 Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems (including use of IEEE 1547.1 testing protocols to establish conformity)

UL 1741 Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems

IEEE Std 929-2000 IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems

NFPA 70 (2002), National Electrical Code

IEEE Std C37.90.1-1989 (R1994), IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems

IEEE Std C37.90.2 (1995), IEEE Standard Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers

IEEE Std C37.108-1989 (R2002), IEEE Guide for the Protection of Network Transformers

IEEE Std C57.12.44-2000, IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors

IEEE Std C62.41.2-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low Voltage (1000V and Less) AC Power Circuits

IEEE Std C62.45-1992 (R2002), IEEE Recommended Practice on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage (1000V and Less) AC Power Circuits

ANSI C84.1-1995 Electric Power Systems and Equipment – Voltage Ratings (60 Hertz)

IEEE Std 100-2000, IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronic Terms
NEMA MG 1-1998, Motors and Small Resources, Revision 3

IEEE Std 519-1992, IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems

NEMA MG 1-2003 (Rev 2004), Motors and Generators, Revision 1

Appendix 4 - Certification of Small Generator Equipment Packages

- 1.0 Small Generating Facility equipment proposed for use separately or packaged with other equipment in an interconnection system shall be considered certified for interconnected operation if (1) it has been tested in accordance with industry standards for continuous utility interactive operation in compliance with the appropriate codes and standards referenced below by any Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) recognized by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration to test and certify interconnection equipment pursuant to the relevant codes and standards listed in SGIP Appendix 3, (2) it has been labeled and is publicly listed by such NRTL at the time of the interconnection application, and (3) such NRTL makes readily available for verification all test standards and procedures it utilized in performing such equipment certification, and, with consumer approval, the test data itself. The NRTL may make such information available on its website and by encouraging such information to be included in the manufacturer's literature accompanying the equipment.
- 2.0 The Interconnection Customer must verify that the intended use of the equipment falls within the use or uses for which the equipment was tested, labeled, and listed by the NRTL.
- 3.0 Certified equipment shall not require further type-test review, testing, or additional equipment to meet the requirements of this interconnection procedure; however, nothing herein shall preclude the need for an on-site commissioning test by the parties to the interconnection nor follow-up production testing by the NRTL.
- 4.0 If the certified equipment package includes only interface components (switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices), then an Interconnection Customer must show that the generator or other electric source being utilized with the equipment package is compatible with the equipment package and is consistent with the testing and listing specified for this type of interconnection equipment.
- 5.0 Provided the generator or electric source, when combined with the equipment package, is within the range of capabilities for which it was tested by the NRTL, and does not violate the interface components' labeling and listing performed by the NRTL, no further design review, testing or additional equipment on the customer side of the point of common coupling shall be required to meet the requirements of this interconnection procedure.
- 6.0 An equipment package does not include equipment provided by the utility.
- 7.0 Any equipment package approved and listed in a state by that state's regulatory body for interconnected operation in that state prior to the effective date of these small generator interconnection procedures shall be considered certified under these procedures for use in that state.

**Appendix 5 - Application, Procedures, and Terms and Conditions for
Interconnecting a Certified Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No
Larger than 10 kW ("10 kW Inverter Process")**

- 1.0 The Interconnection Customer ("Customer") completes the Interconnection Request ("Application") and submits it to the NYISO. The NYISO will send a copy to the Connecting Transmission Owner.
- 2.0 The NYISO acknowledges to the Customer receipt of the Application within three Business Days of receipt.
- 3.0 The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, evaluates the Application for completeness and notifies the Customer within ten Business Days of receipt that the Application is or is not complete and, if not, advises what material is missing.
- 4.0 The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, verifies that the Small Generating Facility can be interconnected safely and reliably using the screens contained in the Fast Track Process in the SGIP. The NYISO has 15 Business Days to complete this process. Unless the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, determines and demonstrates that the Small Generating Facility cannot be interconnected safely and reliably, the NYISO approves the Application and returns it to the Customer, with a copy to the Connecting Transmission Owner. Note to Customer: Please check with the NYISO before submitting the Application if disconnection equipment is required.
- 5.0 After installation, the Customer returns the Certificate of Completion to the NYISO, and sends a copy to the Connecting Transmission Owner. Prior to parallel operation, the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, may inspect the Small Generating Facility for compliance with standards which may include a Connecting Transmission Owner witness test, and may schedule appropriate metering replacement, if necessary. The Customer shall cooperate with the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner to assure that the required inspection, witness test and/or metering replacement are completed within the timeframes outlined below.
- 6.0 The NYISO notifies the Customer in writing that interconnection of the Small Generating Facility is authorized. If the witness test is not satisfactory, the Connecting Transmission Owner has the right to disconnect the Small Generating Facility. The Customer has no right to operate in parallel until a witness test has been performed, or previously waived on the Application. The Connecting Transmission Owner is obligated to complete this witness test within ten Business Days of the receipt of the Certificate of Completion, unless the Connecting Transmission Owner and Customer agree otherwise. If the Connecting Transmission Owner does not inspect within ten Business Days or by mutual agreement of the Parties, the witness test is deemed waived.

- 7.0 Contact Information – The Customer must provide the contact information for the legal applicant (*i.e.*, the Customer). If another entity is responsible for interfacing with the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner, that contact information must be provided on the Application.
- 8.0 Ownership Information – Enter the legal names of the owner(s) of the Small Generating Facility. Include the percentage ownership (if any) by any utility or public utility holding company, or by any entity owned by either.
- 9.0 UL1741 Listed – This standard (“Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems”) addresses the electrical interconnection design of various forms of generating equipment. Many manufacturers submit their equipment to a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) that verifies compliance with UL1741. This “listing” is then marked on the equipment and supporting documentation.
- 10.0 The NYISO is available to help resolve any disputes that may arise out of the proposed interconnection, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 32.4.2 of the SGIP in Attachment Z of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

**Application for Interconnecting a Certified Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility
No Larger than 10kW**

This Application is considered complete when it provides all applicable and correct information required below. Per SGIP section 32.1.5, documentation of the site control must be submitted with the Interconnection Request. Additional information to evaluate the Application may be required.

Processing Fee

A non-refundable processing fee of \$100 must accompany this Application.

Interconnection Customer

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone (Day): _____ (Evening): _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Contact (if different from Interconnection Customer)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone (Day): _____ (Evening): _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Owner of the facility (include % ownership by any electric utility): _____

Small Generating Facility Information

Location (if different from above): _____

Electric Service Company: _____

Account Number: _____

Inverter Manufacturer: _____ Model _____

Nameplate Rating: _____ (kW) _____ (kVA) _____ (AC Volts)

Single Phase _____ Three Phase _____

System Design Capacity: _____ (kW) _____ (kVA)

Prime Mover: Photovoltaic ☐ Reciprocating Engine ☐ Fuel Cell ☐

Turbine ☐ Other _____

Energy Source: Solar ☐ Wind ☐ Hydro ☐ Diesel ☐ Natural Gas ☐

Fuel Oil ☐ Other (describe) _____

Is the equipment UL1741 Listed? Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, attach manufacturer's cut-sheet showing UL1741 listing

Estimated Installation Date: _____ Estimated In-Service Date: _____

The 10kW Inverter Process is available only for inverter-based Small Generating Facilities no larger than 10kW that meet the codes, standards, and certification requirements of Appendices 3 and 4 of the SGIP, or the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, has reviewed the design or tested the proposed Small Generating Facility and is satisfied that it is safe to operate. If the review or testing raises safety issues, the Small Generating Facility will not be allowed to commence parallel operation until the issues are resolved.

List components of the Small Generating Facility equipment package that are currently certified:

Equipment Type	Certifying Entity
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

Interconnection Customer Signature

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Application is true. I agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting an Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW and return the Certificate of Completion when the Small Generating Facility has been installed.

Signed: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Contingent Approval to Interconnect the Small Generating Facility

(For NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner use only)

Interconnection of the Small Generating Facility is approved contingent upon the Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting an Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW and return of the Certificate of Completion.

Connecting Transmission Owner Signature:

Title: _____ Date: _____

Application ID number: _____

Connecting Transmission Owner waives inspection/witness test Yes___ No___

NYISO Signature: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Application ID number: _____

Small Generating Facility Certificate of Completion

Is the Small Generating Facility owner-installed? Yes_____ No _____

Interconnection Customer: _____

Contact Person: _____

Address: _____

Location of the Small Generating Facility (if different from above):

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone (Day): _____ (Evening): _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Electrician:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone (Day): _____ (Evening): _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

License number: _____

Date Approval to Install Facility granted by the Connecting Transmission Owner:

Application ID number: _____

Inspection:

The Small Generating Facility has been installed and inspected in compliance with the local building/electrical code of _____

Signed (Local electrical wiring inspector, or attach signed electrical inspection):

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

As a condition of interconnection, you are required to send/fax a copy of this form along with a copy of the signed electrical permit to the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner (insert contact information below):

Name: _____

NYISO: _____

Address: _____

City, State ZIP: _____

Fax: _____

Name: _____

Connecting Transmission Owner: _____

Address: _____

City, State ZIP: _____

Fax: _____

Approval to Energize the Small Generating Facility (For NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner use only)

Energizing the Small Generating Facility is approved contingent upon the Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting an Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW

NYISO Signature: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Connecting Transmission Owner Signature: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting an Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW

1.0 Construction of the Facility

The Interconnection Customer (the “Customer”) may proceed to construct (including operational testing not to exceed two hours) the Small Generating Facility when the NYISO approves the Interconnection Request (the “Application”) and returns it to the Customer.

2.0 Interconnection and Operation

The Customer may operate Small Generating Facility and interconnect with the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Distribution System once all of the following have occurred:

2.1 Upon completing construction, the Customer will cause the Small Generating Facility to be inspected or otherwise certified by the appropriate local electrical wiring inspector with jurisdiction, and

2.2 The Customer returns the Certificate of Completion to the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner, and

2.3 The Connecting Transmission Owner has either:

2.3.1 Completed its inspection of the Small Generating Facility to ensure that all equipment has been appropriately installed and that all electrical connections have been made in accordance with applicable codes. All inspections must be conducted by the Connecting Transmission Owner, at its own expense, within ten Business Days (unless the Parties agree otherwise) after receipt of the Certificate of Completion and shall take place at a time agreeable to the Parties. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide a written statement that the Small Generating Facility has passed inspection or shall notify the Customer of what steps it must take to pass inspection as soon as practicable after the inspection takes place; or

2.3.2 If the Connecting Transmission Owner does not schedule an inspection of the Small Generating Facility within ten business days after receiving the Certificate of Completion, the witness test is deemed waived (unless the Parties agree otherwise), unless the Interconnection Customer has not provided a reasonable opportunity for such inspection; or

2.3.3 The Connecting Transmission Owner waives the right to inspect the Small Generating Facility.

2.4 The Connecting Transmission Owner has the right to disconnect the Small Generating Facility in the event of improper installation or failure to return the Certificate of Completion.

