Attachment II

1.1 Definitions - A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Available Transfer Capability ("ATC"): A measure of the Transfer Capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses. ATC is defined as the Total Transfer Capability, less Transmission Reliability Margin, less the sum of existing transmission commitments, (which includes retail customer service) less the Capacity Benefit Margin. The amount reserved to support existing transmission commitments is defined in the Existing Transmission Agreements and Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load in Attachment L.

1.4 Definitions - D

DADRP Component: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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

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

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

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

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

~~**Delivering Party:** The entity supplying Capacity and Energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dispute Resolution Administrator ("DRA"): An individual hired by the ISO to administer the Dispute Resolution Process established in the ISO Tariffs and ISO Agreement.

Dispute Resolution Process ("DRP"): The procedures: (1) described in the ISO Tariffs and the ISO Agreement that are used to resolve disputes between Market Participants and the ISO involving services provided under the ISO Tariffs (excluding applications for rate changes or other changes to the ISO Tariffs or rules relating to such services); and (2) described in the ISO/NYSRC Agreement that are used to resolve disputes between the ISO and NYSRC involving the implementation and/or application of the Reliability Rules.

DSASP Component: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

1.5 Definitions - E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equivalency Rating: As defined in the ISO Services Tariff.

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

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

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

Existing Transmission Agreement ("ETA"): An agreement between two or more Transmission Owners, or between a Transmission Owner and another entity, as defined in this Tariff.

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

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

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

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

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

1.16 Definitions - P

Part 1: Tariff Section 1 pertaining to Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Point(s) of Delivery: Point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where ~~Capacity,~~ Energy~~, and Ancillary Services~~ transmitted by the ISO will be made available to the ~~Receiving Party~~ Transmission Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry. ~~(Same as Point of Withdrawal.)~~

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

Point(s) of Receipt: Point(s) of interconnection on the NYS Transmission System where ~~Capacity,~~ Energy~~, and Ancillary Services~~ will be made available to the ISO by the ~~Delivering Party~~ Transmission Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry. ~~(Same as Point of Injection.)~~

Point(s) of Withdrawal ("POW"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy~~, Capacity and Ancillary Services~~ will be made available to the ~~Receiving Party~~ Transmission Customer or Customer under the ISO Tariffs. The Point(s) of Withdrawal shall be specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction Schedule, or other similar entry.~~ (Same as Point of Delivery).~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.18 Definitions - R

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

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

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

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

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

Real-Time Commitment ("RTC"): A multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. The optimization evaluates the next ten points in time separated by fifteen minute intervals. Each RTC run within an hour shall have a designation indicating the time at which its results are posted: "RTC_{00}," RTC_{30}, and "RTC_{45}: post on the hour, and at fifteen, thirty, and forty-five minutes after the hour, respectively. Each RTC run will produce binding commitment instructions for the periods beginning fifteen and thirty minutes after its scheduled posting time and will produce advisory commitment guidance for the remainder of the optimization period, RTC_{15} will also establish External Transaction schedules. 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. Real-Time Dispatch runs will normally occur every five minutes. Additional information about RTD's functions is provided in Section 4.4.3 of the ISO Services Tariff. Throughout the ISO Services Tariff the term "RTD" will normally be used to refer to both the Real-Time Dispatch and to the specialized Real-Time Dispatch Corrective Action Mode software.

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

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

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

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

~~**Receiving Party:** The entity receiving the Capacity and Energy transmitted by the ISO to Point(s) of Delivery.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GTR is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered Rights.

GTCC is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered TCCs.

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

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin.

2.7 Billing and Payment

2.7.1 ISO Clearing Account

The ISO will establish an account (the "ISO Clearing Account"), and Transmission Customers shall make payments into or receive payments from the ISO Clearing Account in accordance with their settlement information provided by the ISO as described in Section 2.7.3 of this ISO OATT.

The ISO Clearing Account established herein shall be opened and operated by the ISO as trustee in trust for ISO creditors and ISO debtors in accordance with this ISO OATT.

The account shall be maintained at a bank or other financial institution in New York State as a trust account. Such account shall not be commingled with any other ISO accounts. The ISO will not take title to the funds held in the ISO Clearing Account. Nor will the ISO take title to any Energy, Capacity, Ancillary Services or TCCs.

2.7.2 Determination and Payment of Charges Associated with Transmission Service

This Section 2.7.2 applies to all Transmission Services except Transmission Service pursuant to Grandfathered Agreements listed in Attachment L. Charges applicable to Grandfathered Agreements are described in Attachment K.

2.7.2.1 Transmission Service Charge - General Applicability

The TSC charge is applied to all Actual Energy Withdrawals from the NYS Power System under Part 3 or Part 4 of this Tariff, except for withdrawals by a Transmission Owner to provide bundled retail service or scheduled withdrawals associated with grandfathered transactions as specified in Attachments K and L. The TSC charge also is applied to Transactions to destinations outside the NYCA (Export or Wheel-Through Transactions), except

as provided for in Section 2.7.2.1.4 of this Tariff.

Subject to the foregoing, the TSC applies to all Actual Energy Withdrawals regardless of whether the withdrawals occur in conjunction with a Bilateral Transaction or through the purchase of Energy from an LBMP Market. The TSC is payable under this Section regardless of whether the withdrawal is scheduled under Part 3 or Part 4 of this Tariff. Customers buying Energy from a Transmission Owner as part of a bundled retail rate will pay a portion of the Transmission Owner's transmission revenue requirement as part of their retail rates. Sales to these customers will be included in the billing units used to calculate each Transmission Owner's TSC under this Tariff in accordance with Attachment H.

Transmission Customers who are parties to grandfathered agreements specified in Attachment L will pay the applicable contract rate in those agreements. Revenues from these agreements will be credited against the Transmission Owners' individual revenue requirements in calculating the TSC.

2.7.2.1.1 Payable to Transmission Owners: The TSC will be payable to Transmission Owners, in the manner described below in the remainder of Section 2.7.2.1.

2.7.2.1.2 Payable by Retail Access Customers: Retail access customers or LSEs scheduling on their behalf will pay a TSC to their respective Transmission Owners under the provisions described in Part 5 of this Tariff. The TSC is payable under Part 5 (Retail Access Service) regardless of whether the LSE takes service under Part 3 (Point-to-Point Service) or Part 4 (Network Integration Service) of this Tariff.

2.7.2.1.3 Payable by LSEs Serving Non-Retail Access Load in NYCA: LSEs serving NYCA Load that is not part of a retail access program, such as customers of municipal electric systems, will pay a TSC to the Transmission Owner in whose Transmission District the Load is located. The TSC shall apply to Actual Energy Withdrawals by the Load, regardless of whether such withdrawals are associated with Transmission Service under Part 3 or Part 4 of this Tariff or purchases from an LBMP Market, whether the withdrawals are scheduled or unscheduled, and regardless of whether the withdrawals were made on the Load's behalf by the LSE or by another Transmission Customer.

2.7.2.1.4 Payable by ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers Scheduling Export or Wheel-Through Transactions: ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers scheduling Transactions to destinations outside the NYCA (Export or Wheel-Through Transactions) are subject to a TSC as calculated in Attachment H. The TSC charge shall be eliminated on all Exports and Wheel-Through Transactions scheduled with the ISO to destinations within the New England Control Area; provided that the following conditions shall continue to be met: (1) a Commission approved tariff provision is in effect that provides for unconditional reciprocal elimination of charges on Exports and Wheel-Through Transactions from the New England Control Area to the New York Control Area; (2) no change in the provisions in this Tariff related to Local Furnishing Bonds and Other Tax Exempt Financing shall be required for the reciprocal elimination of charges on Export and Wheel-Through Transactions to the New York Control Area; and (3) the New York Transmission Owners have the ability to fully

recover the revenues related to the charges on Export and Wheel-Through Transactions that are eliminated. The ISO and the New York Transmission Owners, jointly or separately, shall have the right to make a Section 205 filing with the Commission to reimpose the charge on Exports and Wheel-Through Transactions if at any time any of the foregoing conditions is no longer satisfied. The ISO will perform the requisite calculation and inform the Transmission Customer of the applicable Transmission Owner(s) of the TSC charge. The TSC will be payable by the Transmission Customer directly to the Transmission Owner(s).

2.7.2.2 Transmission Usage Charge (TUC)

2.7.2.2.1 Payable to the ISO: Transmission Usage Charges include Congestion Rents and charges for Marginal Losses. They are payable directly to the ISO. Attachment J explains the calculation of the TUC.

2.7.2.2.2 Payable by ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers Scheduling Transmission Service: All Transmission Customers scheduling Transmission Service under Part 3 or Part 4 of this Tariff shall pay the applicable TUC charge as calculated in the Attachment J hereto. ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers scheduling non-firm transactions under Part 3 will be subject to the Losses Component of the TUC only except as noted in Section 3.2.7 of this Tariff.

2.7.2.2.3 Payable by Transmission Owners Scheduling Bilateral Transactions on Behalf of Bundled Retail Customers: Transmission Owners scheduling Transmission Service to supply bundled retail customers shall pay the applicable TUC charge.

2.7.2.2.4 Payable by ~~Eligible~~ Customers ~~or Transmission Owners~~ Scheduling Direct LBMP Purchases from the LBMP Market: Any ~~Transmission~~ Customer~~, or Transmission Owner~~ purchasing from the LBMP Market to supply bundled retail customers, will pay the Congestion Rent and Marginal Losses charge applicable to its location. These Congestion Rent and Marginal Losses charges will be included in the calculation of the LBMP charged by the ISO for the purchase of Energy from the LBMP Market.

2.7.2.3 Ancillary Services

2.7.2.3.1 Payable to the ISO: All Ancillary Services charges are payable directly to the ISO.

2.7.2.3.2 Payable by LSEs: All LSEs scheduling Transmission Service under Part 3 or Part 4 or purchases from the LMBP Market to supply Load in the NYCA shall pay Ancillary Services charges as described in Schedules 1 through 6. The charges will be assessed on the basis of all Actual Energy Withdrawals by the Load, regardless of whether such withdrawals are scheduled or unscheduled, and regardless of whether they are scheduled on the Load's behalf by the LSE or by another Transmission Customer. As explained in Schedule 1, in certain circumstances the Schedule 1 charge may vary depending upon the Transmission District in which the Load is located.

2.7.2.3.3 Payable by Customers Scheduling External Transactions: ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers scheduling Export or Wheel-Through Transactions to destinations outside the NYCA, or purchases from the LBMP Market to serve Load outside the NYCA shall pay Ancillary Services charges under Schedules 1,

2, 4, and 5 of this Tariff. The charges will be assessed on the basis of all Scheduled Energy Withdrawals from the NYCA.

2.7.2.3.4 Payable by Transmission Owners Serving Bundled Retail Customers: Transmission Owners scheduling Transmission Service or purchases from the LBMP Market to serve of bundled retail customers shall pay the ISO Ancillary Services charges as described in Schedules 1 to 6 based on Actual Energy Withdrawals.

2.7.2.4 NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge (NTAC)

2.7.2.4.1 Payable to the ISO: NTAC charges are calculated in Attachment H. All NTAC charges are payable to the ISO.

2.7.2.4.2 Payable by LSEs Serving Load in the NYCA: Each LSE serving Load in the NYCA shall pay an NTAC to the ISO based on the LSE's Actual Energy Withdrawals.

2.7.2.4.3 Payable by ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers Scheduling Export or Wheel-Through Transactions: ~~Eligible~~ Transmission Customers scheduling Export or Wheel-Through Transactions shall pay an NTAC based on their Transaction schedules. The NTAC charge shall not apply to Exports and Wheel-Through Transactions scheduled with the ISO to destinations within the New England Control Area provided that the conditions listed in Section 2.7.2.1.4 of this Tariff are satisfied.

2.7.2.5 Reliability Facilities Charge ("RFC") and LIPA RFC

2.7.2.5.1 Payable through the ISO: All RFC and LIPA RFC charges are calculated, collected and payable through the NYISO pursuant to

Rate Schedule 10.

2.7.3 Billing Procedures and Payments

2.7.3.1 Invoices and Settlement Information

The ISO shall provide settlement and billing information to Transmission Customers. The ISO shall inform each Transmission Customer that provides or is provided services furnished under this ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff of the payments due for such service. For each service provided for under this ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff, the payments due to the ISO shall be netted against the corresponding amounts due to the Transmission Customer for providing service. Such information shall be electronically transmitted to the Transmission Customer.

Within five (5) business days after the first day of each month, the ISO shall submit an invoice to the Transmission Customer that indicates the net amount owed by or owed to the Transmission Customer for each of the services furnished under this ISO OATT and the ISO Services Tariff during the preceding month. The ISO shall use meter data submitted to the ISO in accordance with Section 3.16 of the ISO OATT; provided, however, that the ISO may use estimates in whole or in part, in accordance with ISO Procedures, to settle an invoice. Any charges based on estimates shall be subject to true-up, including interest calculated from the first due date after the service was rendered in accordance with Section 2.7.4 of this ISO OATT, in invoices subsequently issued by the ISO after the ISO has obtained the requisite actual information, provided that the actual information is supplied to the ISO within the timeframes established in Section 2.7.4.1 of this ISO OATT. The ISO may net any overpayment, including interest calculated from the date the overpayment was made in accordance with Section 2.7.4 of this ISO OATT, by the Transmission Customer for past estimated charges against current

amounts due from the Transmission Customer or, if the Transmission Customer has no outstanding amounts due, the ISO may pay to the Transmission Customer an amount equal to the overpayment. The ISO's invoices to Transmission Customers will be submitted only by electronic means via the ISO's Bid/Post System.