2.5 Revenue quality metering equipment must be installed and tested in accordance with applicable ANSI standards.

3.0 **Safe Operations and Maintenance**

The Customer shall be fully responsible to operate, maintain, and repair the Small Generating Facility as required to ensure that it complies at all times with the interconnection standards to which it has been certified.

4.0 **Access**

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall have access to the disconnect switch (if the disconnect switch is required) and metering equipment of the Small Generating Facility at all times. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide reasonable notice to the Customer when possible prior to using its right of access.

5.0 **Disconnection**

The Connecting Transmission Owner may temporarily disconnect the Small Generating Facility upon the following conditions, until the conditions no longer exist:

5.1 For scheduled outages upon reasonable notice.

5.2 For unscheduled outages or emergency conditions.

5.3 If the Small Generating Facility does not operate in the manner consistent with these Terms and Conditions, the NYISO OATT and Applicable Reliability Standards.

5.4 The Connecting Transmission Owner shall inform the Customer in advance of any scheduled disconnection, or as is reasonable after an unscheduled disconnection.

6.0 **Indemnification**

The Parties shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save the other Parties harmless from, any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the indemnified Party's action or inactions of its obligations under this agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnified Party.

7.0 **Insurance**

The Interconnection Customer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each follow all applicable insurance requirements imposed by New York State. All insurance policies must be maintained with insurers authorized to do business in New York State, and all policies must be in place ten Business Days prior to the operation of the Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility. The Interconnection

Customer and Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify each other whenever an accident or incident recurs that is covered by such insurance, whether or not such coverage is sought. The Interconnection Customer's insurance requirements shall be specified in an attachment to these Terms and Conditions.

8.0 Limitation of Liability

Each Party's liability to the other Parties for any loss, cost, claim, injury, liability, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, relating to or arising from any act or omission in its performance of this Agreement, shall be limited to the amount of direct damage actually incurred. In no event shall any Party be liable to any other Parties for any indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or punitive damages of any kind whatsoever, except as allowed under paragraph 6.0.

9.0 Termination

The agreement to operate in parallel shall become effective when executed by the Parties and shall continue in effect until _____. The agreement may be terminated earlier under the following conditions:

9.1 By the Customer

By providing written notice to the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner.

9.2 By the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner

If the Small Generating Facility fails to operate for any consecutive 12 month period or the Customer fails to remedy a violation of these Terms and Conditions.

9.3 Permanent Disconnection

In the event this Agreement is terminated, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall have the right to disconnect its facilities or direct the Customer to disconnect its Small Generating Facility.

9.4 Survival Rights

This Agreement shall continue in effect after termination to the extent necessary to allow or require any Party to fulfill rights or obligations that arose under the Agreement.

10.0 Assignment/Transfer of Ownership of the Facility

This Agreement shall survive the transfer of ownership of the Small Generating Facility to a new owner when the new owner agrees in writing to comply with the terms of this Agreement and so notifies the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner.

Interconnection Customer:

By: _____

Name: _____

Connecting Transmission Owner:

By: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

By: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 6 - Feasibility Study Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20____ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Interconnection Customer,”) the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”) and _____, a _____ existing under the laws of the State of New York (“Connecting Transmission Owner”). Interconnection Customer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Small Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Small Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request completed by Interconnection Customer on _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has requested the NYISO to perform a feasibility study to assess the feasibility of interconnecting the proposed Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated or the meanings specified in Section 32.1.1.2 of the SGIP.
- 2.0 The Interconnection Customer elects and the NYISO shall cause to be performed an interconnection feasibility study consistent the SGIP in accordance with the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the feasibility study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement and shall be made an exhibit thereto.
- 4.0 The feasibility study shall be based on the technical information provided by the Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, as may be modified as the result of the scoping meeting. The NYISO reserves the right to request additional information from the Interconnection Customer as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the feasibility study and as designated in accordance with Attachment Z of the NYISO OATT. If the Interconnection Customer modifies its Interconnection Request, the time to complete the feasibility study may be extended by agreement of the Parties. The Interconnection Customer shall bear any increased costs to complete the study.

- 5.0 In performing the study, the NYISO shall rely, to the extent reasonably practicable, on existing studies of recent vintage. The Interconnection Customer shall not be charged for such existing studies; however, the Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for charges associated with any new study or modifications to existing studies that are reasonably necessary to perform the feasibility study.
- 6.0 The feasibility study report shall provide, as necessary, the following analyses for the purpose of identifying any potential adverse system impacts that would result from the interconnection of the Small Generating Facility as proposed:
 - 6.1 Initial identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
 - 6.2 Initial identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection;
 - 6.3 Initial review of grounding requirements and electric system protection; and
 - 6.4 Description and non-binding estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the proposed Small Generating Facility and to address the identified short circuit and power flow issues.
- 7.0 The feasibility study shall model the impact of the Small Generating Facility regardless of purpose in order to avoid the further expense and interruption of operation for reexamination of feasibility and impacts if the Interconnection Customer later changes the purpose for which the Small Generating Facility is being installed.
- 8.0 The study shall include the feasibility of any interconnection at a proposed project site where there could be multiple potential Points of Interconnection, as requested by the Interconnection Customer and at the Interconnection Customer's cost.
- 9.0 A deposit or commercially reasonable security in the amount of the lesser of 50 percent of good faith estimated feasibility study costs or earnest money of \$1,000 may be required from the Interconnection Customer.
- 10.0 Once the feasibility study is completed, a feasibility study report shall be prepared and transmitted to the Interconnection Customer. Barring unusual circumstances, the feasibility study must be completed and the feasibility study report transmitted within 30 Business Days after the Interconnection Customer's agreement to conduct a feasibility study.
- 11.0 Any Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO study costs shall be based on their actual costs, including applicable taxes, and will be invoiced to the Interconnection Customer after the study is completed and delivered and will include a summary of professional time.
- 12.0 The Interconnection Customer shall pay all amounts invoiced in accordance with these SGIPs in excess of the deposit or other security without interest within 30 calendar days

after receipt of the invoice. If the deposit or other cash security exceeds the invoiced fees, the NYISO shall refund such excess within 30 calendar days of the invoice without interest. If the Interconnection Customer disputes an amount to be paid, the Interconnection Customer shall pay the disputed amount to the NYISO or into an interest bearing escrow account, pending resolution of the dispute in accordance with Section 32.4.2 of the SGIP. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Interconnection Customer's favor, that portion of the disputed amount will be returned to the Interconnection Customer with interest at rates applicable to refunds under the Commission's regulations. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the NYISO's favor, that portion of any escrowed funds and interest will be released to the NYISO. The Connecting Transmission Owner and the NYISO shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any Interconnection Study work for the Interconnection Customer unless the Interconnection Customer has paid all amounts in compliance herewith.

13.0 Governing Law, Regulatory Authority, and Rules

The validity, interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York, without regard to its conflicts of law principles. This Agreement is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations. Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.

14.0 Amendment

The Parties may amend this Agreement by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties.

15.0 No Third-Party Beneficiaries

This Agreement is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and where permitted, their assigns.

16.0 Waiver

16.1 The failure of a Party to this Agreement to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.

16.2 Any waiver at any time by a Party of its rights with respect to this Agreement shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this Agreement. Termination or default of this Agreement for any reason by Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of the Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from the NYISO. Any waiver of this Agreement shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

17.0 Multiple Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

18.0 No Partnership

This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, another Party.

19.0 Severability

If any provision or portion of this Agreement shall for any reason be held or adjudged to be invalid or illegal or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction or other Governmental Authority, (1) such portion or provision shall be deemed separate and independent, (2) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to restore insofar as practicable the benefits to each Party that were affected by such ruling, and (3) the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

20.0 Subcontractors

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this Agreement in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Parties for the performance of such subcontractor.

20.1 The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Parties for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the NYISO or the Connecting Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Interconnection Customer under this Agreement. Any applicable obligation imposed by this Agreement upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.

20.2 The obligations under this article will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

21.0 Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the right of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner to make unilateral filings with FERC to modify this Agreement with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges,

classifications of service, rule or regulation under Section 205 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC’s rules and regulations thereunder which rights are expressly reserved herein, and the existing rights of Interconnection Customer to make a unilateral filing with FERC to modify this Agreement under any applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC’s rules and regulations are also expressly reserved herein; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by another Party and to participate fully in any proceeding before FERC in which such modifications may be considered. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the rights of the Parties or of FERC under Sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and FERC’s rules and regulations, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise agree as provided herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner] **[Insert name of Interconnection Customer]**

Signed_____

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Name (Printed):

Title_____

Title_____

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Title_____

Attachment A to Feasibility Study Agreement

Assumptions Used in Conducting the Feasibility Study

The feasibility study will be based upon the information set forth in the Interconnection Request and agreed upon in the scoping meeting held on _____:

- 1) Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.
- 2) Designation of alternative Points of Interconnection and configuration.

1) and 2) are to be completed by the Interconnection Customer. Other assumptions (listed below) are to be provided by the Interconnection Customer and the Connecting Transmission Owner.

Appendix 7 - System Impact Study Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20____ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Interconnection Customer,”) the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”) and _____, a _____ existing under the laws of the State of New York (“Connecting Transmission Owner”). Interconnection Customer, NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Small Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Small Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request completed by Interconnection Customer on _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System; and

WHEREAS, the NYISO has completed a feasibility study and provided the results of said study to the Interconnection Customer (This recital to be omitted if the Parties have agreed to forego the feasibility study.); and

WHEREAS, the Interconnection Customer has requested the NYISO to perform, or cause to be performed, a system impact study(s) to assess the impact of interconnecting the Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System, and of any Affected Systems;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated or the meanings specified in Section 32.1.1.2 of the SGIP.
- 2.0 The Interconnection Customer elects and the NYISO shall cause to be performed a system impact study(s) consistent with the SGIP in accordance with the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of a system impact study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement and shall be made an exhibit thereto.
- 4.0 A system impact study will be based upon the technical information provided by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request and shall build upon the results

of the feasibility study, if applicable. The NYISO reserves the right to request additional information from the Interconnection Customer as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the system impact study. If the Interconnection Customer modifies its designated Point of Interconnection, Interconnection Request, or the technical information provided therein is modified, the time to complete the system impact study may be extended. The Interconnection Customer shall bear any increased costs to complete the study.