2.7.3.2 Payment by the Transmission Customer

A Transmission Customer owing payments on net shall make those payments to the ISO Clearing Account by the first banking day common to all parties after the 15th day of the month that the invoice is rendered by the ISO. All payments shall be made by wire transfer in immediately available funds payable to the ISO as trustee of the ISO Clearing Account.

2.7.3.3 Payments by the ISO

The ISO shall pay all net monies owed to a Transmission Customer from the ISO Clearing Account by the first banking day common to all parties after the 19th day of the month that the invoice is rendered by the ISO. All payments shall be made by wire transfer in immediately available funds payable to the Transmission Customer by the ISO as trustee of the ISO Clearing Account unless other arrangements are made.

2.7.3.4 Verification of Payments

The ISO shall verify that all payments owed by Transmission Customers in accordance with this ISO OATT and the ISO Services Tariff to the ISO Clearing Account have been paid in a timely manner in accordance with ISO Procedures. If a Transmission Customer fails to make a payment within the time period established in Section 2.7.3.2 of this ISO OATT or pays less than the amount due, the ISO shall take measures pursuant to Section 2.7.5 of this ISO OATT. The ISO shall also ensure that monies owed to Transmission Customers in accordance with this ISO

OATT and the ISO Services Tariff are paid through the ISO Clearing Account in a timely manner in accordance with ISO Procedures.

2.7.3.5 Settlement Information and Billing Procedures for TSCs

The ISO shall provide each Transmission Owner with information to facilitate TSC billing. Settlement information and billing procedures for payments of the TSC by retail access customers or LSEs serving retail access customers in accordance with Section 5 of this ISO OATT shall be separately issued, paid and collected in accordance with Section 5 of this ISO OATT. Settlement information and billing procedures for payments for TSCs for customers other than retail access customers and LSEs serving retail access customers shall be separately issued, paid and collected in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Attachment H of this ISO OATT in accordance with Section 5 of this ISO OATT.

2.7.3.6 Billing Procedures for Retail Access Programs

The billing procedures for customers participating in retail access programs shall be in accordance with Part IV of this ISO OATT.

2.7.4 Interest on Unpaid Balances:

Interest on any unpaid amount whether owed to a Transmission Customer or to the ISO as trustee of the ISO Clearing Account (including amounts placed in escrow) shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology specified for interest on refunds in the Commission's regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 35.19a (a)-(2)-(iii). Interest on unpaid amounts shall be calculated from the due date of the bill to the date of payment. Invoices shall be considered as having been paid on the date of receipt by the ISO.

If the ISO is unable to provide settlement information on time due to the actions or

inactions of the Transmission Customer, in addition to any other remedies the ISO may have at law or in equity, the Transmission Customer shall pay interest on amounts due, as calculated above, from the first day of the month following the month in which charges are accrued, to the time of payment of those charges.

2.7.4.1 Billing Disputes:

This Section 2.7.4.1 establishes the process and timeframe for review, challenge, and correction of Transmission Customer invoices. For purposes of this Section 2.7.4.1, any deadline that falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday for which the ISO is closed shall be observed on the ISO's next business day.

For purposes of this Section 2.7.4.1, "finalized" data and invoices shall not be subject to further correction, including by the ISO, except as ordered by the Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction; *provided, however*, that nothing herein shall be construed to restrict any stakeholder's right to seek redress from the Commission in accordance with the Federal Power Act.

2.7.4.2 Settlement Cycle for Services Furnished Between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2008

2.7.4.2.1 ISO Corrections or Adjustments and Transmission Customer Challenges to the Accuracy of Settlement Information

Settlement information for services furnished between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2008, shall be subject to review, comment, and challenge by a Transmission Customer and correction or adjustment by the ISO for errors at any time for up to seven (7) months from the date of the initial invoice for the month in which the service is rendered and as further provided in Section 2.7.4.2.2, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(i) A Supplier or meter authority may review, comment on, and challenge Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data for fifty-five (55) days from the date of the initial invoice for the month in which service is rendered. Following this review period, the ISO shall then have five (5) days to process and correct Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data, after which time it shall be finalized.

(ii) The meter authority shall provide to the ISO all LSE bus metering data then available within seventy (70) days from the date of the initial invoice and shall provide any necessary updates to the LSE bus metering data as soon as possible thereafter. The ISO shall post all available LSE bus metering data within approximately seventy-one (71) days from the date of the initial invoice and shall continue to post incoming LSE bus metering data as soon as practicable after it is received.

(iii) The ISO shall post advisory settlement information, including available LSE bus metering data, within ninety (90) days from the date of the initial invoice. Transmission Customers may review, comment on, and challenge this settlement information, except for Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data, after which the ISO shall process and correct the data and issue a corrected invoice with the regular monthly invoice issued on or about one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the initial invoice.

(iv) The meter authority shall provide to the ISO any final updates or corrections to LSE bus metering data within one hundred thirty (130) days from the date of the initial invoice. The ISO shall then post any updated and corrected LSE bus

metering data within one hundred thirty-one (131) days from the date of the initial invoice. Transmission Customers may then review, comment on, and challenge the LSE bus metering data for an additional fourteen (14) days. Following this review period, the ISO shall have five (5) days to process and correct the LSE bus metering data, after which it shall be finalized.

(v) At one hundred fifty (150) days from the date of the initial invoice, the ISO shall post updated advisory settlement information. Transmission Customers may review, comment on, and challenge this settlement information, except for Generator, tie-line, sub-zone Load, and LSE bus metering data, after which the ISO shall process and correct the data and issue an updated corrected invoice with the regular monthly invoice issued on or about one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of the initial invoice.

(vi) Following the ISO's issuance of an updated corrected invoice, Transmission Customers may continue to review, comment on, and challenge settlement information, excepting Generator, tie line, sub-zone Load, and LSE bus metering data, until the end of the seven-month review period.

The ISO shall use reasonable means to post metering revisions for review by Transmission Customers and to notify Transmission Customers of the approaching expiration of review periods. To challenge settlement information contained in an invoice, a Transmission Customer shall first make payment in full, including any amounts in dispute. Transmission Customer challenges to settlement information shall: (i) be submitted to the ISO in writing, (ii) be clearly identified as a settlement challenge, (iii) state the basis for the Transmission Customer's challenge, and (iv) include supporting documentation, if applicable. The ISO shall

notify all Transmission Customers of errors identified and the details of corrections or adjustments made pursuant to this Section 2.7.4.2.1.

2.7.4.2.2 Review and Correction of Challenged Invoices

The ISO shall evaluate a settlement challenge as soon as possible within two (2) months following the conclusion of the challenge period specified in Section 2.7.4.2.1; *provided, however,* the ISO may, upon notice to Transmission Customers within this time of extraordinary circumstances requiring a longer evaluation period, take up to six (6) months to evaluate a settlement challenge.

The ISO shall not be limited to the scope of challenges in its review of a challenged invoice and may, at its discretion, review and correct any other elements and intervals of a challenged invoice, except Load and meter data as specified in 2.7.4.2.1. Corrections to a challenged invoice shall be applied to all Transmission Customers that were or should have been affected by the original settlement and shall not be limited to the Transmission Customer challenging the invoice; *provided, however,* that the ISO may recover *de minimis* amounts or amounts that the ISO is unable to collect from individual Transmission Customers through Schedule 1 of this ISO OATT.

Upon completing its evaluation, the ISO shall provide written notice to the challenging Transmission Customer of the ISO's final determination regarding the Transmission Customer's settlement challenge. If the ISO determines that corrections or adjustments to a challenged invoice are necessary and can quantify them with reasonable certainty, the ISO shall provide all Transmission Customers with the details of the corrections or adjustments within the timeframe established in this Section 2.7.4.2.2. The ISO shall then provide a period of twenty-five (25) days for Transmission Customers to review the corrected settlement information and provide

comments to the ISO regarding the implementation of those corrections or adjustments; *provided, however,* that in the event of a dispute resolution proceeding conducted in accordance with Section 2.7.4.4 of this ISO OATT, this twenty-five (25) day period shall not start or, if it has already started, shall be suspended until the conclusion of the dispute resolution proceeding. Following the conclusion of the dispute resolution proceeding, the ISO shall make any corrections to Transmission Customers' settlement invoices that it determines to be necessary and shall then start, or re-start, the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period.

If no errors in the implementation of corrections or adjustments are identified during the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period, the ISO shall issue a finalized close-out settlement ("Close-Out Settlement"), clearly identified as such, in the next regular monthly billing invoice. If an error in the implementation of a correction or adjustment is identified during the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period, the ISO shall have one (1) month to make such further corrections as are necessary to address the error and provide Transmission Customers with one additional period of twenty-five (25) days to review and comment on the implementation of those further corrections. If an error in the implementation of those further corrections is identified, the ISO shall then have one (1) month to make any final corrections that are necessary and shall issue a finalized Close-Out Settlement in the next regular monthly billing invoice.

2.7.4.3 Settlement Cycle for Services Furnished On and After January 1, 2009

2.7.4.3.1 ISO Corrections or Adjustments and Transmission Customer Challenges to the Accuracy of Settlement Information

Settlement information for services furnished beginning January 1, 2009, and thereafter shall be subject to review, comment, and challenge by a Transmission Customer and correction

or adjustment by the ISO for errors at any time for up to five (5) months from the date of the initial invoice for the month in which service is rendered and as further provided in Section 2.7.4.3.2, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(i) A Supplier or meter authority may review, comment on, and challenge Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data for fifty-five (55) days from the date of the initial invoice for the month in which service is rendered. Following this review period, the ISO shall then have five (5) days to process and correct Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data, after which time it shall be finalized.

(ii) The meter authority shall provide to the ISO all LSE bus metering data then available within seventy (70) days from the date of the initial invoice and shall provide any necessary updates to the LSE bus metering data as soon as possible thereafter. The ISO shall post all available LSE bus metering data within approximately seventy-one (71)seventy-five (75) days from the date of the initial invoice and shall continue to post incoming LSE bus metering data as soon as practicable after it is received.

(iii) The ISO shall post advisory settlement information, including available LSE bus metering data, within ninety (90) days from the date of the initial invoice. Transmission Customers may review, comment on, and challenge this settlement information, except for Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data, after which the ISO shall process and correct the data and issue a corrected invoice with the regular monthly invoice issued on or about one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of the initial invoice. Following the ISO's issuance of a

corrected invoice, Transmission Customers may continue to review, comment on, and challenge their settlement information, excepting Generator, tie-line, and sub-zone Load metering data, until the end of the five-month review period.

(iv) The meter authority shall provide to the ISO any final updates or corrections to LSE bus metering data within one hundred thirty (130) days from the date of the initial invoice. The ISO shall then post any updated and corrected LSE bus metering data within one hundred thirty-five (135) days from the date of the initial invoice. Transmission Customers may then review, comment on, and challenge the LSE bus metering data for an additional ten (10) days. Following this review period, the ISO shall have five (5) days to process and correct the LSE bus metering data, after which it shall be finalized.

The ISO shall use reasonable means to post metering revisions for review by Transmission Customers and to notify Transmission Customers of the approaching expiration of review periods. To challenge settlement information contained in an invoice, a Transmission Customer shall first make payment in full, including any amounts in dispute. Transmission Customer challenges to settlement information shall: (i) be submitted to the ISO in writing, (ii) be clearly identified as a settlement challenge, (iii) state the basis for the Transmission Customer's challenge, and (iv) include supporting documentation, if applicable. The ISO shall notify all Transmission Customers of errors identified and the details of corrections or adjustments made pursuant to this Section 2.7.4.3.1.

2.7.4.3.2 Review and Correction of Challenged Invoices

The ISO shall evaluate a settlement challenge as soon as possible within two (2) months following the conclusion of the challenge period specified in Section 2.7.4.3.1; *provided,*

however, the ISO may, upon notice to Transmission Customers within this time of extraordinary circumstances requiring a longer evaluation period, take up to six (6) months to evaluate a settlement challenge. The ISO shall not be limited to the scope of Transmission Customer challenges in its review of a challenged invoice and may, at its discretion, review and correct any other elements and intervals of a challenged invoice, except Load and meter data as specified in Section 2.7.4.3.1. Corrections to a challenged invoice shall be applied to all Transmission Customers that were or should have been affected by the original settlement and shall not be limited to the Transmission Customer challenging the invoice; *provided, however,* that the ISO may recover *de minimis* amounts or amounts that the ISO is unable to collect from individual Transmission Customers through Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO OATT.