- 5.0 A system impact study shall consist of a short circuit analysis, a stability analysis, a power flow analysis, voltage drop and flicker studies, protection and set point coordination studies, and grounding reviews, as necessary. A system impact study shall state the assumptions upon which it is based, state the results of the analyses, and provide the requirement or potential impediments to providing the requested interconnection service, including a preliminary indication of the cost and length of time that would be necessary to correct any problems identified in those analyses and implement the interconnection. A system impact study shall provide a list of facilities that are required as a result of the Interconnection Request and non-binding good faith estimates of cost responsibility and time to construct.
- 6.0 A Distribution System impact study shall incorporate a distribution load flow study, an analysis of equipment interrupting ratings, protection coordination study, voltage drop and flicker studies, protection and set point coordination studies, grounding reviews, and the impact on electric system operation, as necessary.
- 7.0 Affected Systems may participate in the preparation of a system impact study, with a division of costs among such entities as they may agree. All Affected Systems shall be afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon a system impact study that covers potential adverse system impacts on their electric systems, and the NYISO has 20 additional Business Days to complete a system impact study requiring review by Affected Systems.
- 8.0 The system impact study shall consider all generating and merchant transmission facilities (and with respect to paragraph 8.3 below, any identified Upgrades associated with such higher queued interconnection) that, on the date the system impact study agreement is executed –
 - 8.1 Are directly interconnected with the New York State Transmission System or distribution facilities; or
 - 8.2 Are interconnected with Affected Systems and may have an impact on the proposed interconnection;
 - 8.3 Have accepted their cost allocation for System Upgrade Facilities and posted security for such System Upgrade Facilities in accordance with Attachment S; and
 - 8.4 Have no queue position but have executed an interconnection agreement or requested that an unexecuted interconnection agreement be filed with FERC.

- 9.0 A Distribution System impact study, if required, shall be completed and the results transmitted to the Interconnection Customer within 30 Business Days after this Agreement is signed by all the Parties. A transmission system impact study, if required, shall be completed and the results transmitted to the Interconnection Customer within 45 business days after this Agreement is signed by all the Parties, or in accordance with Attachment Z to the NYISO OATT.
- 10.0 The Interconnection Customer shall provide to the NYISO a deposit or other commercially reasonable security in an amount equivalent to the good faith estimated cost of a Distribution System impact study and the good faith estimated cost of a transmission system impact study.
- 11.0 Any Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO study costs shall be based on their actual costs, including applicable taxes, and will be invoiced to the Interconnection Customer after the study is completed and delivered and will include a summary of professional time.
- 12.0 The Interconnection Customer shall pay all invoice amounts in excess of the deposit or other security without interest within 30 calendar days after receipt of the invoice. If the deposit or other cash security exceeds the invoiced fees, the NYISO shall refund such excess within 30 calendar days of the invoice without interest. If the Interconnection Customer disputes an amount to be paid the Interconnection Customer shall pay the disputed amount to the NYISO or into an interest bearing escrow account, pending resolution of the dispute in accordance with Section 32.4.2 of the SGIP. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Interconnection Customer's favor, that portion of the disputed amount will be returned to the Interconnection Customer with interest at rates applicable to refunds under the Commission's regulations. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the NYISO's favor, that portion of any escrowed funds and interest will be released to the NYISO. The Connecting Transmission Owner and the NYISO shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any Interconnection Study work for the Interconnection Customer unless the Interconnection Customer has paid all amounts in compliance herewith.
- 13.0 Governing Law, Regulatory Authority, and Rules. The validity, interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York, without regard to its conflicts of law principles. This Agreement is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations. Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.
- 14.0 Amendment. The Parties may amend this Agreement by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties.
- 15.0 No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein

assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and where permitted, their assigns.

16.0 Waiver

16.1 The failure of a Party to this Agreement to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.

16.2 Any waiver at any time by a Party of its rights with respect to this Agreement shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this Agreement. Termination or default of this Agreement for any reason by Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of the Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from the NYISO. Any waiver of this Agreement shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

17.0 Multiple Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

18.0 No Partnership. This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, another Party.

19.0 Severability. If any provision or portion of this Agreement shall for any reason be held or adjudged to be invalid or illegal or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction or other Governmental Authority, (1) such portion or provision shall be deemed separate and independent, (2) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to restore insofar as practicable the benefits to each Party that were affected by such ruling, and (3) the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

20.0 Subcontractors. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this Agreement in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Parties for the performance of such subcontractor.

20.1 The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Parties for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the NYISO or the Connecting Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Interconnection Customer under this Agreement.

Any applicable obligation imposed by this Agreement upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.

20.2 The obligations under this article will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

21.0 Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the right of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner to make unilateral filings with FERC to modify this Agreement with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges, classifications of service, rule or regulation under Section 205 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder which rights are expressly reserved herein, and the existing rights of Interconnection Customer to make a unilateral filing with FERC to modify this Agreement under any applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations are also expressly reserved herein; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by another Party and to participate fully in any proceeding before FERC in which such modifications may be considered. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the rights of the Parties or of FERC under Sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise agree as provided herein.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

**[Insert name of Connecting Transmission
Provider]**

[Insert name of Interconnection Customer]

Signed_____

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Name (Printed):

Title_____

Title_____

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Title_____

Attachment A to System Impact Study Agreement

Assumptions Used in Conducting the System Impact Study

The system impact study shall be based upon the results of the feasibility study, subject to any modifications in accordance with the SGIP, and the following assumptions:

- 1) Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.
- 2) Designation of alternative Points of Interconnection and configuration.

1) and 2) are to be completed by the Interconnection Customer. Other assumptions (listed below) are to be provided by the Interconnection Customer and the Connecting Transmission Owner.

Appendix 8 - Facilities Study Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20____ by and among _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, (“Interconnection Customer,”) the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (“NYISO”) and _____, a _____ existing under the laws of the State of New York (“Connecting Transmission Owner”). Interconnection Customer and Connecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party,” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Small Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Small Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request completed by Interconnection Customer on _____; and

WHEREAS, the Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System;

WHEREAS, the NYISO has completed a system impact study and provided the results of said study to the Interconnection Customer; and

WHEREAS, the Interconnection Customer elects to be evaluated for [] Interconnection Service, and has requested the NYISO to perform, or cause to be performed, a facilities study to specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to physically and electrically connect the Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated or the meanings specified in Section 32.1.1.2 of the SGIP.
- 2.0 The Interconnection Customer elects and the NYISO shall cause a facilities study to be performed in accordance with the requirements of Attachment Z of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the facilities study shall be subject to data provided in Attachment A to this Agreement and shall be made an exhibit thereto.
- 4.0 The facilities study shall specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work (including overheads) needed to implement the

conclusions of the system impact study(s) and to complete any additional power flow and other analysis, including deliverability analysis, that may be appropriate. The facilities study shall also identify (1) the electrical switching configuration of the equipment, including, without limitation, transformer, switchgear, meters, and other station equipment, (2) the nature and estimated cost of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Upgrades necessary to accomplish the interconnection, and (3) an estimate of the time required to complete the construction and installation of such facilities.

- 5.0 The Connecting Transmission Owner may propose to group facilities required for more than one Interconnection Customer in order to minimize facilities costs through economies of scale, but any Interconnection Customer may require the installation of facilities required for its own Small Generating Facility if it is willing to pay the costs of those facilities in accordance with the SGIP.
- 6.0 The Interconnection Customer shall provide to the NYISO a deposit or other commercially reasonable security in an amount equal to the good faith estimated facilities study costs.
- 7.0 Except to the extent required by the NYISO OATT Attachment S Class Year study and cost allocation process, in cases where Upgrades are required, the facilities study must be completed within 45 Business Days of the receipt of this Agreement. In cases where no Upgrades are necessary, and the required facilities are limited to Interconnection Facilities, the facilities study must be completed within 30 Business Days.
- 8.0 Once the facilities study is completed, a facilities study report shall be prepared and transmitted to the Interconnection Customer. Barring unusual circumstances, the facilities study must be completed and the facilities study report transmitted within 30 Business Days of the Interconnection Customer's agreement to conduct a facilities study.
- 9.0 Interconnection Customer may, within 30 Calendar Days after receipt of the draft report, provide written comments to the NYISO, which the NYISO shall include in the final report. The NYISO shall issue the final facilities study report within 15 Business Days of receiving Interconnection Customer's comments or promptly upon receiving Interconnection Customer's statement that it will not provide comments. The NYISO may reasonably extend such fifteen-day period upon notice to Interconnection Customer if Interconnection Customer's comments require the NYISO to perform additional analyses or make other significant modifications prior to the issuance of the final facilities study report. Upon request, the NYISO shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, workpapers, and databases or data developed in the preparation of the facilities study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 32.4.5 of the SGIP.
- 10.0 Within ten Business Days of providing a draft facilities study report to Interconnection Customer, the NYISO, the Connecting Transmission Owner, and Interconnection Customer shall meet to discuss the results of the facilities study.

- 11.0 Except for study costs allocated to the Interconnection Customer as a member of a Class Year, any Connecting Transmission Owner and NYISO study costs shall be based on their actual costs, including applicable taxes, and will be invoiced to the Interconnection Customer after the study is completed and delivered and will include a summary of professional time.
- 12.0 The Interconnection Customer shall pay all invoice amounts in excess of the deposit or other security without interest within 30 calendar days after receipt of the invoice. If the deposit or other cash security exceeds the invoiced fees, the NYISO shall refund such excess within 30 calendar days of the invoice without interest. If the Interconnection Customer disputes an amount to be paid the Interconnection Customer shall pay the disputed amount to the NYISO or into an interest bearing escrow account, pending resolution of the dispute in accordance with Section 32.4.2 of the SGIP. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Interconnection Customer's favor, that portion of the disputed amount will be returned to the Interconnection Customer with interest at rates applicable to refunds under the Commission's regulations. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the NYISO's favor, that portion of any escrowed funds and interest will be released to the NYISO. The Connecting Transmission Owner and the NYISO shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any Interconnection Study work for the Interconnection Customer unless the Interconnection Customer has paid all amounts in compliance herewith.
- 13.0 Governing Law, Regulatory Authority, and Rules. The validity, interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York, without regard to its conflicts of law principles. This Agreement is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations. Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.
- 14.0 Amendment. The Parties may amend this Agreement by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties.
- 15.0 No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and where permitted, their assigns.
- 16.0 Waiver
- 16.1 The failure of a Party to this Agreement to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.
- 16.2 Any waiver at any time by a Party of its rights with respect to this Agreement shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this Agreement.