Upon completing its evaluation, the ISO shall provide written notice to the challenging Transmission Customer of the ISO's final determination regarding the Transmission Customer's settlement challenge. If the ISO determines that corrections or adjustments to a challenged invoice are necessary and can quantify them with reasonable certainty, the ISO shall provide all Transmission Customers with the details of the corrections or adjustments within the timeframe established in this Section 2.7.4.3.2. The ISO shall then provide a period of twenty-five (25) days for Transmission Customers to review the corrected settlement information and provide comments to the ISO regarding the implementation of those corrections or adjustments; *provided, however,* that in the event of a dispute resolution proceeding conducted in accordance with Section 2.7.4.4 of this ISO OATT, this twenty-five (25) day period shall not start or, if it has already started, shall be suspended until the conclusion of the dispute resolution proceeding. Following the conclusion of the dispute resolution proceeding, the ISO shall make any corrections to Transmission Customers' settlement invoices that it determines to be necessary

and shall then start or re-start the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period.

If no errors in the implementation of corrections or adjustments are identified during the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period, the ISO shall issue a finalized close-out settlement ("Close-Out Settlement"), clearly identified as such, in the next regular monthly billing invoice. If an error in the implementation of a correction or adjustment is identified during the twenty-five (25) day Transmission Customer comment period, the ISO shall have one (1) month to make such further corrections as are necessary to address the error and provide Transmission Customers with one additional period of twenty-five (25) days to review and comment on the implementation of those further corrections. If an error in the implementation of those further corrections is identified, the ISO shall then have one (1) month to make any final corrections that are necessary and shall issue a finalized Close-Out Settlement in the next regular monthly billing invoice.

2.7.4.4 Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedures for Unresolved Settlement Challenges

2.7.4.4.1 Applicability of Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedures

This Section 2.7.4.4 establishes expedited dispute resolution procedures applicable to address any dispute between a Transmission Customer and the ISO regarding a Transmission Customer settlement that was not resolved in the ordinary settlement review, challenge, and correction process; *provided, however,* that nothing herein shall restrict a Transmission Customer or the ISO from seeking redress from the Commission in accordance with the Federal Power Act.

A Transmission Customer may request expedited dispute resolution if it has previously presented a settlement challenge consistent with the requirements of Section 2.7.4.2.1 or 2.7.4.3.1 of this ISO OATT and has received from the ISO a final, written determination

regarding the settlement challenge pursuant to Section 2.7.4.2.2 or 2.7.4.3.2 of this ISO OATT. The scope of an expedited dispute resolution proceeding shall be limited to the subject matter of the Transmission Customer's prior settlement challenge. Transmission Customer challenges regarding Generator, tie-line, sub-zone Load, and LSE bus metering data shall not be eligible for formal dispute resolution proceedings under this ISO OATT. To ensure consistent treatment of disputes, separate requests for expedited dispute resolution regarding the same issue and the same service month or months may be resolved on a consolidated basis, consistent with applicable confidentiality requirements.

2.7.4.4.2 Initiation of Expedited Dispute Resolution Proceeding

To initiate an expedited dispute resolution proceeding, a Transmission Customer shall submit a written request to the ISO Chief Financial Officer within eleven (11) business days from the date that the ISO issues a final, written determination regarding a Transmission Customer settlement challenge pursuant to Section 2.7.4.2.2 or 2.7.4.3.2 of this ISO OATT. A Transmission Customer's written request for expedited dispute resolution shall contain: (i) the name of the Transmission Customer making the request, (ii) an indication of other potentially affected parties, to the extent known, (iii) an estimate of the amount in controversy, (iv) a description of the Transmission Customer's claim with sufficient detail to enable the ISO to determine whether the claim is within the subject matter of a settlement challenge previously submitted by the Transmission Customer, (v) copies of the settlement challenge materials previously submitted by the Transmission Customer to the ISO, and (vi) citations to the ISO Tariffs and other relevant materials upon which the Transmission Customer's settlement challenge relies.

The ISO Chief Financial Officer shall acknowledge in writing receipt of the Transmission

Customer's request to initiate an expedited dispute resolution proceeding. If the ISO determines that the proceeding would be likely to aid in the resolution of the dispute, the ISO shall accept the Transmission Customer's request and provide written notice of the proceeding to all Transmission Customers through the ordinary means of communication for settlement issues. The ISO shall provide written notice to the Transmission Customer in the event that the ISO declines its request for expedited dispute resolution.

2.7.4.4.3 Participation by Other Interested Transmission Customers

Any Transmission Customer with rights or interests that would be materially affected by the outcome of an expedited dispute resolution proceeding may participate; *provided, however*, that a Transmission Customer seeking or supporting a change to the NYISO's determination regarding a Transmission Customer settlement challenge must have previously raised the issue in a settlement challenge consistent with the requirements of Section 2.7.4.2.1 or 2.7.4.3.1 of this ISO OATT. To participate, such Transmission Customer shall submit to the ISO Chief Financial Officer a written request to participate that meets the requirements for an initiating request for expedited dispute resolution within eleven (11) business days from the date that the ISO issues notice of the expedited dispute resolution proceeding. If the ISO determines that the Transmission Customer has met the requirements of this Section 2.7.4.4.3, the ISO will accept the Transmission Customer's request to participate in the dispute resolution proceeding.

2.7.4.4.4 Selection of a Neutral

As soon as reasonably possible following the ISO's acceptance of a Transmission Customer's request for expedited dispute resolution under Section 2.7.4.4.2, the ISO shall appoint a neutral to preside over the proceeding by randomly selecting from a list (i) provided to the ISO by the American Arbitration Association or (ii) developed by the ISO with input from

the appropriate stakeholder committee, until an available neutral is found. To the extent possible, the neutral shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues and the financial settlement of electric markets.

No person shall be eligible to act as a neutral who is a past or present officer, employee, or consultant to any of the disputing parties, or of an entity related to or affiliated with any of the disputing parties, or is otherwise interested in the matter in dispute except upon the express written consent of the parties. Any individual appointed as a neutral shall make known to the disputing parties any such disqualifying relationship or interest and a new neutral shall be appointed, unless express written consent is provided by each party.

2.7.4.4.5 Conduct of the Expedited Dispute Resolution Proceeding

The neutral shall schedule the initial meeting of the disputing parties within five (5) business days of appointment. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.7.4.4, the neutral shall have discretion over the conduct of the dispute resolution process including, but not limited to: (i) requiring the disputing parties to meet for discussion, (ii) allowing or requiring written submissions, (iii) establishing guidelines for such written submissions, and (iv) allowing the participation of Transmission Customers that have requested an opportunity to be heard.

Within sixty (60) days of the appointment of the neutral, if the dispute has not been resolved, the neutral shall provide the disputing parties with a written, confidential, and non-binding recommendation for resolving the dispute. The disputing parties shall then meet in an attempt to resolve the dispute in light of the neutral's recommendation. If the disputing parties have not resolved the dispute within ten (10) days of receipt of the neutral's recommendation, the dispute resolution process will be concluded.

Neither the recommendation of the neutral, nor statements made by the neutral or any

party, including the ISO, or their representatives, nor written submissions prepared for the dispute resolution process, shall be admissible for any purpose in any proceeding.

2.7.4.4.6 Allocation of Costs

Each party to a dispute resolution proceeding shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the process and for a pro rata share of the costs of a neutral.

2.7.5 Customer Default

2.7.5.1 Events of Default

A Transmission Customer shall be in default, upon written notice from the ISO, in the event that: (i) the Transmission Customer fails to timely make a payment due to the ISO, regardless of whether such payment obligation is in dispute, (ii) the Transmission Customer fails to comply with the ISO's creditworthiness requirements, or (iii) the Transmission Customer fails to cure its default in another independent system operator/regional transmission organization market. In the event of a billing dispute between the ISO and the Transmission Customer, the ISO will continue to provide service under the Service Agreement as long as the Transmission Customer continues to make all payments.

2.7.5.2 Cure

Unless otherwise provided in Attachment W to this OATT, a Transmission Customer shall have one (1) business day to cure a default resulting from its failure to timely make a payment due to the ISO. A Transmission Customer shall have two (2) business days to cure a default resulting from its failure to comply with the ISO's creditworthiness requirements; *provided*, *however*, that a Transmission Customer shall have one (1) business day to cure a default resulting from its failure to comply with the ISO's creditworthiness requirements

following termination of a Prepayment Agreement.

2.7.5.3 ISO Remedies

In addition to any and all other remedies available under the ISO Tariffs or pursuant to law or equity, the ISO shall have the following remedies:

(i) **Event of Default.** Upon an event of default and expiration of the relevant cure period, the ISO may terminate service to a Transmission Customer immediately upon notice to the Commission. In addition, in the event of a default, the ISO may initiate debt collection procedures on behalf of the ISO Clearing Account. The process for declaring and recovering bad debt losses is set forth in Attachment U to this OATT.

(ii) **Financial Distress.** In the event of a reduction in the amount of a Transmission Customer's Unsecured Credit (a) by fifty percent (50%) or more as determined in accordance with Section 26.4 of Attachment K to the ISO Services Tariff, or (b) as a result of a material adverse change as determined in accordance with Section 26.10 of Attachment K to the ISO Services Tariff, then the ISO shall have the right to: (1) immediately issue an invoice to such Transmission Customer requiring payment within two (2) business days from the invoice date for initial settlements representing the sum of that billing period's daily billing data available as of the invoice date, and/or (2) require such Transmission Customer to prepay estimated charges for up to twelve months in accordance with ISO Procedures.

(iii) **Default in Another ISO/RTO.** In the event a Transmission Customer fails to cure its default in another independent system operator/regional transmission

organization market, then the ISO shall have the right to: (1) demand immediate payment by the Transmission Customer to the ISO for any amounts owed as of the date of the demand, and/or (2) require the Transmission Customer to prepay estimated charges for up to twelve months in accordance with ISO Procedures, and/or (3) reduce or eliminate the amount of the Transmission Customer's Unsecured Credit.

(iv) **Two Late Payments.** In the event a Transmission Customer fails to pay its invoice when due on two occasions within a rolling twelve (12) month period, then the ISO shall have the right to: (1) require the Transmission Customer to prepay estimated charges weekly, based on the charges incurred by the Transmission Customer in the previous week, for up to twelve months, and/or (2) reduce or eliminate the amount of the Transmission Customer's Unsecured Credit for up to twelve (12) months.

2.7.5.4 Notice to Transmission Customers

The ISO shall notify all Transmission Customers in the event that a Transmission Customer is in default and shall also notify all Transmission Customers in the event that the Transmission Customer subsequently cures the default or the ISO terminates the Transmission Customer due to the default.

2.7.6 Stranded Costs

The Transmission Owners other than NYPA may seek to recover stranded costs from the Transmission Customer pursuant to this Tariff in accordance with the terms, conditions and procedures set forth in Commission Order No. 888. However, the Transmission Owners must separately file any proposal to recover stranded costs under Section 205 of the FPA. This

provision shall not supersede or otherwise affect a Transmission Owner's right to recover stranded costs under other authority. To the extent that LIPA's rates for service are established by LIPA's Board of Trustees pursuant to Article 5, Title 1-A of the New York Public Authorities Law, Sections 1020-f(u) and 1020-s and are not subject to Commission and/or PSC jurisdiction, LIPA's recovery of stranded costs will not be subject to the foregoing requirements.

Upon filing of a proposal to recover stranded costs under the FPA, the Transmission Owner shall immediately provide the ISO with a copy of the appropriate rate schedule which will be incorporated as a new Stranded Service and Point-to-Point Service Customers and remit the collected amounts to the applicable Transmission Owner(s). Any SIRC rate schedule developed by LIPA under this Tariff will be effective upon receipt by the ISO, subject to any applicable laws and orders.

3 Point-To-Point Transmission Service

Preamble

The ISO will provide Firm and Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service pursuant to the applicable terms and conditions of this Tariff over the NYS ~~t~~Transmission ~~facilities of the parties to the ISO/TO Agreement~~ System. Point-To-Point Transmission Service is for the receipt of ~~Capacity and~~ Energy at designated Point(s) of Receipt and the transfer of such ~~Capacity and~~ Energy to designated Point(s) of Delivery. Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is service for which the Transmission Customer has agreed to pay the Congestion Rent associated with its service. Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is service for which the Transmission Customer has not agreed to pay Congestion Rent. A Transmission Customer may fix the price of Day-Ahead Congestion Rent 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. Notwithstanding any provision in this Part to the contrary, External Transactions scheduled at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be subject to the requirements of Attachment N to the ISO Services Tariff. Each Transmission Customer also utilizes Market Services and shall take service under the ISO Market Services Administration and Control Area Services Tariff.

3.1 Nature of Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

3.1.1 Term:

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

3.1.2. Reservation Priority:

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

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

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

3.1.4 Service Agreements:

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

applicable Commission regulations.