Termination or default of this Agreement for any reason by Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of the Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from the NYISO. Any waiver of this Agreement shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

- 17.0 Multiple Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.
- 18.0 No Partnership. This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, another Party.
- 19.0 Severability. If any provision or portion of this Agreement shall for any reason be held or adjudged to be invalid or illegal or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction or other Governmental Authority, (1) such portion or provision shall be deemed separate and independent, (2) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to restore insofar as practicable the benefits to each Party that were affected by such ruling, and (3) the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.
- 20.0 Subcontractors. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this Agreement in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Parties for the performance of such subcontractor.
- 20.1 The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Parties for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the NYISO or the Connecting Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Interconnection Customer under this Agreement. Any applicable obligation imposed by this Agreement upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.
- 20.2 The obligations under this article will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.
- 21.0 Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the right of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner to make unilateral filings with FERC to modify this Agreement with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges, classifications of service, rule or regulation under Section 205 or any other applicable provision of the

Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder which rights are expressly reserved herein, and the existing rights of Interconnection Customer to make a unilateral filing with FERC to modify this Agreement under any applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations are also expressly reserved herein; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by another Party and to participate fully in any proceeding before FERC in which such modifications may be considered. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the rights of the Parties or of FERC under Sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise agree as provided herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

[Insert name of Connecting Transmission Owner]

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Title_____

[Insert name of Interconnection Customer]

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Title_____

New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Signed_____

Name (Printed):

Title_____

Attachment A to Facilities Study Agreement

Data to Be Provided by the Interconnection Customer with the Facilities Study Agreement

Provide location plan and simplified one-line diagram of the plant and station facilities. For staged projects, please indicate future generation, transmission circuits, etc.

On the one-line diagram, indicate the generation capacity attached at each metering location. (Maximum load on CT/PT)

On the one-line diagram, indicate the location of auxiliary power. (Minimum load on CT/PT) Amps

Specify your Interconnection Service evaluation election as either Energy Resource Interconnection Service alone, or for both Energy Resource Interconnection Service and some level of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service. Some MW level of Capacity Resource Interconnection Service election is required to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier. Evaluation Election: _____

One set of metering is required for each generation connection to the new ring bus or existing Connecting Transmission Owner station. Number of generation connections: _____

Will an alternate source of auxiliary power be available during CT/PT maintenance?

Yes ____ No ____

Will a transfer bus on the generation side of the metering require that each meter set be designed for the total plant generation? Yes ____ No ____

(Please indicate on the one-line diagram).

What type of control system or PLC will be located at the Small Generating Facility?

What protocol does the control system or PLC use?

Please provide a 7.5-minute quadrangle map of the site. Indicate the plant, station, transmission line, and property lines.

Bus length from generation to interconnection station:

Physical dimensions of the proposed interconnection station:

Line length from interconnection station to Connecting Transmission Owner's transmission line.

Tower number observed in the field. (Painted on tower leg)*:

Number of third party easements required for transmission lines*:

* To be completed in coordination with Connecting Transmission Owner.

Is the Small Generating Facility located in Connecting Transmission Owner's service area?

Yes _____ No _____ If No, please provide name of local provider:

Please provide the following proposed schedule dates:

Begin Construction	Date: _____
--------------------	-------------

Generator step-up transformers receive back feed power	Date: _____
---	-------------

Generation Testing	Date: _____
--------------------	-------------

Commercial Operation	Date: _____
----------------------	-------------

**Appendix 9 - STANDARD SMALL GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
AGREEMENT (SGIA) (Applicable To Generating Facilities No Larger
Than 20 MW)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Article 1	Scope and Limitations of Agreement	1
1.1	Applicability	1
1.2	Purpose	1
1.3	Scope of Interconnection Service	1
1.4	Limitations	1
1.5	Responsibilities of the Parties	1
1.6	Parallel Operation Obligations	2
1.7	Metering	3
1.8	Reactive Power	3
1.9	Capitalized Terms	3
Article 2.	Inspection, Testing, Authorization, and Right of Access	4
2.1	Equipment Testing and Inspection	4
2.2	Authorization Required Prior to Parallel Operation	4
2.3	Right of Access	5
Article 3	Effective Date, Term, Termination, and Disconnection	6
3.1	Effective Date	6
3.2	Term of Agreement	6
3.3	Termination	6
3.4	Temporary Disconnection	7
3.4.1	Emergency Conditions	7
3.4.2	Routine Maintenance, Construction, and Repair	7
3.4.4	Adverse Operating Effects	8
3.4.5	Modification of the Small Generating Facility	8
3.4.6	Reconnection	8
Article 4.	Cost Responsibility for Interconnection Facilities and Distribution Upgrades	9
4.1	Interconnection Facilities	9
4.2	Distribution Upgrades	9
Article 5.	Cost Responsibility for System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades	10
5.1	Applicability	10
5.2	System Upgrades	10
5.3	Special Provisions for Affected Systems	10
Article 6.	Billing, Payment, Milestones, and Financial Security	11
6.1	Billing and Payment Procedures and Final Accounting	11
6.2	Milestones	11
6.3	Financial Security Arrangements	12
Article 7.	Assignment, Liability, Indemnity, Force Majeure, Consequential Damages, and Default	13
7.1	Assignment	13
7.2	Limitation of Liability	13
7.3	Indemnity	13

7.4	Consequential Damages	14
7.5	Force Majeure	15
7.6	Breach and Default	15
Article 8.	Insurance	17
Article 9.	Confidentiality	18
Article 10.	Disputes	20
Article 11.	Taxes	21
Article 12.	Miscellaneous	22
12.1	Governing Law, Regulatory Authority, and Rules	22
12.2	Amendment	22
12.3	No Third-Party Beneficiaries	22
12.4	Waiver	22
12.5	Entire Agreement	22
12.6	Multiple Counterparts	23
12.7	No Partnership	23
12.8	Severability	23
12.9	Security Arrangements	23
12.10	Environmental Releases	23
12.11	Subcontractors	23
12.12	Reservation of Rights	24
Article 13.	Notices	25
13.1	General	25
13.2	Billing and Payment	25
13.3	Alternative Forms of Notice	26
13.4	Designated Operating Representative	26
13.5	Changes to the Notice Information	27
Article 14.	Signatures	28
Attachment 1 -	Glossary of Terms	29
Attachment 2 -	Detailed Scope of Work, Including Description and Costs of the Small Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, and Metering Equipment	34
Attachment 3 -	One-line Diagram Depicting the Small Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, Metering Equipment, and Upgrades	35
Attachment 4 -	Milestones	36
Attachment 5 -	Additional Operating Requirements for the New York State Transmission System, the Distribution System and Affected Systems Needed to Support the Interconnection Customer's Needs	37
Attachment 6 -	Connecting Transmission Owner's Description of its Upgrades and Best Estimate of Upgrade Costs	38
Attachment 7 -	Insurance Coverage	39

This Interconnection Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__, by and among the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York ("NYISO") and _____ a _____ existing under the laws of the State of New York ("Connecting Transmission Owner"), and _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____ ("Interconnection Customer") each hereinafter sometimes referred to individually as "Party" or referred to collectively as the "Parties."

NYISO Information

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

Connecting Transmission Owner Information

Connecting Transmission Owner:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

Interconnection Customer Information

Interconnection Customer:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

Interconnection Customer Application No: _____

In consideration of the mutual covenants set forth herein, the Parties agree as follows:

Article 1 Scope and Limitations of Agreement

1.1 Applicability

This Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (“SGIA”) shall be used for all Interconnection Requests submitted under the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (SGIP) except for those submitted under the 10 kW Inverter Process contained in SGIP Attachment 5.

1.2 Purpose

This Agreement governs the terms and conditions under which the Interconnection Customer’s Small Generating Facility will interconnect with, and operate in parallel with, the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

1.3 Scope of Interconnection Service

1.3.1 NYISO will provide [] Interconnection Service to Interconnection Customer at the Point of Interconnection.

1.3.2 This Agreement does not constitute an agreement to purchase or deliver the Interconnection Customer’s power. The purchase or delivery of power and other services that the Interconnection Customer may require will be covered under separate agreements, if any, or applicable provisions of NYISO’s or Connecting Transmission Owner’s tariffs. The Interconnection Customer will be responsible for separately making all necessary arrangements (including scheduling) for delivery of electricity in accordance with the applicable provisions of the NYISO OATT and Connecting Transmission Owner’s tariff. The execution of this Agreement does not constitute a request for, nor agreement to, provide energy, any Ancillary Services or Installed Capacity under the NYISO Services Tariff or any Connecting Transmission Owner’s tariff. If Interconnection Customer wishes to supply or purchase energy, Installed Capacity or Ancillary Services, then Interconnection Customer will make application to do so in accordance with the NYISO Services Tariff or Connecting Transmission Owner’s tariff.

1.4 Limitations

Nothing in this Agreement is intended to affect any other agreement by and among the NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer, except as otherwise expressly provided herein.

1.5 Responsibilities of the Parties

1.5.1 The Parties shall perform all obligations of this Agreement in accordance with all Applicable Laws and Regulations, Operating Requirements, and Good Utility Practice.

- 1.5.2 The Interconnection Customer shall construct, interconnect, operate and maintain its Small Generating Facility and construct, operate, and maintain its Interconnection Facilities in accordance with the applicable manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule, and in accordance with this Agreement, and with Good Utility Practice.
- 1.5.3 The Connecting Transmission Owner shall construct, operate, and maintain its Interconnection Facilities and Upgrades covered by this Agreement in accordance with this Agreement, and with Good Utility Practice.
- 1.5.4 The Interconnection Customer agrees to construct its facilities or systems in accordance with applicable specifications that meet or exceed those provided by the National Electrical Safety Code, the American National Standards Institute, IEEE, Underwriter's Laboratory, and Operating Requirements in effect at the time of construction and other applicable national and state codes and standards. The Interconnection Customer agrees to design, install, maintain, and operate its Small Generating Facility so as to reasonably minimize the likelihood of a disturbance adversely affecting or impairing the system or equipment of the Connecting Transmission Owner or Affected Systems.
- 1.5.5 The Connecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall operate, maintain, repair, and inspect, and shall be fully responsible for the facilities that it now or subsequently may own unless otherwise specified in the Attachments to this Agreement. Each of those Parties shall be responsible for the safe installation, maintenance, repair and condition of their respective lines and appurtenances on their respective sides of the point of change of ownership. The Connecting Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer, as appropriate, shall provide Interconnection Facilities that adequately protect the Connecting Transmission Owner's electric system, personnel, and other persons from damage and injury. The allocation of responsibility for the design, installation, operation, maintenance and ownership of Interconnection Facilities shall be delineated in the Attachments to this Agreement.
- 1.5.6 The NYISO shall coordinate with all Affected Systems to support the interconnection. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall cooperate with the NYISO in these efforts.