3.1.5 Transmission Customer Obligation for Facility Additions or Redispatch Cost:

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

3.1.6 Curtailment of Firm Transmission Service:

In the event that a Curtailment on the NYS Transmission System, or a portion thereof, is required to maintain reliable operation of such system, Curtailments will be made on a non-discriminatory basis to the Transaction(s) that effectively relieve the Constraint. When applicable, the ISO will follow the Lake Erie Emergency Redispatch ("LEER") Procedure filed on February 26, 1999, in Docket No. EL99-52-000 which is incorporated by reference herein. The LEER Procedure is intended to prevent the necessity of implementing the Curtailment procedures contained in the Commission and NERC tariffs and policies. To the extent possible, Curtailments of External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be based on the transmission priority of the associated Advance Reservation for use of the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line (as appropriate). ~~If multiple transactions require Curtailment, to the extent practicable and~~

~~consistent with right to Curtail, in whole or in part, any~~ The ISO reserves the right to Curtail Firm Transmission Service provided under this Tariff for reliability reasons, in whole or in part, when, in the ISO's sole discretion, an Emergency or other unforeseen condition threatens to or does impair~~s~~ or degrade~~s~~ the reliability of the NYS Power System. The ISO will notify all affected Transmission Customers in a timely manner of any scheduled Curtailments. If the ISO declares a Major Emergency State, Transmission Customers shall comply with all directions issued by the ISO concerning the avoidance, management, and alleviation of the Major Emergency and shall comply with all procedures concerning a Major Emergency set forth in the ISO Procedures and the Reliability Rules. If the ISO is required to Curtail Transmission Service as a result of a Transmission Loading Relief ("TLR") event, the ISO will perform such Curtailment in accordance with the NERC TLR Procedure.

3.1.7 Classification of Firm Transmission Service:

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

~~3.1.7.2 The Transmission Customer may purchase Transmission Service to make sales of Capacity and Energy from multiple generating units that are on the NYS Transmission System. For such a purchase of Transmission Service, the resources will be designated as multiple Points of Receipt, unless the multiple~~

~~generating units are at the same generating plant in which case the units would be treated as a single Point of Receipt.~~

3.1.7.~~3~~2 The ISO shall provide firm Transmission Service for the delivery~~ies~~ of ~~Capacity and~~ Energy from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery. Each Point of Receipt shall be set forth in the Firm Point-To-Point Service schedule submitted by the Transmission Customer.

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

3.1.8.1 In the Day-Ahead Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service Day-Ahead must be submitted to the ISO no later than 5:00 a.m. of the day prior to commencement of the Dispatch Day or 4:50 a.m. for Transmission Service over the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line. Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted after 5:00 a.m., or 4:50 a.m. as appropriate, will not be accepted in the Day-Ahead schedule. Schedules of ~~any Capacity and~~ Energy ~~that are~~ to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. ~~Each Transmission Customer within the NYCA with multiple requests for Transmission Service at a Point of Receipt, each of which is under 1,000 kWh per hour, may consolidate its service requests at a common Point of Receipt into units of 1,000 kWh per hour for scheduling and billing purposes.~~ For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery that are internal to the NYCA, and between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy

Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, ~~T~~the ISO will furnish to the ~~Delivering Party's system operator~~ Transmission Customer~~,~~ hour-to-hour schedules equal to those ~~furnished by the Receiving Party~~ requested and shall deliver the ~~Capacity and~~ Energy provided by such schedules. Energy shall be provided from the Point of Receipt if economic, and from the LBMP Market otherwise. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports and a Point of Receipt that is a Generator Bus internal to the NYCA the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer, hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Export Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Wheel-Through Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Should the Transmission Customer~~, Delivering Party or Receiving Party~~ revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time ~~Market~~Scheduling Window, and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for ~~Capacity and~~ Energy to be received and to be delivered.

3.1.8.2 In the Real-Time Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in Real-Time must be submitted to the ISO no later than ~~ninety (90) minutes prior to the dispatch hour~~the close of the

Real-Time Scheduling Window.

Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted ~~later than ninety (90) minutes prior to the dispatch hour~~ after the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window shall not be accepted in the Real-Time schedule. Schedules of any ~~Capacity and~~ Energy that is to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery that are internal to the NYCA, or between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, ~~T~~the ISO will furnish to the ~~Delivering Party's system operator, if applicable,~~ Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to those ~~furnished by the Receiving Party~~ requested and shall deliver the ~~Capacity and~~ Energy provided by such schedules. Energy shall be provided from the Point of Receipt if economic, and from the LBMP Market otherwise. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports and a Point of Receipt that is a Generator Bus internal to the NYCA, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Export Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. For Firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports, the ISO will furnish to the Transmission Customer hour-to-hour schedules equal to the Wheel-

Through Transaction schedule and shall deliver the Energy provided by such schedules. Should the Transmission Customer~~, Delivering Party or Receiving Party~~ revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time ~~Market~~Scheduling Window~~,~~ and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for ~~Capacity and~~ Energy to be received and to be delivered.

3.2 Nature of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

3.2.1 Term:

The minimum term of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be one (1) hour and the maximum term shall not exceed the maximum permissible term as specified ~~in ISO Procedures~~ by the Transmission Customer.

3.2.2 Reservation Priority:

Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service shall be available for an Export Bilateral Transaction, an Import Bilateral Transaction, or a Wheel-Through Transaction when there is no Congestion between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery for the Transaction. In all instances, Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service shall have a lower priority than Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service and Network Service. Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service shall have an equal priority with Network Service from a secondary resource. A customer requesting non-firm Transmission Service that cannot be accommodated in the Day-Ahead Schedule because of Congestion may upgrade to Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service up to ~~ninety (90) minutes prior to a given hour~~ the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, by rescheduling the Transaction and agreeing to pay the real-time Congestion Rents associated with the Transaction.

3.2.3 Use of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by the Transmission Owner:

The Transmission Owners will be subject to the rates, terms and conditions of Part 3 of this Tariff when making Third-Party Sales under (i) agreements executed on or after the date this Tariff is effective or (ii) agreements executed prior to the aforementioned date that the Commission requires to be unbundled, by the date specified by the Commission. The

Transmission Owners will maintain separate accounting, pursuant to Section 8, for any use of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service to make Third-Party Sales.

3.2.4 Service Agreements:

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

3.2.5 Classifications of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be offered under terms and conditions contained in Part 3 of this Tariff. The ISO undertakes no obligation under this Tariff to plan its Transmission System in order to have sufficient capacity for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service. Parties requesting Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service for the transmission of firm power do so with the full realization that such service is subject to availability and to Curtailment or Interruption under the terms of this Tariff. ~~The ISO shall specify the rate treatment and all related terms and conditions applicable in the event that a Transmission Customer (including Third-Party Sales by the Transmission Owner) exceeds its non-firm capacity reservation.~~ Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall include transmission of Energy ~~and Capacity~~ on an hourly and daily basis under Schedule 8.

3.2.6 Scheduling of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service:

3.2.6.1 In the Day-Ahead Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead must be

submitted to the ISO no later than 5:00 a.m. of the day prior to commencement of service or 4:50 a.m. for Transmission Service over the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line. Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted after 5:00 a.m., or 4:50 a.m. as appropriate, will not be accepted in the Day-Ahead Schedule. Schedules of any Capacity and Energy that is to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. ~~Each Transmission Customer within the NYCA with multiple requests for Transmission Service at a Point of Receipt, each of which is under 1,000 kWh per hour, may consolidate its schedules at a common Point of Receipt into units of 1,000 kWh per hour.~~ Non-firm Transmission Service is not available between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery internal to the NYCA. For non-firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, ~~T~~the ISO will furnish to the ~~Delivering Party's system operator,~~Transmission Customer hour-to-hour advisory schedules equal to those ~~furnished~~ requested by the ~~Receiving Party~~Transmission Customer provided that there is no congestion between the Point of Receipt and the Point of Delivery. Should the Transmission Customer~~, Delivering Party or Receiving Party~~ revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close ~~or~~ of the Real-Time ~~Market~~ Scheduling Window, and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for ~~Capacity and~~ Energy to be received and to be

delivered.

3.2.6.2 In the Real-Time Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in real-time must be submitted to the ISO ~~no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to the hour~~ before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window. Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted later than ~~ninety (90) minutes prior to the dispatch hour~~ the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window shall not be accepted in the real-time schedule. Schedules of any ~~Capacity and~~ Energy that is to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. Non-firm Transmission Service is not available between a Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery internal to the NYCA. For non-firm Transmission Service requests between a Point of Receipt at the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Imports and a Point of Delivery that is a Load Bus internal to the NYCA, ~~T~~the ISO will furnish to the ~~Delivering Party's system operator~~ Transmission Customer~~, if applicable,~~ advisory hour-to-hour schedules equal to those ~~furnished~~ requested by the ~~Receiving Party~~ Transmission Customer and shall deliver the ~~Capacity and~~ Energy provided by such schedules provided that there is no congestion between the Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery. Should the Transmission Customer~~, Delivering Party or Receiving Party~~ revise or terminate any schedule, ~~such party~~ the Transmission Customer shall ~~immediately~~ notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time ~~Market~~Scheduling Window~~, and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for Capacity~~

~~and Energy to be received and be delivered~~.

3.2.7 Curtailment or Interruption of Service:

The ISO reserves the right to Curtail, in whole or in part, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under the Tariff for reliability reasons when, an Emergency or other unforeseen condition threatens to impair or degrade the reliability of the NYS Transmission System. The ISO reserves the right to Interrupt, in whole or in part, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided under this Tariff for economic reasons if the NYS Transmission System experiences Congestion. Where required, Curtailments or Interruptions will be made on a non-discriminatory basis to the transaction(s) that effectively relieve the Constraint, however, Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be subordinate to Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service-and Network Integration Transmission Service. The ISO will provide advance notice of Curtailment or Interruption where such notice can be provided consistent with Good Utility Practice. The process of Curtailment of Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service for Imports, Exports, and Wheels Through may cause these non-firm transactions to incur incidental real-time Congestion Rents due to inter-Control Area Curtailment procedures.

3.3 Service Availability

3.3.1 General Conditions:

The ISO will provide Firm and Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service over the ~~transmission facilities of the parties to the ISO/TO Agreement~~NYS Transmission System pursuant to ISO designated Points of Receipt and Points of Delivery, to any Transmission Customer that has met the requirements of Section 3.4, provided however, Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is not available between ~~p~~Points of Receipt and Points of Delivery internal to the NYCA.

3.3.2 ~~Determination of~~ Available Transfer Capability:

The ISO continuously redispatches all resources subject to its control in order to meet Load and to accommodate requests for Firm Transmission Service through the use of SCUC, RTC and RTD. The ISO will post information regarding ATC and TTC availability on the OASIS.

3.3.3 Initiating Service in the Absence of an Executed Service Agreement:

If the ISO and the Transmission Customer requesting Firm or Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service cannot agree on all terms and conditions of the Point-To-Point Service Agreement, ISO shall file with the Commission, within thirty (30) days after the date the Transmission Customer provides written notification directing the ISO to file, an unexecuted Point-To-Point Service Agreement containing terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the ISO for such requested Transmission Service. The ISO shall commence providing Transmission Service subject to the Transmission Customer agreeing to (i) compensate the ISO in accordance with the terms and conditions of the unexecuted filed Service Agreement, subject to true-up at

whatever rate the Commission ultimately determines to be just and reasonable, and (ii) comply with the terms and conditions of this Tariff.

3.3.4 Obligation to Provide Transmission Service that Requires Expansion or Modification of the Transmission System:

If a Transmission Customer requests that the NYS Transmission System be expanded or modified, the Transmission Owner(s), at the ISO's request, will use due diligence to expand or modify its applicable portion of the NYS Transmission System to increase Transfer Capability, provided the Transmission Customer agrees to compensate the applicable Transmission Owner(s) for such costs pursuant to the terms of Section 3.19. The Transmission Owner(s) will conform to Good Utility Practice in determining the need for new facilities and in the design and construction of such facilities. The obligation applies only to those facilities that the Transmission Owner has the right to expand or modify.

3.3.5 Deferral of Service:

Any increase in TCCs associated with new facilities is subject to completion of construction of those transmission facilities or upgrades.

3.3.6 Other Transmission Service Schedules:

Eligible Customers receiving Transmission Service under other agreements on file with the Commission may continue to receive Transmission Service under those agreements until such time as those agreements may be modified by the Commission. These agreements are listed in Attachment L.

3.3.7 Real Power Losses:

Real Power Losses are associated with all Transmission Service. The Transmission Customer is responsible for losses associated with all Transmission Service in accordance with

Schedules 7-8 and as calculated in Attachment J.

3.4 Transmission Customer Responsibilities

3.4.1 Conditions Required of Transmission Customers:

Point-To-Point Transmission Service shall be provided by the ISO only if the following conditions are satisfied by the Transmission Customer:

a. The Transmission Customer has pending a Completed Application for service;

b. The Transmission Customer meets the creditworthiness criteria set forth in Attachment W;

c. The Transmission Customer provides an unconditional and irrevocable letter of credit as security to meet its responsibilities and obligations under the Tariff in an amount calculated by the ISO~~.~~;

d. The Transmission Customer has arrangements in place for any other Transmission Service necessary to effect the delivery from the generating source to the ISO prior to the time when service under Part 3 of the Tariff commences;

e. The Transmission Customer provides the information required by the ISO's planning process established in Attachment Y~~.~~;

f. The Transmission Customer agrees to pay for any facilities constructed and chargeable to such Transmission Customer under Part 3 of the Tariff, whether or not the Transmission Customer takes service; ~~and~~

g. The Transmission Customer has executed a Point-To-Point Service Agreement or has agreed to receive service pursuant to Section 3.3.3; ~~and~~

h. The Transmission Customer has satisfied the communication requirements and the metering requirements established by the ISO~~.~~; and

i. If the Point-to-Point Transmission Service involves the use of LIPA's

transmission facilities, approval of such transactions has been granted pursuant to Section 2.5.7.

3.4.2 Transmission Customer Responsibility for Third-Party Arrangements:

Any scheduling arrangements that may be required by other Control Areas shall be the responsibility of the Transmission Customer requesting service. The Transmission Customer shall provide, unless waived by the ISO, notification to the ISO identifying such systems and authorizing them to schedule ~~the Capacity and~~ Energy to be transmitted by the ISO pursuant to ~~Part~~ Section 3 of this Tariff on behalf of the ~~Receiving Party~~ Transmission Customer at the Point of Delivery or the ~~Delivering Party at the~~ Point of Receipt. ~~However, t~~The ISO will undertake reasonable efforts to assist the Transmission Customer in making such arrangements, including without limitation, providing any information or data required by such other Control Area consistent with Good Utility Practice.

3.5 Procedures for Arranging Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

3.5.1 Application:

A request for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service must contain a written Application at least sixty (60) days in advance of the calendar month in which service is to commence. The ISO will consider a request for such firm service on shorter notice when feasible.

A Transmission Customer may fix the price of Congestion Costs associated with its service by acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Point(s) of Receipt and Point(s) of Delivery as its Transmission Service.

3.5.2 Completed Application:

A Completed Application shall provide all of the information included in 18 CFR § 2.20 including but not limited to the following:

(i) The identity, address, telephone number and facsimile number of the entity requesting service;

(ii) A statement that the entity requesting service is, or will be upon commencement of service, an Eligible Customer under this Tariff;

~~(iii) The location of the Point(s) of Receipt and Point(s) of Delivery and the identities of the Delivering Parties and the Receiving Parties;~~

~~(iv) The location of the generating facility(ies) supplying the Capacity and Energy and the location of the Load ultimately served by the Capacity and Energy transmitted. The ISO will treat this information as confidential except to the extent that disclosure of this information is required by this Tariff, by regulatory~~

~~or judicial order, for reliability purposes pursuant to Good Utility Practice or pursuant to RTG transmission information sharing agreements. The ISO shall treat this information consistent with the standards of conduct contained in Part 37 of the Commission's regulations and the Code of Conduct in Attachment F;~~

~~(v) A description of the supply characteristics of the Capacity and Energy to be delivered;~~

~~(vi) An estimate of the Capacity and Energy expected to be delivered to the Receiving Party;~~

(~~v~~iii) The Service Commencement Date and the term of the requested Transmission Service; and

(iv~~iii~~) Any additional information required by the ISO~~'s~~ pursuant to its planning process established in Attachment Y or otherwise.

The ISO shall treat this information consistent with the standards of conduct contained in Part 37 of the Commission's regulations and the Code of Conduct in Attachment F.

3.5.3 Deposit:

No deposit is required for service under this Tariff.

3.5.4 Notice of Deficient Application:

If an Application fails to meet the requirements of this Tariff, the ISO shall notify the entity requesting service within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the reasons for such failure. The ISO will attempt to remedy minor deficiencies in the Application through informal communications with the Eligible Customer. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the ISO shall return the Application.

3.5.5 Response to a Completed Application:

~~Following receipt of a Completed Application for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service the ISO shall make a determination as to whether the NY Power System can support the requested service within the Constraint management and redispatch capabilities of the system. If the ISO concludes that such service is not possible, the ISO shall notify the Eligible Customer as soon as practicable, but not later than thirty (30) days after the date of receipt of a Completed Application.~~ The Transmission Customer may request a System Impact Study pursuant to Section 19 of this ISO OATT at ~~that~~ the point in time when its Application is complete.

3.5.6 Execution of Service Agreement:

If a System Impact Study is not requested and the service can be provided, the ISO shall notify the Eligible Customer as soon as practicable but no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the Completed Application. Where a System Impact Study is requested, the provisions of Section 19 will govern the execution of a Service Agreement. Failure of an Eligible Customer to execute and return the Service Agreement or request the filing of an unexecuted Service Agreement pursuant to Section 15.3, within fifteen (15) days after it is tendered by the ISO will be deemed a withdrawal and termination of the ~~Application~~request for a Service Agreement. Nothing herein limits the right of an Eligible Customer to file another ~~Application~~ Service Agreement after such withdrawal and termination.

3.5.7 Extension for Commencement of Service.

3.6 Procedures for Arranging Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

3.6.1 Application:

Eligible Customers seeking Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service must submit a Completed Application to the ISO.

3.6.2 Completed Application:

A Completed Application shall provide all of the information included in 18 CFR § 2.20 including but not limited to the following:

(i) The identity, address, telephone number and facsimile number of the entity requesting service;

(ii) A statement that the entity requesting service is, or will be upon commencement of service, an Eligible Customer under this Tariff;

(iii) Information reasonably requested by the ISO.

~~The Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery;~~

~~(iv) The maximum amount of Energy to be injected and/or withdrawn at each Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery; and~~

~~(v) The proposed dates and hours for initiating and terminating Transmission Service hereunder.~~

~~In addition to the information specified above, when required to properly evaluate system conditions, the ISO also may ask the Transmission Customer to provide the following:~~

~~(vi) The electrical location of the initial source of the power to be transmitted pursuant to the Transmission Customer's request for service; and~~

~~(vii) The electrical location of the ultimate Load.~~

~~The ISO will treat this information in (vi) and (vii) as confidential at the request of the Transmission Customer except to the extent that disclosure of this information is required by this Tariff, by regulatory or judicial order, for reliability purposes pursuant to Good Utility Practice, or pursuant to RTG transmission information sharing agreements.~~ The ISO shall treat this information consistent with the standards of conduct contained in Part 37 of the Commission's regulations and the ISO Code of Conduct in Attachment F.

3.6.3 Requests for Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission:

Requests for daily service and hourly service shall be made by submitting a schedule to the ISO in accordance with Section 3.2.6. Such requests shall be accommodated when no Congestion is present.

3.6.4 Determination of Available Transfer Capability Using Security Constrained Unit Commitment ("SCUC"), Real-Time Commitment ("RTC"), and Real-Time Dispatch ("RTD").

The ISO continuously redispatches the resources subject to its control in order to meet Load and accommodate requests for Firm Transmission Service through the use of SCUC, RTC, and RTD.

3.15 Changes in Service Specifications

Customers eligible for Transmission Service may designate their Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery by submitting a schedule with the ISO in accordance with Sections 13.8 or 14.6 of this ISO OATT.

~~**3.15.1 Modifications On a Non-Firm Basis:**~~

~~The Transmission Customer taking Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service may request the ISO provide Transmission Service on a non-firm basis over Receipt and Delivery Points other than those specified in the Bid, Bilateral Transaction Schedule, or similar entry ("Secondary Receipt and Delivery Points"), in amounts not to exceed the quantities of its Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service, without incurring an additional Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service charge or executing a new Service Agreement, subject to the following conditions. While there will be no additional charges for requesting service from a new receipt or to a new delivery point, the Transmission Customer shall be responsible for all charges applicable to the new secondary receipt or delivery point in place of the charges applicable to the original receipt or delivery point.~~

~~(a) Service provided over Secondary Receipt and Delivery Points will be non-firm only, on an as-available basis.~~

~~(b) The sum of all Firm and non-firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided to the Transmission Customer at any time pursuant to this Section shall not exceed the quantities or its Firm Point-to-Point Transmissions Service requested in the relevant Service Agreement under which such services are provided.~~

~~(c) The Transmission Customer shall retain its right to schedule Firm Point- To-Point Transmission Service at the Receipt and Delivery Points specified up to the~~

quantities or its Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service requested in the relevant Service Agreement.

(d) Service over Secondary Receipt and Delivery Points on a non-firm basis shall not require the filing of an Application for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under this Tariff. However, all other requirements of Part 3 of this Tariff (except as to transmission rates) shall apply to Transmission Service on a non-firm basis over Secondary Receipt and Delivery Points.

3.15.2 Modification On a Firm Basis:

Any request by a Transmission Customer to modify Receipt and Delivery Points on a firm basis shall be treated as a new request for service in accordance with Section 3.5 hereof. While such new request is pending, the Transmission Customer shall retain its priority for service at the existing firm Receipt and Delivery Points specified in its Bid, Bilateral Transaction schedule, or similar entry.

6.4 Schedule 4 - Energy Imbalance Service

Energy Imbalance Service is provided Day-Ahead when ~~(1)~~ a difference occurs between: (1) ~~the~~ scheduled Transmission Service and ~~the actual~~ scheduled delivery of Energy to a Load located within the NYCA from a POI located within the NYCA over a single hour, ~~or~~ (2) scheduled Transmission Service and scheduled delivery of Energy to a Load located within the NYCA from a POI located external to the NYCA over the scheduling interval, and (3) ~~a difference occurs between the~~ scheduled Transmission Service and ~~actual~~ scheduled delivery of Energy from a POI within the NYCA to a neighboring control area ~~in a single hour~~ over the scheduling interval.

Energy Imbalance Service is provided in real-time when a difference occurs between: (1) scheduled Transmission Service and scheduled delivery of Energy to a Load located within the NYCA from a POI located within the NYCA over the scheduling interval, (2) scheduled Transmission Service and scheduled delivery of Energy to a Load located within the NYCA from a POI located external to the NYCA over the scheduling interval, and (3) scheduled Transmission Service and scheduled delivery of Energy from a POI within the NYCA to a neighboring control area in the scheduling interval.

Differences between scheduled Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market and scheduled Transmission Service in the Real-~~t~~Time ~~m~~Market for the same transaction are governed by Attachment J of the OATT, not by this Rate Schedule 4. Differences between the scheduled delivery of Energy in the Day-Ahead Market and the scheduled delivery of Energy in the R~~r~~eal-~~t~~Time ~~m~~Market for the same transaction are governed by Section 4.5 of the Services Tariff, not by this Rate Schedule 4.

The ISO must offer this service when the Transmission Service is used to serve Load within the NYCA, or for an Export Transaction when the generation source is a Generator located in the NYCA. The Transmission Customer, or Generator as appropriate, must purchase this service from the ISO. The charges for Energy Imbalance Service are set forth below.

6.4.1 Energy Imbalance Service Charges

~~For e~~Each Transmission Customer that has executed a Service Agreement under the ISO Services Tariff, whose scheduled Energy delivery in the Day-Ahead Market is less than its scheduled Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market, will be charged an amount equal to the product of the Day-Ahead LBMP determined pursuant to Attachment B of the Services Tariff, at the Point of Delivery (Point of Injection) and the difference between the scheduled Energy delivery in the Day-Ahead Market and the scheduled Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market, provided however, when the Energy delivery scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market is from a POI within the NYCA, Energy Imbalance Service is charged to the Generator associated with the POI.

Each Transmission Customer that has not executed a Service Agreement under the ISO Services Tariff, whose scheduled Energy delivery in the Day-Ahead Market is less than its scheduled Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market, will be charged an amount equal to the product of: (i) the higher of: (a) 150 percent of the Day-Ahead LBMP determined pursuant to Attachment B of the Services Tariff, at the Point of Delivery (Point of Injection); and (b) $100 per MWh, and (ii) the difference between the scheduled Energy delivery in the Day-Ahead Market and the scheduled Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market, provided however, when the scheduled delivery of Energy is from a POI within the NYCA, Energy Imbalance Service is charged to the Generator associated with the POI.

Each Transmission Customer that has executed a Service Agreement under the ISO Services Tariff whose scheduled Energy delivery in the Real-Time Market is less than its scheduled Transmission Service in the Real-Time Market, ~~Energy Imbalance Service is considered to be supplied by the Real-Time Market and~~ will be charged an amount equal to the product of ~~at~~ the Real-Time LBMP price determined pursuant to Attachment B of the Services Tariff, at the Point of Delivery (Point of Injection) and the difference between the scheduled Energy delivery in the Real-Time Market and the scheduled Transmission Service in the Real-Time Market, provided however, when the scheduled delivery of Energy is from a POI within the NYCA, Energy Imbalance Service is charged to the Generator associated with the POI.

Each Transmission Customer that has not executed a Service Agreement under the ISO Services Tariff, whose scheduled Energy delivery in the ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time Market is less than its Transmission Service scheduled in the ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time Market, will be charged an amount equal to the product of (i) the higher of (a) 150 percent of the real-time LBMP determined pursuant to Attachment J, at the Point of Delivery (Point of Injection), and (b)$100 per MWh, and (ii) the difference between the scheduled Energy delivery in the ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time ~~m~~Market and the scheduled transmission service in the ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time ~~m~~Market, provided however, when the scheduled delivery of Energy is from a POI within the NYCA, Energy Imbalance Service is charged to the Generator associated with the POI.