1.6 Parallel Operation Obligations

Once the Small Generating Facility has been authorized to commence parallel operation, the Interconnection Customer shall abide by all rules and procedures pertaining to the parallel operation of the Small Generating Facility in the applicable control area, including, but not limited to: (1) the rules and procedures concerning the operation of generation set forth in the NYISO tariffs or ISO Procedures or the Connecting Transmission Owner's tariff; (2) any requirements consistent with Good Utility Practice or that are necessary to ensure the safe and reliable operation of the Transmission System or Distribution System; and (3) the Operating Requirements set forth in Attachment 5 of this Agreement.

1.7 Metering

The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the Connecting Transmission Owner's reasonable and necessary cost for the purchase, installation, operation, maintenance, testing, repair, and replacement of metering and data acquisition equipment specified in Attachments 2 and 3 of this Agreement. The Interconnection Customer's metering (and data acquisition, as required) equipment shall conform to applicable industry rules and Operating Requirements.

1.8 Reactive Power

- 1.8.1 The Interconnection Customer shall design its Small Generating Facility to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power output at the Point of Interconnection at a power factor within the range established by the Connecting Transmission Owner on a comparable basis, until NYISO has established different requirements that apply to all similarly situated generators in the New York Control Area on a comparable basis.
- 1.8.2 The NYISO is required to pay the Interconnection Customer for reactive power, or voltage support service, that the Interconnection Customer provides from the Small Generating Facility in accordance with Rate Schedule 2 of the NYISO Services Tariff.

1.9 Capitalized Terms

Capitalized terms used herein shall have the meanings specified in the Glossary of Terms in Attachment 1 or the body of this Agreement. Capitalized terms used herein that are not so defined shall have the meanings specified in Section 32.5 or Attachment S or Attachment X of the NYISO OATT.

Article 2. Inspection, Testing, Authorization, and Right of Access

2.1 Equipment Testing and Inspection

- 2.1.1 The Interconnection Customer shall test and inspect its Small Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities prior to interconnection. The Interconnection Customer shall notify the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner of such activities no fewer than five Business Days (or as may be agreed to by the Parties) prior to such testing and inspection. Testing and inspection shall occur on a Business Day. The Connecting Transmission Owner may, at its own expense, send qualified personnel to the Small Generating Facility site to inspect the interconnection and observe the testing. The Interconnection Customer shall provide the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner a written test report when such testing and inspection is completed. The Small Generating Facility may not commence parallel operations if the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, finds that the Small Generating Facility has not been installed as agreed upon or may not be operated in a safe and reliable manner.
- 2.1.2 The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall each provide the Interconnection Customer written acknowledgment that it has received the Interconnection Customer's written test report. Such written acknowledgment shall not be deemed to be or construed as any representation, assurance, guarantee, or warranty by the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner of the safety, durability, suitability, or reliability of the Small Generating Facility or any associated control, protective, and safety devices owned or controlled by the Interconnection Customer or the quality of power produced by the Small Generating Facility.

2.2 Authorization Required Prior to Parallel Operation

- 2.2.1 The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall use Reasonable Efforts to list applicable parallel Operating Requirements in Attachment 5 of this Agreement. Additionally, the NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall notify the Interconnection Customer of any changes to these requirements as soon as they are known. The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall make Reasonable Efforts to cooperate with the Interconnection Customer in meeting requirements necessary for the Interconnection Customer to commence parallel operations by the in-service date.
- 2.2.2 The Interconnection Customer shall not operate its Small Generating Facility in parallel with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System without prior written authorization of the NYISO. The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, will provide such authorization once the NYISO receives notification that the Interconnection Customer has complied with all applicable parallel Operating Requirements. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed.

2.3 Right of Access

- 2.3.1 Upon reasonable notice, the NYISO and/or Connecting Transmission Owner may send a qualified person to the premises of the Interconnection Customer at or immediately before the time the Small Generating Facility first produces energy to inspect the interconnection, and observe the commissioning of the Small Generating Facility (including any required testing), startup, and operation for a period of up to three Business Days after initial start-up of the unit. In addition, the Interconnection Customer shall notify the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner at least five Business Days prior to conducting any on-site verification testing of the Small Generating Facility.
- 2.3.2 Following the initial inspection process described above, at reasonable hours, and upon reasonable notice, or at any time without notice in the event of an emergency or hazardous condition, the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner each shall have access to the Interconnection Customer's premises for any reasonable purpose in connection with the performance of the obligations imposed on them by this Agreement or if necessary to meet their legal obligation to provide service to their customers.
- 2.3.3 Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs associated with following this article.

Article 3 Effective Date, Term, Termination, and Disconnection

3.1 Effective Date

This Agreement shall become effective upon execution by the Parties subject to acceptance by FERC (if applicable), or if filed unexecuted, upon the date specified by the FERC. The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall promptly file, or cause to be filed, this Agreement with FERC upon execution, if required. If the Agreement is disputed and the Interconnection Customer requests that it be filed with FERC in an unexecuted form, the NYISO shall file, or cause to be filed, this Agreement and the NYISO shall identify the disputed language.

3.2 Term of Agreement

This Agreement shall become effective on the Effective Date and shall remain in effect for a period of ten years from the Effective Date or such other longer period as the Interconnection Customer may request and shall be automatically renewed for each successive one-year period thereafter, unless terminated earlier in accordance with article 3.3 of this Agreement.

3.3 Termination

No termination shall become effective until the Parties have complied with all Applicable Laws and Regulations applicable to such termination, including the filing with FERC of a notice of termination of this Agreement (if required), which notice has been accepted for filing by FERC.

- 3.3.1 The Interconnection Customer may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner 20 Business Days written notice. The NYISO may terminate this Agreement after the Small Generating Facility is Retired.
- 3.3.2 Any Party may terminate this Agreement after Default pursuant to article 7.6.
- 3.3.3 Upon termination of this Agreement, the Small Generating Facility will be disconnected from the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System, as applicable. All costs required to effectuate such disconnection shall be borne by the terminating Party, unless such termination resulted from the non-terminating Party's Default of this SGIA or such non-terminating Party otherwise is responsible for these costs under this SGIA.
- 3.3.4 The termination of this Agreement shall not relieve any Party of its liabilities and obligations, owed or continuing at the time of the termination. The Interconnection Customer shall pay all amounts in excess of any deposit or other security without interest within 30 calendar days after receipt of the invoice for such amounts. If the deposit or other security exceeds the invoice, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall refund such excess within 30 calendar days of the invoice without interest. If the Interconnection Customer disputes an amount to

be paid the Interconnection Customer shall pay the disputed amount to the Connecting Transmission Owner or into an interest bearing escrow account, pending resolution of the dispute in accordance with Article 10 of this Agreement. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Interconnection Customer's favor, that portion of the disputed amount will be returned to the Interconnection Customer with interest at rates applicable to refunds under the Commission's regulations. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Connecting Transmission Owner's favor, that portion of any escrowed funds and interest will be released to the Connecting Transmission Owner.

3.3.5 The limitations of liability, indemnification and confidentiality provisions of this Agreement shall survive termination or expiration of this Agreement.

3.4 Temporary Disconnection

Temporary disconnection shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary under Good Utility Practice.

3.4.1 Emergency Conditions

"Emergency Condition" shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System, the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of the Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Small Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Under Emergency Conditions, the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may immediately suspend interconnection service and temporarily disconnect the Small Generating Facility. The NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify the Interconnection Customer promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that may reasonably be expected to affect the Interconnection Customer's operation of the Small Generating Facility. The Interconnection Customer shall notify the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that may reasonably be expected to affect the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System or any Affected Systems. To the extent information is known, the notification shall describe the Emergency Condition, the extent of the damage or deficiency, the expected effect on the operation of each Party's facilities and operations, its anticipated duration, and the necessary corrective action.

3.4.2 Routine Maintenance, Construction, and Repair

The NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may interrupt interconnection service or curtail the output of the Small Generating Facility and temporarily disconnect the Small Generating Facility from the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System when

necessary for routine maintenance, construction, and repairs on the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System. NYISO or the Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide the Interconnection Customer with five Business Days notice prior to such interruption. The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to coordinate such reduction or temporary disconnection with the Interconnection Customer.

3.4.3 Forced Outages

During any forced outage, the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may suspend interconnection service to the Interconnection Customer to effect immediate repairs on the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. The NYISO shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide the Interconnection Customer with prior notice. If prior notice is not given, the NYISO shall, upon request, provide the Interconnection Customer written documentation after the fact explaining the circumstances of the disconnection.

3.4.4 Adverse Operating Effects

The NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall notify the Interconnection Customer as soon as practicable if, based on Good Utility Practice, operation of the Small Generating Facility may cause disruption or deterioration of service to other customers served from the same electric system, or if operating the Small Generating Facility could cause damage to the New York State Transmission System, the Distribution System or Affected Systems, or if disconnection is otherwise required under Applicable Reliability Standards or the NYISO OATT. Supporting documentation used to reach the decision to disconnect shall be provided to the Interconnection Customer upon request. If, after notice, the Interconnection Customer fails to remedy the adverse operating effect within a reasonable time, the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner may disconnect the Small Generating Facility. The NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide the Interconnection Customer with five Business Day notice of such disconnection, unless the provisions of article 3.4.1 apply.

3.4.5 Modification of the Small Generating Facility

The Interconnection Customer must receive written authorization from the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner before making any change to the Small Generating Facility that may have a material impact on the safety or reliability of the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld. Modifications shall be done in accordance with Good Utility Practice. If the Interconnection Customer makes such modification without the prior written authorization of the NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall have the right to temporarily disconnect the Small Generating Facility. If disconnected, the Small Generating Facility will not be reconnected until the unauthorized modifications are authorized or removed.

3.4.6 Reconnection

The Parties shall cooperate with each other to restore the Small Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, and the New York State Transmission System and Distribution System to their normal operating state as soon as reasonably practicable following a temporary disconnection.

Article 4. Cost Responsibility for Interconnection Facilities and Distribution Upgrades

4.1 Interconnection Facilities

- 4.1.1 The Interconnection Customer shall pay for the cost of the Interconnection Facilities itemized in Attachment 2 of this Agreement. The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall provide a best estimate cost, including overheads, for the purchase and construction of its Interconnection Facilities and provide a detailed itemization of such costs. Costs associated with Interconnection Facilities may be shared with other entities that may benefit from such facilities by agreement of the Interconnection Customer, such other entities, the NYISO, and the Connecting Transmission Owner.
- 4.1.2 The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for its share of all reasonable expenses, including overheads, associated with (1) owning, operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing its own Interconnection Facilities, and (2) operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, as set forth in Attachment 2 to this Agreement.

4.2 Distribution Upgrades

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, and own the Distribution Upgrades described in Attachment 6 of this Agreement. If the Connecting Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer agree, the Interconnection Customer may construct Distribution Upgrades that are located on land owned by the Interconnection Customer. The actual cost of the Distribution Upgrades, including overheads, shall be directly assigned to the Interconnection Customer. The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for its share of all reasonable expenses, including overheads, associated with owning, operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing the Distribution Upgrades, as set forth in Attachment 6 to this Agreement.

Article 5. Cost Responsibility for System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades

5.1 Applicability

No portion of this article 5 shall apply unless the interconnection of the Small Generating Facility requires System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

5.2 System Upgrades

The Connecting Transmission Owner shall procure, construct, install, and own the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades described in Attachment 6 of this Agreement. To the extent that design work is necessary in addition to that already accomplished in the Class Year facilities study for the Interconnection Customer, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall perform or cause to be performed such work. If all the Parties agree, the Interconnection Customer may construct System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades that are located on land owned by the Interconnection Customer.

5.2.1 As described in Section 32.3.5.3 of the SGIP in Attachment Z of the NYISO OATT, the responsibility of the Interconnection Customer for the cost of the System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades described in Attachment 6 of this Agreement shall be determined in accordance with Attachment S of the NYISO OATT, as required by Section 32.3.5.3.2 of Attachment Z. The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all System Upgrade Facility costs as required by Section 32.3.5.3.2 of Attachment Z or its share of any System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades costs resulting from the final Attachment S process, as applicable, and Attachment 6 to this Agreement shall be revised accordingly.

5.2.2 Pending the outcome of the Attachment S cost allocation process, if applicable, the Interconnection Customer may elect to proceed with the interconnection of its Small Generating Facility in accordance with Section 32.3.5.3 of the SGIP.

5.3 Special Provisions for Affected Systems

For the repayment of amounts advanced to Affected System Operator for System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades, the Interconnection Customer and Affected System Operator shall enter into an agreement that provides for such repayment, but only if responsibility for the cost of such System Upgrade Facilities is not to be allocated in accordance with Attachment S of the NYISO OATT. The agreement shall specify the terms governing payments to be made by the Interconnection Customer to Affected System Operator as well as the repayment by Affected System Operator.

Article 6. Billing, Payment, Milestones, and Financial Security

6.1 Billing and Payment Procedures and Final Accounting

- 6.1.1 The Connecting Transmission Owner shall bill the Interconnection Customer for the design, engineering, construction, and procurement costs of Interconnection Facilities and Upgrades contemplated by this Agreement on a monthly basis, or as otherwise agreed by those Parties. The Interconnection Customer shall pay all invoice amounts within 30 calendar days after receipt of the invoice.
- 6.1.2 Within three months of completing the construction and installation of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Upgrades described in the Attachments to this Agreement, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall provide the Interconnection Customer with a final accounting report of any difference between (1) the Interconnection Customer's cost responsibility for the actual cost of such facilities or Upgrades, and (2) the Interconnection Customer's previous aggregate payments to the Connecting Transmission Owner for such facilities or Upgrades. If the Interconnection Customer's cost responsibility exceeds its previous aggregate payments, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall invoice the Interconnection Customer for the amount due and the Interconnection Customer shall make payment to the Connecting Transmission Owner within 30 calendar days. If the Interconnection Customer's previous aggregate payments exceed its cost responsibility under this Agreement, the Connecting Transmission Owner shall refund to the Interconnection Customer an amount equal to the difference within 30 calendar days of the final accounting report.
- 6.1.3 If the Interconnection Customer disputes an amount to be paid, the Interconnection Customer shall pay the disputed amount to the Connecting Transmission Owner or into an interest bearing escrow account, pending resolution of the dispute in accordance with Article 10 of this Agreement. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Interconnection Customer's favor, that portion of the disputed amount will be credited or returned to the Interconnection Customer with interest at rates applicable to refunds under the Commission's regulations. To the extent the dispute is resolved in the Connecting Transmission Owner's favor, that portion of any escrowed funds and interest will be released to the Connecting Transmission Owner.

6.2 Milestones

Subject to the provisions of the SGIP, the Parties shall agree on milestones for which each Party is responsible and list them in Attachment 4 of this Agreement. A Party's obligations under this provision may be extended by agreement. If a Party anticipates that it will be unable to meet a milestone for any reason other than a Force Majeure event, it shall immediately notify the other Parties of the reason(s) for not meeting the milestone and (1) propose the earliest reasonable alternate date by which it can attain this and future milestones, and (2) requesting appropriate amendments to Attachment 4. The Party affected by the failure to meet a milestone

shall not unreasonably withhold agreement to such an amendment unless: (1) it will suffer significant uncompensated economic or operational harm from the delay, (2) attainment of the same milestone has previously been delayed, or (3) it has reason to believe that the delay in meeting the milestone is intentional or unwarranted notwithstanding the circumstances explained by the Party proposing the amendment.

6.3 Financial Security Arrangements

At least 20 Business Days prior to the commencement of the design, procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Upgrades, the Interconnection Customer shall provide the Connecting Transmission Owner, at the Interconnection Customer's option, a guarantee, a surety bond, letter of credit or other form of security that is reasonably acceptable to the Connecting Transmission Owner and is consistent with the Uniform Commercial Code of the jurisdiction where the Point of Interconnection is located. Such security for payment shall be in an amount sufficient to cover the costs for constructing, designing, procuring, and installing the applicable portion of the Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Upgrades and shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis for payments made to the Connecting Transmission Owner under this Agreement during its term. The Connecting Transmission Owner may draw on any such security to the extent that the Interconnection Customer fails to make any payments due under this Agreement. In addition:

- 6.3.1 The guarantee must be made by an entity that meets the creditworthiness requirements of the Connecting Transmission Owner, and contain terms and conditions that guarantee payment of any amount that may be due from the Interconnection Customer, up to an agreed-to maximum amount.
- 6.3.2 The letter of credit or surety bond must be issued by a financial institution or insurer reasonably acceptable to the Connecting Transmission Owner and must specify a reasonable expiration date.
- 6.3.3 Notwithstanding the above, Security posted for System Upgrade Facilities for a Small Generating Facility required to enter the Class Year process, or cash or Security provided for System Deliverability Upgrades, shall meet the requirements for Security contained in Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

Article 7. Assignment, Liability, Indemnity, Force Majeure, Consequential Damages, and Default

7.1 Assignment

This Agreement, and each and every term and condition hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns. This Agreement may be assigned by any Party upon 15 Business Days prior written notice and opportunity to object by the other Parties; provided that:

- 7.1.1 A Party may assign this Agreement without the consent of the other Parties to any affiliate of the assigning Party with an equal or greater credit rating and with the legal authority and operational ability to satisfy the obligations of the assigning Party under this Agreement, provided that the Interconnection Customer promptly notifies the NYISO and the Connecting Transmission Owner of any such assignment. A Party may assign this Agreement without the consent of the other Parties in connection with the sale, merger, restructuring, or transfer of a substantial portion of all of its assets, including the Interconnection Facilities it owns, so long as the assignee in such a transaction directly assumes all rights, duties and obligation arising under this Agreement.
- 7.1.2 The Interconnection Customer shall have the right to assign this Agreement, without the consent of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner, for collateral security purposes to aid in providing financing for the Small Generating Facility.
- 7.1.3 Any attempted assignment that violates this article is void and ineffective. Assignment shall not relieve a Party of its obligations, nor shall a Party's obligations be enlarged, in whole or in part, by reason thereof. An assignee is responsible for meeting the same financial, credit, and insurance obligations as the Interconnection Customer. Where required, consent to assignment will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

7.2 Limitation of Liability

Each Party's liability to the other Parties for any loss, cost, claim, injury, liability, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, relating to or arising from any act or omission in its performance of this Agreement, shall be limited to the amount of direct damage actually incurred. In no event shall any Party be liable to the other Parties for any indirect, special, consequential, or punitive damages.

7.3 Indemnity

- 7.3.1 This provision protects each Party from liability incurred to third parties as a result of carrying out the provisions of this Agreement. Liability under this provision is exempt from the general limitations on liability found in article 7.2.

- 7.3.2 Each Party (the “Indemnifying Party”) shall at all times indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the other Parties (each an “Indemnified Party”) from, any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, the alleged violation of any Environmental Law, or the release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substance, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties (any and all of these a “Loss”), arising out of or resulting from (i) the Indemnified Party’s performance under this Agreement on behalf of the Indemnifying Party, except in cases where the Indemnifying Party can demonstrate that the Loss of the Indemnified Party was caused by the gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Indemnified Party or (ii) the violation by the Indemnifying Party of any Environmental Law or the release by the Indemnifying Party of a Hazardous Substance.
- 7.3.3 If a Party is entitled to indemnification under this article as a result of a claim by a third party, and the Indemnifying Party fails, after notice and reasonable opportunity to proceed under this article, to assume the defense of such claim, such Indemnified Party may at the expense of the Indemnifying Party contest, settle or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to, or pay in full, such claim.
- 7.3.4 If an Indemnifying Party is obligated to indemnify and hold any Indemnified Party harmless under this article, the amount owing to the Indemnified Party shall be the amount of such Indemnified Party’s actual loss, net of any insurance or other recovery.
- 7.3.5 Promptly after receipt by an Indemnified Party of any claim or notice of the commencement of any action or administrative or legal proceeding or investigation as to which the indemnity provided for in this article may apply, the Indemnified Party shall notify the Indemnifying Party of such fact. Any failure of or delay in such notification shall not affect a Party’s indemnification obligation unless such failure or delay is materially prejudicial to the Indemnifying Party.

7.4 Consequential Damages

Other than as expressly provided for in this Agreement, no Party shall be liable under any provision of this Agreement for any losses, damages, costs or expenses for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or punitive damages, including but not limited to loss of profit or revenue, loss of the use of equipment, cost of capital, cost of temporary equipment or services, whether based in whole or in part in contract, in tort, including negligence, strict liability, or any other theory of liability; provided, however, that damages for which a Party may be liable to another Party under another agreement will not be considered to be special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages hereunder.

7.5 Force Majeure

- 7.5.1 As used in this article, a Force Majeure Event shall mean “any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party’s control. A Force Majeure Event does not include an act of negligence or intentional wrongdoing.” For the purposes of this article, this definition of Force Majeure shall supersede the definitions of Force Majeure set out in Section 32.10.1 of the NYISO OATT.
- 7.5.2 If an event of Force Majeure prevents a Party from fulfilling any obligations under this Agreement, the Party affected by the Force Majeure event (Affected Party) shall promptly notify the other Parties, either in writing or via the telephone, of the existence of the Force Majeure event. The notification must specify in reasonable detail the circumstances of the Force Majeure event, its expected duration, and the steps that the Affected Party is taking to mitigate the effects of the event on its performance. The Affected Party shall keep the other Parties informed on a continuing basis of developments relating to the Force Majeure event until the event ends. The Affected Party will be entitled to suspend or modify its performance of obligations under this Agreement (other than the obligation to make payments) only to the extent that the effect of the Force Majeure event cannot be mitigated by the use of Reasonable Efforts. The Affected Party will use Reasonable Efforts to resume its performance as soon as possible.