~~For each Transmission Customer that is not a Customer under the ISO Services Tariff and is receiving service under Section 3 or 4 of this Tariff, the ISO shall establish a deviation band of +/- 1.5 percent (with a minimum of 2 MW) of the scheduled transaction to be applied hourly to any Energy imbalance that occurs as a result of the Transmission Customer's scheduled transaction(s). Parties should attempt to eliminate Energy imbalances within the limits of the~~

~~deviation band within thirty (30) days or within such other reasonable period of time as may be established by the ISO that is generally accepted in the region and consistently adhered to by the ISO. If an Energy imbalance is not corrected within thirty (30) days or such other reasonable period of time as may be established by the ISO that is generally accepted in the region and consistently adhered to by the ISO, the Transmission Customer will compensate the ISO for such service, subject to the charges set forth below. Also, Energy imbalances outside the deviation band will be subject to charges set forth below.~~

~~For hours when the Transmission Customer's Actual Energy Withdrawals are greater than that customer's scheduled Energy delivery and applicable tolerance band, the Transmission Customer shall pay to the ISO an amount equal to the greater of 150% of the Real-Time LBMP price at the Point of Delivery or $100 per MWh.~~ Settlements when~~In the event that the Transmission Customer's~~ Actual Energy delivery exceeds ~~that customer's~~ Actual Energy Withdrawals are governed by Services Tariff Section 4.5.~~, the Transmission Customer shall not receive payment for such Energy.~~

~~Transmission Customers with imbalances may also be subject to charges for Regulation and Frequency Response, as described in Rate Schedule 3.~~

Energy imbalances resulting from inadvertent interchange between Control Areas will continue to be addressed by ~~the~~ ISO procedures and in accordance with NERC and NPCC policies~~that Control Area operators currently use to address such imbalances~~. Any increase or decrease in costs resulting from pay back of accumulated inadvertent interchange will be included in the residual costs payment or the residual costs charge as calculated in Section 6.1.8 of Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO OATT.

6.4.2 Inadvertent Energy Management Requirements

~~For Energy imbalances resulting from inadvertent interchange between Control Areas, the ISO shall: (i) accurately account for inadvertent Energy interchange, through daily schedule verification and the use of reliable metering equipment; (ii) minimize unintentional inadvertent accumulation in accordance with NERC and NPCC policies; and (iii) minimize accumulated inadvertent Energy balances in accordance with NERC and NPCC policies.~~

~~The ISO shall reduce accumulated inadvertent Energy balances with other Control Areas by one or both of the following methods: (i) scheduling interchange payback with another Control Area as an interchange schedule between Control Areas; and (ii) unilaterally offsetting the tie-line interchange schedule when such action will assist in correcting an existing time error.~~

~~Inadvertent interchange accumulated during On-Peak hours shall be paid back during On-Peak hours. Inadvertent interchange accumulated during Off-Peak hours shall be paid back during Off-Peak hours. In either case, payback is made with Energy "in-kind."~~

~~**6.4.3 Monthly Meter Reading Adjustments**~~

~~**6.4.3.1 Facilities Internal to the NYCA**~~

~~The ISO shall develop rules and procedures to implement adjustments to meter readings to reflect the differences between the integrated instantaneous metering data utilized by the ISO for SCD and actual data for internal facilities as recorded by billing metering.~~

6.4.~~3.~~2.1 Facilities on Boundaries with Neighboring Control Areas

The correction required for external Inadvertent Energy Accounting facilities on Interfaces between the NYCA and other Control Areas will be done using Inadvertent Energy

Accounting techniques ~~to be~~ established by the ISO in accordance with NERC and other established reliability criteria.

6.4.43 Self-Supply

All ~~Inadvertent Energy Accounting services and~~ Energy Imbalance Services shall be purchased from the ISO.

~~6.4.5 Verification of Adjustments~~

~~The ISO shall provide all necessary meter reading adjustment information required by the Transmission Owners to allow them to verify that meter reading adjustments were performed in accordance with ISO Procedures.~~

6.7 Schedule 7 - Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

The charges for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service are described below. Section 2.7 of this Tariff contains the billing and settlement terms and identifies which customers are responsible for paying each of the charges. Charges are based on actual transmission use with billing units measured in MWh.

6.7.1 Transmission Usage Charge ("TUC")

The monthly TUC (in $) shall be the sum of the hourly values for each hour in the month of (i) the hourly Day-Ahead TUCs for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, and (ii) the hourly Real-Time TUCs for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service scheduled ~~no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day~~ before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window.

6.7.1.1 The hourly Day-Ahead TUC shall be calculated as follows:

Hourly Day-Ahead TUC = Scheduled Amount x ($DALBMP_{DP}$ - $DALBMP_{RP}$)

Where:

Scheduled Amount is the quantity of MWh scheduled for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market by the Transmission Customer for that hour.

$DALBMP_{DP}$ is the Day-Ahead LBMP price of Energy (in $/MWh) in that hour measured at the Point of Delivery (or withdrawal) as specified in the Transmission Service schedule. The method used to calculate Day-Ahead LBMP is described in Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

DALBMP$_{RP}$ is the Day-Ahead LBMP price of Energy (in $/MWh) in that hour measured at the Point of Receipt (or injection) as specified in the Transmission Service schedule. The method used to calculate Day-Ahead LBMP is described in Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

6.7.1.2 The hourly Real-Time TUC shall be calculated as follows:

$$TUC \ \ for\ hour\ k\ For\ transaction\ j = \frac{1}{3600}\sum_{i=1}^{n} MW_{ij} * t_i * \left(LBMP_{ij}^{r} - LBMP_{ij}^{s}\right)$$

where:

MW_{ij} = MW of the ~~transaction~~ Transmission Service for ~~SCD~~ RTD execution interval i, for transaction j

n = Number of ~~SCD~~ RTD intervals in an hour

t_i = Number of seconds in interval ~~I~~i which are part of hour k

$LBMP_{ij}^{r}$ = LBMP at withdrawal location r for ~~SCD~~ RTD execution interval ~~I~~i, for transaction j

$LBMP_{ij}^{s}$ = LBMP at injection locations for ~~SCD~~ RTD execution interval ~~I~~i, for transaction j

3600 = number of seconds in each hour

6.7.1.2.1 ~~If the~~A Transmission Customer that submits a real-time Transmission Service schedule~~, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later then ninety (90) minutes~~ prior to ~~such hour in the Dispatch Day~~the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, for an amount that is less than the Scheduled Amount, ~~the ISO~~ shall be credited ~~that Transmission Customer~~ for the difference at the Real-Time TUC.

6.7.1.2.2 ~~If the~~ A Transmission Customer that submits a Transmission Service schedule~~, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later then ninety (90) minutes~~ prior to ~~such hour in the Dispatch Day~~the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, for an amount that is greater than the Scheduled Amount, ~~the ISO~~ shall be charged ~~that Transmission Customer~~ for the difference at the Real-Time TUC.

6.7.1.3 Exceptions ~~to the requirement to pay the hourly TUC.~~

6.7.1.3.1 A Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule associated with an Export Bilateral Transaction shall be set equal to the ~~The hourly TUC shall not apply in~~physical schedule of the Export Bilateral Transaction for any hour in which the ISO physically ~~and financially C~~curtails the customer's scheduled Transmission Service ~~during the Dispatch Day~~.

6.7.1.3.2 Transmission Customers with Grandfathered Rights that take Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market that corresponds to that customer's Grandfathered Rights shall pay for Marginal Losses associated with the hourly Day-Ahead LBMP in lieu of the TUC in accordance with Attachment K.

6.7.2 Marginal Losses

Payments for Marginal Losses (the "Marginal Losses Cost") shall equal the sum of the Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost and any adjustment to that cost as a result of subsequent schedule changes in the Real-Time Market (the "Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost")

6.7.2.1 Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost is calculated as follows:

Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost = Scheduled Amount x ($DAMLC_{DP}$ - $DAMLC_{RP}$)

Where:

$DAMLC_{DP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Day-Ahead LBMP measured at the Delivery Point identified in the Transmission Customer's schedule. The Day-Ahead LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

$DAMLC_{RP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Day-Ahead LBMP measured at the Receipt Point identified in the Transmission Customer's schedule. The Day-Ahead LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

6.7.2.2 Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost is calculated as follows:

Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost = Scheduled Amount x ($RTMLC_{DP}$ - $RTMLC_{RP}$)

Where:

$RTMLC_{DP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Delivery Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

$RTMLC_{RP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Receipt Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

6.7.2.2.1 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule~~,~~ ~~after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but~~ ~~no later than ninety (90) minutes~~ prior to ~~such hour in the Dispatch Day~~ the close of the Real-Time

Scheduling Window, for an amount that is less than the Scheduled Amount in the Day-Ahead Market, the ISO shall credit that Transmission Customer for the difference in Marginal Losses Cost using the Real-Time LBMP Marginal Losses Component.

6.7.2.2.2 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule~~,~~ ~~after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later than ninety (90) minutes~~ prior to ~~such hour in the Dispatch Day~~ the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, for an amount that is greater than the Scheduled Amount in the Day-Ahead Market, the ISO shall charge that Transmission Customer for the difference in Marginal Losses Cost using the Real-Time LBMP Marginal Losses Component.

6.7.3 Wholesale Transmission Service Charge ("WTSC")

The Wholesale Transmission Service Charge (in $) is calculated as follows:

6.7.3.1 For Exports and Wheels Through

WTSC = Schedule Amount x WTSC Rate

Where:

Scheduled Amount is the quantity of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

WTSC Rate is the Wholesale Transmission Service Charge Rate or combination of rates that applies to the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service as determined in Attachment H.

6.7.3.2 For Imports and Internal Wheels

WTSC = Actual Energy Withdrawals x WTSC Rate

~~Where:~~

~~**Actual MWh Withdrawal** is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by: (1) measurement with a revenue-quality meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality meter is available.~~

6.7.4 Retail Transmission Service Charge ("RTSC")

The rates and charges for retail transmission service are described in Part 5 of this Tariff.

6.7.5 NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge ("NTAC")

LSEs serving retail access Load will be charged an NTAC consistent with each Transmission Owner's retail access program pursuant to Section 2.7 of this Tariff. The Transmission Customer shall pay to the ISO each month the NTAC. NTAC (in $) is calculated as follows:

6.7.5.1 For Exports and Wheels Through

NTAC = Scheduled Amount x NTAC Rate

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

Scheduled Amount is the amount of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

6.7.5.2 For Imports and Internal Wheels

NTAC = Actual MWh Withdrawals x NTAC Rate

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

~~**Actual MWh Withdrawal** is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by: (1) measurement with a revenue-quality meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality meter is available.~~

~~6.7.6 Resales~~

~~The rates and rules governing charges and discounts stated above shall not apply to resales of transmission service, compensation for which shall be governed by Section 23.1 of the Tariff.~~

6.8 Schedule 8 - Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

The charges for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service are described below. Section 2.7 of this Tariff contains the billing and settlement terms and identifies which customers are responsible for paying each of the charges. Charges are based on actual transmission use with billing units measured in MWh.

6.8.1 Marginal Losses

Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost is calculated as follows:

Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost = Scheduled Amount x

($RTMLC_{DP}$ - $RTMLC_{RP}$)

Where:

$RTMLC_{DP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Delivery Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

$RTMLC_{RP}$ is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Receipt Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

6.8.2 Wholesale Transmission Service Charge ("WTSC")

The Wholesale Transmission Service Charge (in $) is calculated as follows:

6.8.2.1 For Exports and Wheels Through

WTSC = Schedule Amount x WTSC Rate

Where:

Scheduled Amount is the quantity of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

WTSC Rate is the Wholesale Transmission Service Charge Rate or combination of rates that applies to the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service as determined in Attachment H.

6.8.2.2 For Imports and Internal Wheels

WTSC = Actual Energy Withdrawals x WTSC Rate

~~Where:~~

~~**Actual MWh Withdrawal** is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by (l) measurement with a revenue-quality meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality meter is available.~~

6.8.3 Retail Transmission Service Charge ("RTSC")

The rates and charges for retail transmission service are described in Section 5 of this Tariff.

6.8.4 NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge ("NTAC")

LSEs serving retail access load will be charged an NTAC consistent with each Transmission Owner's retail access program pursuant to Section 2.7 of this Tariff. The

Transmission Customer shall pay to the ISO each month the NTAC. NTAC (in $) is calculated as follows:

6.8.4.1 For Exports and Wheels Through

NTAC = Scheduled Amount x NTAC Rate

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

Scheduled Amount is the amount of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

6.8.4.2 For Imports and Internals Wheels

NTAC = Actual MWh Withdrawals x NTAC Rate

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

~~**Actual MWh Withdrawal** is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by (1) measurement with a revenue-quality real-time meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully-established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality real-time meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality real-time meter is available.~~

~~**6.8.5 Resales**~~

~~The rates and rules governing charges and discounts stated above shall not apply to resales of transmission service, compensation for which shall be governed by Section 23.1 of the Tariff.~~

7 Attachment A - Form of Service Agreement for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

1.0 This Service Agreement, dated as of _____, is entered into, by and between _____ (the "ISO"), and _____ ("Transmission Customer").