7.6 Breach and Default

- 7.6.1 No Breach of this Agreement shall exist where such failure to discharge an obligation (other than the payment of money) is the result of a Force Majeure event or the result of an act or omission of the other Parties. Upon a Breach, the non-breaching Party shall give written notice of such Breach to the Breaching Party. Except as provided in article 7.6.2, the Breaching Party shall have 60 calendar days from receipt of the Breach notice within which to cure such Breach; provided however, if such Breach is not capable of cure within 60 calendar days, the Breaching Party shall commence such cure within 20 calendar days after notice and continuously and diligently complete such cure within six months from receipt of the Breach notice; and, if cured within such time, the Breach specified in such notice shall cease to exist.
- 7.6.2 If a Breach is not cured as provided in this article, or if a Breach is not capable of being cured within the period provided for herein, a Default shall exist and the non-defaulting Parties acting together shall thereafter have the right to terminate this Agreement, in accordance with article 3.3 hereof, by written notice to the Defaulting Party at any time until cure occurs, and be relieved of any further obligation hereunder and, whether or not those Parties terminate this Agreement, to recover from the Defaulting Party all amounts due hereunder, plus all other

damages and remedies to which they are entitled at law or in equity. The provisions of this article shall survive termination of this Agreement.

- 7.6.3 In cases where the Interconnection Customer has elected to proceed under Section 32.3.5.3 of the SGIP, if the Interconnection Request is withdrawn or deemed withdrawn pursuant to the SGIP during the term of this Agreement, this Agreement shall terminate.

Article 8. Insurance

- 8.1 The Interconnection Customer shall, at its own expense, maintain in force general liability insurance without any exclusion for liabilities related to the interconnection undertaken pursuant to this Agreement. The amount of such insurance shall be sufficient to insure against all reasonably foreseeable direct liabilities given the size and nature of the generating equipment being interconnected, the interconnection itself, and the characteristics of the system to which the interconnection is made. Such insurance coverage is specified in Attachment 7 to this Agreement. The Interconnection Customer shall obtain additional insurance only if necessary as a function of owning and operating a generating facility. Such insurance shall be obtained from an insurance provider authorized to do business in New York State where the interconnection is located. Certification that such insurance is in effect shall be provided upon request of the Connecting Transmission Owner, except that the Interconnection Customer shall show proof of insurance to the Connecting Transmission Owner no later than ten Business Days prior to the anticipated commercial operation date. An Interconnection Customer of sufficient creditworthiness may propose to self-insure for such liabilities, and such a proposal shall not be unreasonably rejected.
- 8.2 The NYISO and Connecting Transmission Owner agree to maintain general liability insurance or self-insurance consistent with the existing commercial practice. Such insurance or self-insurance shall not exclude the liabilities undertaken pursuant to this Agreement.
- 8.3 The Parties further agree to notify one another whenever an accident or incident occurs resulting in any injuries or damages that are included within the scope of coverage of such insurance, whether or not such coverage is sought.

Article 9. Confidentiality

- 9.1 Confidential Information shall mean any confidential and/or proprietary information provided by one Party to the other Party that is clearly marked or otherwise designated “Confidential.” For purposes of this Agreement all design, operating specifications, and metering data provided by the Interconnection Customer shall be deemed Confidential Information regardless of whether it is clearly marked or otherwise designated as such. Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, information designated as such by the NYISO Code of Conduct contained in Attachment F to the NYISO OATT.
- 9.2 Confidential Information does not include information previously in the public domain, required to be publicly submitted or divulged by Governmental Authorities (after notice to the other Party and after exhausting any opportunity to oppose such publication or release), or necessary to be divulged in an action to enforce this Agreement. Each Party receiving Confidential Information shall hold such information in confidence and shall not disclose it to any third party nor to the public without the prior written authorization from the Party providing that information, except to fulfill obligations under this Agreement, or to fulfill legal or regulatory requirements.
- 9.2.1 Each Party shall employ at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information obtained from the other Parties as it employs to protect its own Confidential Information.
- 9.2.2 Each Party is entitled to equitable relief, by injunction or otherwise, to enforce its rights under this provision to prevent the release of Confidential Information without bond or proof of damages, and may seek other remedies available at law or in equity for breach of this provision.
- 9.3 Notwithstanding anything in this article to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 CFR § 1b.20, if FERC, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this Agreement, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC, the Party may, consistent with 18 CFR § 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Each Party is prohibited from notifying the other Parties to this Agreement prior to the release of the Confidential Information to FERC. The Party shall notify the other Parties to this Agreement when it is notified by FERC that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by FERC, at which time either of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 CFR § 388.112. Requests from a state regulatory body conducting a confidential investigation shall be treated in a similar manner if consistent with the applicable state rules and regulations.
- 9.4 Consistent with the provisions of this article 9, the Parties to this Agreement will cooperate in good faith to provide each other, Affected Systems, Affected System

Operators, and state and federal regulators the information necessary to carry out the terms of the SGIP and this Agreement.

Article 10. Disputes

- 10.1 The NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer agree to attempt to resolve all disputes arising out of the interconnection process according to the provisions of this article.
- 10.2 In the event of a dispute, the Parties will first attempt to promptly resolve it on an informal basis. The NYISO will be available to the Interconnection Customer and Connecting Transmission Owner to help resolve any dispute that arises with respect to performance under this Agreement. If the Parties cannot promptly resolve the dispute on an informal basis, then any Party shall provide the other Parties with a written Notice of Dispute. Such Notice shall describe in detail the nature of the dispute.
- 10.3 If the dispute has not been resolved within two Business Days after receipt of the Notice, any Party may contact FERC's Dispute Resolution Service (DRS) for assistance in resolving the dispute.
- 10.4 The DRS will assist the Parties in either resolving their dispute or in selecting an appropriate dispute resolution venue (e.g., mediation, settlement judge, early neutral evaluation, or technical expert) to assist the Parties in resolving their dispute. The result of this dispute resolution process will be binding only if the Parties agree in advance. DRS can be reached at 1-877-337-2237 or via the internet at <http://www.ferc.gov/legal/adr.asp>.
- 10.5 Each Party agrees to conduct all negotiations in good faith and will be responsible for one-third of any costs paid to neutral third-parties.
- 10.6 If any Party elects to seek assistance from the DRS, or if the attempted dispute resolution fails, then any Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or law consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

Article 11. Taxes

- 11.1 The Parties agree to follow all applicable tax laws and regulations, consistent with FERC policy and Internal Revenue Service requirements.
- 11.2 Each Party shall cooperate with the other Parties to maintain the other Parties' tax status. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to adversely affect the tax status of any Party including the status of NYISO, or the status of any Connecting Transmission Owner with respect to the issuance of bonds including, but not limited to, Local Furnishing Bonds. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, LIPA, NYPA and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. shall not be required to comply with any provisions of this Agreement that would result in the loss of tax-exempt status of any of their Tax-Exempt Bonds or impair their ability to issue future tax-exempt obligations. For purposes of this provision, Tax-Exempt Bonds shall include the obligations of the Long Island Power Authority, NYPA and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., the interest on which is not included in gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.
- 11.3 LIPA and NYPA do not waive their exemptions, pursuant to Section 201(f) of the FPA, from Commission jurisdiction with respect to the Commission's exercise of the FPA's general ratemaking authority.
- 11.4 Any payments due to the Connecting Transmission Owner under this Agreement shall be adjusted to include any tax liability incurred by the Connecting Transmission Owner with respect to the interconnection request which is the subject of this Agreement. Such adjustments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.17 of the LGIA in Attachment X of the NYISO OATT. Except where otherwise noted, all costs, deposits, financial obligations and the like specified in this Agreement shall be assumed not to reflect the impact of applicable taxes.

Article 12. Miscellaneous

12.1 Governing Law, Regulatory Authority, and Rules

The validity, interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York, without regard to its conflicts of law principles. This Agreement is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations. Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.

12.2 Amendment

The Parties may amend this Agreement by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties, or under article 12.12 of this Agreement.

12.3 No Third-Party Beneficiaries

This Agreement is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and where permitted, their assigns. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any subcontractor of the Connecting Transmission Owner or NYISO assisting either of those Parties with the Interconnection Request covered by this Agreement shall be entitled to the benefits of indemnification provided for under Article 7.3 of this Agreement and the limitation of liability provided for in Article 7.2 of this Agreement.

12.4 Waiver

12.4.1 The failure of a Party to this Agreement to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.

12.4.2 Any waiver at any time by a Party of its rights with respect to this Agreement shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this Agreement. Termination or default of this Agreement for any reason by Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of the Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from the NYISO. Any waiver of this Agreement shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

12.5 Entire Agreement

This Agreement, including all Attachments, constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with reference to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings or agreements, oral or written, between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no other agreements, representations, warranties, or covenants which constitute any part of the consideration for, or any condition to, any Party's compliance with its obligations under this Agreement.

12.6 Multiple Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

12.7 No Partnership

This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, another Party.

12.8 Severability

If any provision or portion of this Agreement shall for any reason be held or adjudged to be invalid or illegal or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction or other Governmental Authority, (1) such portion or provision shall be deemed separate and independent, (2) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to restore insofar as practicable the benefits to each Party that were affected by such ruling, and (3) the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

12.9 Security Arrangements

Infrastructure security of electric system equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day reliability and operational security. FERC expects the NYISO, the Connecting Transmission Owner, Market Participants, and Interconnection Customers interconnected to electric systems to comply with the recommendations offered by the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board and, eventually, best practice recommendations from the electric reliability authority. All public utilities are expected to meet basic standards for system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.

12.10 Environmental Releases

Each Party shall notify the other Parties, first orally and then in writing, of the release of any hazardous substances, any asbestos or lead abatement activities, or any type of remediation activities related to the Small Generating Facility or the Interconnection Facilities, each of which may reasonably be expected to affect the other Parties. The notifying Party shall (1) provide the notice as soon as practicable, provided such Party makes a good faith effort to provide the notice no later than 24 hours after such Party becomes aware of the occurrence, and (2) promptly furnish to the other Parties copies of any publicly available reports filed with any governmental authorities addressing such events.

12.11 Subcontractors

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided,

however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this Agreement in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Parties for the performance of such subcontractor.