2.0 The Transmission Customer has been determined by the ISO to have a Completed Application for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff.

3.0 Service under this agreement shall commence on the later of (l) the requested service commencement date, or (2) the date on which construction of any Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Network Upgrades are completed, or (3) such other date as it is permitted to become effective by the Commission. Service under this agreement shall terminate on such date as mutually agreed upon by the parties.

4.0 The ISO agrees to provide and the Transmission Customer agrees to pay for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Tariff and this Service Agreement.

5.0 Any notice or request made to or by either Party regarding this Service Agreement shall be made to the representative of the other Party as indicated below.

ISO:

_____

_____

_____

Transmission Customer:

_____

_____

_____

6.0 The Tariff is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Service Agreement to be executed by their respective authorized officials.

ISO:

By: _____ _____ _____
Name Title Date

Transmission Customer:

By: _____ _____ _____
Name Title Date

~~Specifications For Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service~~

~~1.0 Term of Transaction:~~

~~Start Date:~~

~~Termination Date:~~

~~2.0 Description of Capacity and Energy to be transmitted by ISO including the electric Control Area in which the transaction originates.~~

~~3.0 Point(s) of Receipt:~~

~~Delivering Party:~~

~~4.0 Point(s) of Delivery:~~

~~Receiving Party:~~

~~5.0 Maximum amount of Capacity and Energy to be transmitted:~~

6.0 Designation of party(ies) subject to reciprocal service obligation:

_____
_____
_____
_____

7.0 Name(s) of any Intervening Systems providing transmission service:

_____
_____

8.0 Service under this Agreement may be subject to some combination of the charges detailed below. (The appropriate charges for individual Transactions will be determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Tariff.)

8.1 Transmission Service Charge:

_____

8.2 System Impact and/or Facilities Study Charge(s):

_____

8.3 Direct Assignment Facilities Charge:

_____

8.4 Ancillary Services Charges:

_____

8.5 Other Charges:

_____

_____

7 Attachment A - Form of Service Agreement for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

1.0 This Service Agreement, dated as of _____, is entered into, by and between _____ (the "ISO"), and _____ ("Transmission Customer").

2.0 The Transmission Customer has been determined by the ISO to have a Completed Application for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff.

3.0 Service under this agreement shall commence on the later of (l) the requested service commencement date, or (2) the date on which construction of any Direct Assignment Facilities and/or Network Upgrades are completed, or (3) such other date as it is permitted to become effective by the Commission. Service under this agreement shall terminate on such date as mutually agreed upon by the parties.

4.0 The ISO agrees to provide and the Transmission Customer agrees to pay for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Tariff and this Service Agreement.

5.0 Any notice or request made to or by either Party regarding this Service Agreement shall be made to the representative of the other Party as indicated below.

ISO:

_____

_____

_____

Transmission Customer:

_____

_____

_____

6.0 The Tariff is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Service Agreement to be executed by their respective authorized officials.

ISO:

By: _____ _____ _____
Name Title Date

Transmission Customer:

By: _____ _____ _____
Name Title Date

~~Specifications For Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service~~

~~1.0 Term of Transaction:~~

~~Start Date:~~

~~Termination Date:~~

~~2.0 Description of Capacity and Energy to be transmitted by ISO including the electric Control Area in which the transaction originates.~~

~~3.0 Point(s) of Receipt:~~

~~Delivering Party:~~

~~4.0 Point(s) of Delivery:~~

~~Receiving Party:~~

~~5.0 Maximum amount of Capacity and Energy to be transmitted:~~

6.0 Designation of party(ies) subject to reciprocal service obligation:

_____
_____
_____
_____

7.0 Name(s) of any Intervening Systems providing transmission service:

_____
_____

8.0 Service under this Agreement may be subject to some combination of the charges detailed below. (The appropriate charges for individual Transactions will be determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Tariff.)

8.1 Transmission Service Charge:

_____

8.2 System Impact and/or Facilities Study Charge(s):

_____

8.3 Direct Assignment Facilities Charge:

_____

8.4 Ancillary Services Charges:

_____

8.5 Other Charges:

_____

_____

16.3 Transmission Service, Schedules and Curtailment

16.3.1 Requests for Bilateral Transaction Schedules

Firm Point--to--Point Transmission Service only shall be available for internal Bilateral Transactions. Firm and Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service shall be available for Import and Export Bilateral Transactions and Wheel-Through Transactions.

External Transaction Bids must have at least a one-hour duration, must start and stop on the hour, and must have constant magnitude for the hour. Intra-hour schedule changes, or Bid modifications, associated with External Transactions will not be accommodated.

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

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

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

(2) Point of Withdrawal location. For Transactions to serve Internal Load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Load bus; for Transactions to serve External load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Proxy Generator Bus designated for Exports; for

Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sinks, the Point of Withdrawal is the Trading Hub Load bus;

(3) Desired hourly MW schedules;

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

(5) NERC Tag data;

(6) A Sink Price Cap Bid for Export Transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule, a Decremental Bid for Import and Wheel Through Transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule; and

(7) Other data required by the ISO.

16.3.2 ISO's General Responsibilities

The ISO shall evaluate requests for Bilateral Transactions, and associated T~~t~~ransmission ~~s~~Service, submitted in the Day-~~-~~Ahead scheduling process using Security Constrained Unit Commitment ("SCUC"), and will subsequently establish a Day-Ahead schedule. During the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall use the RTC_{15} to establish schedules for each hour of dispatch in that day.

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

~~16.3.2 Use of Decremental Bids to Dispatch Internal Generators~~

~~When dispatching Generators taking service under this Tariff to match changing conditions, the ISO shall treat Decremental Bids and Incremental Energy Bids simultaneously and identically as follows: (i) a generating facility selling energy in the LBMP Market may be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Point of Receipt falls below the generating facility's Incremental Energy Bid; (ii) a Generator serving a transaction scheduled under this Tariff may~~

~~be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Generators's Point of Receipt falls below Decremental Bid for the Generator; (iii) a Supplier's Generator may be dispatched upward if the LBMP at the Generator's Point of Receipt rises above the Decremental or Incremental Energy Bid for the Generator regardless of whether the Generator is supplying Energy to the LBMP Market or supporting a transaction scheduled under this Tariff.~~

~~16.3.2.1 Use of Decremental Bids to Dispatch External Generators~~

~~When determining the amount of Energy that External Generators taking service under this Tariff are scheduled an hour ahead to produce, the ISO shall treat Decremental Bids and Incremental Energy Bids simultaneously and identically as follows: (i) a generating facility selling Energy in the LBMP Market will have its hour-ahead schedule reduced if the LBMP forecasted for the next hour by BME at the Point of Receipt falls below the generating facility's Incremental Energy Bid; (ii) a Generator serving a Transaction scheduled under this Tariff will have its schedule reduced if the LBMP forecasted for the next hour by RTC_{15} at the Generator's Point of Receipt falls below the Decremental Bid for the Generator; (iii) a Supplier's Generator will have its schedule increased if the LBMP forecasted for the next hour by RTC_{15} at the Generator's Point of Receipt rises above the Decremental or Incremental Energy Bid for the Generator, regardless of whether the Generator is supplying Energy to the LBMP Market or supporting a Transaction scheduled under this Tariff.~~

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

16.3.3.1 ISO Responsibilities

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

The ISO shall compute all NYCA Interface Transfer Capabilities and interface Ramp and NYCA Ramp capabilities prior to scheduling Transmission Service Day-Ahead and in real-time. The ISO shall evaluate (i) Decremental Bids from entities engaged in Bilateral Import Transactions, Imports to the LBMP Market, and Wheels Through; (ii) Energy Bids from internal Generators; and (iii) Sink Price Cap Bids from entities engaged in Bilateral Export Transactions and Exports from the LBMP Market simultaneously -when committing internal Generators and scheduling Import, Export and Wheel Through Transactions and Imports and Exports to and from the LBMP Market in ~~run the~~ SCUC ~~utilizing the computed Transfer Capabilities, submitted Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service and Network Integration Transmission Service schedules, Load forecasts, and submitted Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids.In the Day-Ahead schedule, the ISO shall use the SCUC to determine Generator schedules, Transmission Service schedules and DNIs with adjacent Control Areas~~ and RTC, provided however, the ISO shall also evaluate Price Capped Load Bids simultaneously with (i) through (iii) in SCUC.

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

16.3.3.2 Scheduling Internal Bilateral Transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ISO shall use Decremental Bids from Transmission Customers proposing Import Bilateral Transactions in SCUC and RTC to determine the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported under those Transactions in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets respectively. The ISO shall not schedule Energy to be imported in amounts that exceed the Transfer Capability of the Interface. The ISO shall schedule Firm Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets for Import Bilateral Transactions between the Point of Receipt at the Proxy

Generator Bus and the Point of Delivery at the Load bus equal to the amount of Transmission Service requested to support those Transactions Day-Ahead and in real-time respectively.

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

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

16.3.3.6 Scheduling Non Firm Transmission Service

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

Transmission Customers receiving Non-Firm Transmission Service will be required to pay Real-Time Congestion Rents during any delay in the implementation of Reduction (*e.g.*,

during the nominal five-minute RTD intervals that elapse before the implementation of Reduction) calculated pursuant to Section 17, Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

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

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

16.3.3.8 Prohibited Transmission Paths

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

1. External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents its Interface with the Control Area operated by the Independent Electricity System Operator of Ontario ("IESO"), and to sink in the Control Area operated by PJM Interconnection, LLC ("PJM");
2. External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by IESO;
3. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by IESO;
4. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by PJM;

5. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO");

6. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO;

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

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

16.3.4 ~~Reduction and Curtailment~~ Bilateral Transaction Adjustments, Curtailments and Settlements

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

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

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

16.3.4.1 Import Bilateral Transactions

If the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported in an Import Bilateral Transaction ~~was scheduled~~ in the Day-Ahead Market~~, and the Day-Ahead Schedule for the Generator designated as the Supplier of Energy for that Bilateral Transaction called for that Generator to produce~~ is less ~~Energy~~ than ~~was scheduled~~ the amount of Transmission Service requested and scheduled Day-Ahead ~~to be consumed~~ in association with that Import Bilateral Transaction, the ~~ISO shall supply the Load or~~ Transmission Customer shall pay ~~in an Export with Energy from~~ the ~~Day-Ahead LBMP Market~~ Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT. The Transmission Customer shall continue to pay the Day-Ahead TUC for the amount of Transmission Service scheduled.~~and in addition, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction, if it takes service under the ISO Services Tariff, shall pay the Day-Ahead LBMP price, at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction, for the replacement amount of Energy in (MWh) purchased in the LBMP Market. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under the ISO Services Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Day-Ahead LBMP at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction or $100/MWh, for the replacement amount of Energy, as specified in this Tariff. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether~~

~~the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with the Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA.~~

If the Import Bilateral Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Import Bilateral Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, and the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported in real-time (modified for within-hour changes in DNI, if any) is less than the amount of Transmission Service requested in real-time in association with that Transaction, then the ~~ISO~~ Transmission Customer shall ~~supply the Load or Transmission Customer in an Export with Energy from the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, if necessary.~~ pay an Energy Imbalance Service Charge pursuant to Rate Schedule 4 of this OATT. ~~If (1) the Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an Internal Generator, and it has been dispatched to produce less than the amount of Energy that is scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; or (2) the Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an External Generator, and the amount of Energy it has been scheduled an hour ahead to produce (modified for any within-hour changes in DNI, if any) is less than the amount of Energy scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; then t~~ If the Import Bilateral Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Import Bilateral Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, the Transmission Customer shall pay or be paid the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Transmission Service ~~Energy withdrawn~~ requested in real-time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of ~~Energy scheduled~~ Transmission Service requested Day-Ahead ~~to be withdrawn~~ in association with that Transaction. ~~In addition, to the extent that it has not purchased sufficient replacement Energy in the Day-Ahead Market, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction, if it takes service under the ISO Services Tariff, shall pay the Real-~~

~~Time LBMP price, at the Point of Injection for the Transaction, for any additional replacement Energy (in MWh) necessary to serve the Load. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under the ISO Services Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Real-Time LBMP at the Point of Injection for the Transaction or $100/MWh for the replacement amount of Energy, as specified in this Tariff. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with that Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA.~~

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

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

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

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

association with that Transaction minus the amount of Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead in association with that Transaction.

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

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

16.3.4.~~1~~2.1 Generators

16.3.4.~~1~~2.1.1 Generators providing Energy under contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 (including PURPA contracts) in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for penalties for being off-schedule;

16.3.4.~~1~~2.1.2~~2~~ Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district steam system located in New York City (LBMP Zone J) in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 499 MW of such units; and

16.3.4.~~1~~2.3 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on landfill gas or solar for their fuel, ~~E~~existing ~~i~~Intermittent ~~(i.e., non-schedulable) renewable~~ Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel, other than those for which the NYISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit, ~~resource Generators~~ and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus up to an additional ~~10~~33300 MW of such Generators.