12.11.1 The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Parties to the extent provided for in Sections 32.7.2 and 32.7.3 above for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Interconnection Customer under this Agreement. Any applicable obligation imposed by this Agreement upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.

12.11.2 The obligations under this article will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

12.12 Reservation of Rights

Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the right of the NYISO or Connecting Transmission Owner to make unilateral filings with FERC to modify this Agreement with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges, classifications of service, rule or regulation under Section 205 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations thereunder which rights are expressly reserved herein, and the existing rights of the Interconnection Customer to make a unilateral filing with FERC to modify this Agreement under any applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations are also expressly reserved herein; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by another Party and to participate fully in any proceeding before FERC in which such modifications may be considered. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the rights of the Parties or of FERC under Sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and FERC's rules and regulations, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise agree as provided herein.

Article 13. Notices

13.1 General

Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, any written notice, demand, or request required or authorized in connection with this Agreement (“Notice”) shall be deemed properly given if delivered in person, delivered by recognized national carrier service, or sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the person specified below:

If to the Interconnection Customer:

Interconnection Customer:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

If to the Connecting Transmission Owner:

Connecting Transmission Owner:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

If to the NYISO:

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip: :
Phone:
Fax:

13.2 Billing and Payment

Billings and payments shall be sent to the addresses set out below:

Interconnection Customer:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:

Connecting Transmission Owner:
Attention:

Address:
City: State: Zip:

13.3 Alternative Forms of Notice

Any notice or request required or permitted to be given by either Party to the other and not required by this Agreement to be given in writing may be so given by telephone, facsimile or e-mail to the telephone numbers and e-mail addresses set out below:

If to the Interconnection Customer:

Interconnection Customer:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

If to the Connecting Transmission Owner:

Connecting Transmission Owner:
Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

If to the NYISO:

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

13.4 Designated Operating Representative

The Parties may also designate operating representatives to conduct the communications which may be necessary or convenient for the administration of this Agreement. This person will also serve as the point of contact with respect to operations and maintenance of the Party's facilities.

Interconnection Customer's Operating Representative:

Interconnection Customer:

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

Connecting Transmission Owner's Operating Representative:

Connecting Transmission Owner:

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

NYISO's Operating Representative:

Attention:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:

13.5 Changes to the Notice Information

Either Party may change this information by giving five Business Days written notice prior to the effective date of the change.

Article 14. Signatures

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective duly authorized representatives.

For the New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

For the Connecting Transmission Owner

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

For the Interconnection Customer

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment 1 - Glossary of Terms

Affected System – An electric system other than the transmission system owned, controlled or operated by the Connecting Transmission Owner that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator – Affected System Operator shall mean the operator of any Affected System.

Affected Transmission Owner -- The New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) other than the Connecting Transmission Owner that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, and (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in a portion of the New York State Transmission System where System Deliverability Upgrades or System Upgrade Facilities are installed pursuant to Attachment Z and Attachment S to the NYISO OATT.

Applicable Laws and Regulations – All duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority, including but not limited to Environmental Law.

Applicable Reliability Standards – The criteria, requirements and guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Council, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, the New York State Reliability Council and related and successor organizations, or the Transmission District to which the Interconnection Customer's Small Generating Facility is directly interconnected, as those criteria, requirements and guidelines are amended and modified and in effect from time to time; provided that no Party shall waive its right to challenge the applicability of or validity of any criterion, requirement or guideline as applied to it in the context of Attachment Z to the NYISO OATT and this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement, this definition of Applicable Reliability Standards shall supersede the definition of Applicable Reliability Standards set out in Attachment X to the NYISO OATT.

Base Case -- The base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer; described in Section 32.2.3 of the Large Facility Interconnection Procedures.

Breach - The failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of this Agreement.

Business Day – Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.

Capacity Resource Interconnection Service -- The service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Interconnection Customer's Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to deliver electric capacity from the Small Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Connecting Transmission Owner – The New York public utility or authority (or its designated agent) that (i) owns facilities used for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce and provides Transmission Service under the Tariff, (ii) owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System at the Point of Interconnection, and (iii) is a Party to the Standard Small Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Deliverability Interconnection Standard – The standard that must be met by any Small Generating Facility larger than 2MW proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System and to become a qualified Installed Capacity Supplier, and must be met by any merchant transmission project proposing to interconnect to the New York State Transmission System and receive Unforced Capacity Delivery Rights. To meet the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard, the Interconnection Customer must, in accordance with the rules in Attachment S to the NYISO OATT, fund or commit to fund the System Deliverability Upgrades identified for its project in the Class Year Deliverability Study.

Default – The failure of a Party in Breach of this Agreement to cure such Breach under the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Distribution System – The Transmission Owner’s facilities and equipment used to distribute electricity that are subject to FERC jurisdiction, and are subject to the NYISO’s LFIG or SGIP under FERC Order Nos. 2003 and/or 2006. For the purpose of this Agreement, the term Distribution System shall not include LIPA’s distribution facilities.

Distribution Upgrades – The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Connecting Transmission Owner’s Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Small Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect the Interconnection Customer’s wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities or System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service – The service provided by NYISO to interconnect the Interconnection Customer’s Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System in accordance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard, to enable the New York State Transmission System to receive Energy and Ancillary Services from the Small Generating Facility, pursuant to the terms of the NYISO OATT.

Force Majeure – Any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party’s control. A Force Majeure event does not include an act of negligence or intentional wrongdoing. For the purposes of this Agreement, this definition of Force Majeure shall supersede the definitions of Force Majeure set out in Section 32.2.11 of the NYISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Good Utility Practice – Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices,

methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority – Any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include the Interconnection Customer, NYISO, Affected Transmission Owner, Connecting Transmission Owner or any Affiliate thereof.

Interconnection Customer – Any entity, including the Transmission Owner or any of the affiliates or subsidiaries, that proposes to interconnect its Small Generating Facility with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

Interconnection Facilities – The Connecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Small Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Small Generating Facility to the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades or System Upgrade Facilities.

Interconnection Request – The Interconnection Customer's request, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Small Generating Facility, or to materially increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Small Generating Facility that is interconnected with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System. For the purposes of this Agreement, this definition of Interconnection Request shall supersede the definition of Interconnection Request set out in Attachment X to the NYISO OATT.

Interconnection Study – Any study required to be performed under Sections 32.2 or 32.3 of the SGIP.

Material Modification – A modification that has a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Minimum Interconnection Standard – The reliability standard that must be met by any Small Generating Facility proposing to connect to the New York State Transmission System or Distribution System. The Standard is designed to ensure reliable access by the proposed project to the New York State Transmission System. The Standard does not impose any deliverability test or deliverability requirement on the proposed interconnection.

New York State Transmission System – New York State Transmission System shall mean the entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes: (i) the Transmission Facilities under ISO Operational Control; (ii) the Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification; and (iii) all remaining transmission facilities within the New York Control Area.

Operating Requirements – Any operating and technical requirements that may be applicable due to Regional Transmission Organization, Independent System Operator, control area, or the Connecting Transmission Owner's requirements, including those set forth in the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement. Operating Requirements shall include Applicable Reliability Standards.

Party or Parties – The NYISO, Connecting Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer or any combination of the above.

Point of Interconnection – The point where the Interconnection Facilities connect with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

Reasonable Efforts – With respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under this Agreement, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Small Generating Facility – The Interconnection Customer's device no larger than 20 MW for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

System Deliverability Upgrades – The least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements, to make the modifications or additions to the existing New York State Transmission System that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Deliverability Interconnection Standard for Capacity Resource Interconnection Service.

System Upgrade Facilities – The least costly configuration of commercially available components of electrical equipment that can be used, consistent with good utility practice and Applicable Reliability Requirements to make the modifications to the existing transmission system that are required to maintain system reliability due to: (i) changes in the system, including such changes as load growth and changes in load pattern, to be addressed in the form of generic generation or transmission projects; and (ii) proposed interconnections. In the additions to the existing New York State Transmission System that are required for the proposed project to connect reliably to the system in a manner that meets the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard.

Tariff – The NYISO's Open Access Transmission Tariff, as filed with the FERC, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Upgrades – The required additions and modifications to the Connecting Transmission Owner's portion of the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System at or beyond the

Point of Interconnection. Upgrades may be System Upgrade Facilities or System Deliverability Upgrades Distribution Upgrades. Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Attachment 2 - Detailed Scope of Work, Including Description and Costs of the Small Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, and Metering Equipment

Equipment, including the Small Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, and metering equipment shall be itemized and identified as being owned by the Interconnection Customer, or the Connecting Transmission Owner. The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, will provide a best estimate itemized cost, including overheads, of its Interconnection Facilities and metering equipment, and a best estimate itemized cost of the annual operation and maintenance expenses associated with its Interconnection Facilities and metering equipment.

**Attachment 3 - One-line Diagram Depicting the Small Generating Facility,
Interconnection Facilities, Metering Equipment, and Upgrades**

Attachment 4 - Milestones

In-Service Date:

Critical milestones and responsibility as agreed to by the Parties:

	Milestone/Date	Responsible Party
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		

Agreed to by:

For the New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

_____ Date _____

For the Connecting Transmission Owner _____ Date _____

Interconnection Customer _____ Date _____

Attachment 5 - Additional Operating Requirements for the New York State Transmission System, the Distribution System and Affected Systems Needed to Support the Interconnection Customer's Needs

The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall also provide requirements that must be met by the Interconnection Customer prior to initiating parallel operation with the New York State Transmission System or the Distribution System.

Attachment 6 - Connecting Transmission Owner's Description of its Upgrades and Best Estimate of Upgrade Costs

The NYISO, in consultation with the Connecting Transmission Owner, shall describe Upgrades and provide an itemized best estimate of the cost, including overheads, of the Upgrades and annual operation and maintenance expenses associated with such Upgrades. The Connecting Transmission Owner shall functionalize Upgrade costs and annual expenses as either transmission or distribution related.

The cost estimate for System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades shall be taken from the NYISO OATT Attachment S cost allocation process or applicable Interconnection Study, as required by Section 32.3.5.3.2 of Attachment Z. The cost estimate for Distribution Upgrades shall include the costs of Distribution Upgrades that are reasonably allocable to the Interconnection Customer at the time the estimate is made, and the costs of any Distribution Upgrades not yet constructed that were assumed in the Interconnection Studies for the Interconnection Customer but are, at the time of the estimate, an obligation of an entity other than the Interconnection Customer.

The cost estimates for Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades are estimates. The Interconnection Customer is ultimately responsible for the actual cost of the Distribution Upgrades and System Upgrade Facilities and System Deliverability Upgrades needed for its Small Generating Facility, as that is determined under Attachments S and X and Z of the NYISO OATT.

Attachment 7 - Insurance Coverage