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

~~If the Energy injections scheduled by RTC$_{15}$ at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO then the Supplier of Transmission Customer whose transaction is Curtailed, in addition to paying the charge for replacement Energy necessary to serve the Load, shall be paid the product (if positive) of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP at the Proxy Generator Bus minus the higher of the Real-Time Bid price and zero; and (b) the scheduled Energy injection minus the actual Energy injections at that Proxy Generator Bus for the dispatch hour.~~

16.3.4.3 Non-Firm Transmission

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

The ISO shall not automatically reinstate Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that was Reduced or Curtailed. Transmission Customers may submit new schedules to restore the Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the next RTC_{15} execution.

16.3.4.4 Procedure for Relieving Security Violations

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

~~16.3.4.2 Procedures~~

16.3.4.~~2~~4.1 Reduce Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Partially or fully physically Curtail External Non-Firm Transmission Service (Imports, Exports and Wheels Through) by changing DNI schedules to (1) Curtail those in the lowest NERC priority categories first; (2) Curtail within each NERC priority category, based on Decremental Bids; and Incremental Energy Bids for Imports and Wheel Throughs; and based on Sink Price Cap Bids for Exports and (3) prorate Curtailment of equal cost transactions within a priority category ;

16.3.4.~~2~~4.2 Curtail non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Curtail (through changing DNI) unscheduled non-Firm Transactions which contribute to the violation, starting with the lowest NERC priority category;

16.3.4.~~2~~4.3 Dispatch Internal Generators, based on Incremental Energy Bids and Decremental Bids, including committing additional resources, if necessary;

16.3.4.~~2~~4.4 Adjust the DNI associated with Transactions supplied by External Resources: Curtail External Firm Transactions until the Constraint is relieved by (1) Curtailing based on Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink

Price Cap Bids; and (2) except for External Transactions with minimum run times, prorating Curtailment of equal cost transactions;

16.3.4.~~2~~4.5 Request Internal Generators to voluntarily operate in manual mode below minimum or above maximum dispatchable levels. When operating in manual mode, Generators will not be required to adhere to minimum ramp rates, nor will they be required to be respond to RTD Base Point Signals;

16.3.4.~~2~~4.6 In over generation conditions, decommit Internal Generators based on Minimum Generation Bid rate in descending order; and

16.3.4.~~2~~4.7 Invoke other emergency procedures including involuntary load Curtailment, if necessary.

~~**16.3.5 Scheduling Transmission Service for External Transactions**~~

~~The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions Day-Ahead. The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled in the RTC_{15} for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions in the RTC_{15}. The DNI between the NYCA and adjoining Control Areas will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the effects of any Curtailments of Import or Export Transactions. Additionally, any Curtailment or Reductions of schedules for Export Transactions will cause the scheduled amount of Transmission Service to change.~~

~~To the extent possible, Curtailments of External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, and the~~

~~Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be based on the transmission priority of the associated Advance Reservation for use of the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line (as appropriate).~~

~~The ISO shall use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy those Generators are scheduled Day-Ahead to produce in each hour. This in turn will determine the Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead to support those Transactions. The ISO shall also use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy these Generators are scheduled to produce in the RTC_{15}, which, in turn, will determine the Transmission Service scheduled in the RTC to support those Transactions.~~

~~The ISO will not schedule a Bilateral Transaction which crosses an Interface between the NYCA and a neighboring Control Area if doing so would cause the DNI to exceed the Transfer Capability of that Interface.~~

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

~~16.3.5.1 External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by the Independent Electricity System Operator of Ontario ("IESO"), and to sink in the Control Area operated by PJM Interconnection, LLC ("PJM");~~

~~16.3.5.2 External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by IESO;~~

~~16.3.5.3 External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by IESO;~~

~~16.3.5.4 External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by PJM;~~

~~16.3.5.5 Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO");~~

~~16.3.5.6 Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO;~~

~~16.3.5.7 Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the MISO; and~~

~~16.3.5.8 Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO.~~

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

19 Attachment D – ~~Data Requirements For LBMP Bidders~~This Section is reserved for future use

Table 19.1 Data Requirements for Internal Generators for LBMP Bidders

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Company Name	G	–	Static Required	Parent organization.
Generator Name/No.	G	–	Static Required	
Generator Unit Code/ID	G	–	Static Required	Unique code which identifies the Generator to the ISO.
Bus	G	Bus No.	Static Required	Specific location of Generator within the NYCA.
Submitted By	G	Name	May vary Required	Organization submitting Bid. Multiple organization can be authorized to submit Bids with the ISO accepting the most recent. A single organization must be specified to receive invoices from the ISO.
DMNC (Summer & Winter)	P/G	MW	Static Required	Dependable Maximum Net Capability. Confirmed by test for Generator's with Installed Capacity contracts, or historical production data.
Power Factor	P/G	MW/MVA	Static Optional	Generator's tested Power Factor for producing Reactive Power (MVArs) at normal high operating limit MW output level, provided it is at least 90% of DMNC. This is required for Generators receiving Voltage Support Payments.
Installed Capacity Contracts	G	MW	May vary Required	Installed Capacity contracts in effect with LSEs within the NYCA. The ISO may limit maximum and/or minimum amounts of Installed Capacity by location due to reliability Constraints.
Normal Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May change Required by hour for Day-Ahead	Maximum output of a Generator that could be expected in any hour of the following operating day. The ISO must be informed of a limit change that results in less Capability.
Emergency Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May change Required by hour for Day-Ahead	Maximum output that a Generator's owner expects it can reach during extraordinary conditions. A Generator's Emergency Upper Operating Limit may be no less than its Normal Upper Operating Limit.
Normal Response Rate (NRR)	P/C/D	MW/min.	May vary Required	To be provided as an expected response rate. Generators may specify up to three NRRs. The minimum acceptable response rate is 1% of a Generator's gross output per minute.
Regulation Response Rate (RRR)	P/C/D	MW/Min.	Same as Optional NRR	To be provided as an expected response for Regulation Service. If RRR differs from NRR, the total expected response rate is restricted to the maximum of the two rates.
Emergency Response Rate (ERR)	P/C/D	MW/Min.	Same as NRR	To be provided as expected response for reserve pickups; A Generator's ERR must be greater than or equal to the capacity-weighted average of its NRRs.
Reactive Power Capability	P/G	Piecewise linear curve with MW as independent variable and +/- MVArs as dependent variable	Static Optional	Update as changed.
Physical Minimum Generation Limit	P/G	MW	Static Required	

Notes:

- Internal Generators LBMP bidders are located within the NYCA.
- Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
- Static Data remains relatively constant over the lifetime of Bids but can be changed.
- General Data may be provided electronically or by mail, but requires a confirmation or Pre-Qualification process by the ISO.
- Some data will require substantiation by a test; actual data Bid may be subject to validation checking against Pre-Qualification data.
- Optional = Required only when providing or bidding to provide the associated service.

Table 19.2 Data Requirements for Demand Side Resources

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Company Name		–	Static Required	Parent organization.
Generator Name/No.	G	–	Static Required	
Generator Unit Code/ID	G	–	Static Required	Unique code which identifies the Demand Side Resource to the ISO
Bus	G	Bus No.	Static Required	Specific location of Demand Side Resource within the NYCA
Submitted By	G	Name	May vary Required	Organization submitting Bid. Multiple organization can be authorized to submit Bids with the ISO accepting the most recent. A single organization must be specified to receive invoices from the ISO.
DMNC (Summer & Winter)	P/G	MW	Static Required	Specify maximum, megawatt Curtailment Bid.
Power Factor	P/G	MW/MVA	Static Optional	Values to be initialized pursuant to ISO requirements.
Installed Capacity Contracts	G	MW	May vary Required	Installed Capacity contracts in effect between Special Case Resources that are Demand Side Resources and LSEs within the NYCA. The ISO may limit maximum and/or minimum amounts of Installed Capacity by location due to reliability Constraints.
Normal Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May vary Required by hour for Day-Ahead	Maximum output of a Demand Side Resource that could be expected in any hour of the following operating day. The ISO must be informed of a limit change that results in less Capability.
Emergency Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May vary Required by hour for Day-Ahead	Maximum output that a Demand Side Resource expects to be able to reach during extraordinary conditions. A Demand Side Resource's Emergency Upper Operating Limit may be no lower than its Normal Upper Operating Limit.
Normal Response Rate (NRR)	P/C/D	MW/min.	May vary Required	To be provided as an expected response rate for RTD. Demand Side Resources may specify up to three NRRs. The minimum acceptable response rate is 1% of the quantity of Demand Reductions that the Demand Side Resource produces per minute.
Emergency Response Rate (ERR)	P/C/D	MW/Min.	Same as NRR	To be provided as expected response for reserve pickups. A Demand Side Resource's ERR must be greater than or equal to the capacity-weighted average of its NRRs.
Physical Minimum Demand Reduction Limit	P/G	MW	Static Required	

Notes:

- Demand Side Resource LBMP bidders are located within the NYCA.
- Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
- Static Data remains relatively constant over the lifetime of Bids but can be changed.
- General Data may be provided electronically or by mail, but requires a confirmation or Pre-Qualification process by the ISO.
- Some data will require substantiation by a test; actual data Bid may be subject to validation checking against Pre-Qualification data.
- Optional = Required only when providing or bidding to provide the associated service.

Table 19.3 – Data Requirements for External Generators

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Company Name	G	–	Static Required	Parent organization.
Generator Name/No.	G	–	Static Required	
Generator Unit Code/ID	G	–	Static Required	Unique code which identifies the Generator to the ISO.
Submitted By	G	Name	May vary Required	Organization submitting Bid. Multiple organizations can be authorized to submit Bids with the ISO accepting the most recent. A single organization must be specified to receive invoices from the ISO.
Dependable Maximum Net Capability	P/G	MW	Static Required	Confirmed by test for Generators with Installed Capacity contracts.
Installed Capacity Contracts	P/G	MW	Variable (not within a Bid) Optional	Installed Capacity contracts in effect with LSEs within the NYCA. The ISO may limit maximum and/or minimum amounts of Installed Capacity by location due to reliability Constraints.
Normal Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May change by hour for Day-Ahead Required	Maximum output of a Generator that could be expected in any hour of the following operating day. The ISO must be informed of a limit change that results in less Capability.
Emergency Upper Operating Limit	C/D	MW	May vary Required by hour for Day-Ahead	Maximum output that a Generator's owner expects it can reach during extraordinary conditions. A Generator's Emergency Upper Operating Limit may be no lower than its Normal Upper Operating Limit.
Physical Minimum Generation Limit	P/G	MW	Static Required	

Notes:

- External Generators LBMP bidders are located outside the NYCA.
- Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
- Static Data remains relatively constant over the lifetime of Bids but can be changed.
- General Data may be provided electronically or by mail, but requires a confirmation or Pre-Qualification process by the ISO.
- Some data will require substantiation by a test; actual data Bid may be subject to validation checking against Pre-Qualification data.
- Optional = Required only when providing or bidding to provide the associated service.

Table 19.4 Data Requirements for Generator Commitment Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Startup Time	C/B	Hours: Minutes **or** Piecewise linear curve with Hours Off-Line as independent variable and Hours to Start as dependent variable	May be changed for any Day-Ahead or Real-Time Commitment Required	Length of time needed to startup an off-line Generator, synchronize it to the power grid and stabilize at minimum.
Startup Bid Price	C/B	$$ to Start specified hourly **or** Piecewise linear curve with hours off-line as an independent variable and $ to Start as a dependent variable	May be changed hourly for any Day-Ahead Commitment. May only be lowered in the Real-Time Commitment in any hour in which the Generator has a Day-Ahead schedule. Required	
Minimum Run Time	C/B	Hours:Minutes	May be changed for any Day-Ahead Commitment but may not be changed once a Generator is online. May be changed in Real-Time if the Generator is not currently online. Required	Duration of time that a Generator must run once started before it can subsequently be decommitted. Minimum Run Time cannot be honored past the end of the Dispatch Day. The longest Minimum Run Time allowed for Generators that are economically committed by RTC or RTD in the Real-Time Market shall be one hour, unless the Generator is a Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbine. For Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbines, the Minimum Run Time that shall be assigned by RTC for economic commitment shall be two hours.
Minimum Down Time	C/B	Hours:Minutes	May be changed for any Day-Ahead or Real-Time Commitment Required	Duration of time that a Generator must remain off-line following decommission before it can be re-started. SCUC shall honor Minimum Down Time within a twenty four hour Dispatch Day. RTC will honor Minimum Down Times in the Real-Time Market unless the Generator has a Day-Ahead Schedule for any portion of the RTC optimization period.
Maximum Number of Startups per Day	C/B	No	Static Required	RTC will monitor but will not honor this parameter.

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
Static Data remains relatively constant over the lifetime of bids but can be changed.

Table 19.5 Data Requirements for Demand Side Resource Commitment Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Startup Time	C/B	Hours: Minutes	May be changed for any Day-Ahead or Real-Time Commitment Required	ISO will provide assumed value.
Startup Bid Price	C/B	$$ to Start specified hourly	May be changed hourly for any Day-Ahead Commitment and, for any Real-Time Commitment in an hour in which the Demand Side Resource does not have a Day-Ahead schedule. Required	The Curtailment Initiation Cost should be entered here
Minimum Run Time	C/B	Hours:Minutes	May be changed for any Day-Ahead or Real-Time Commitment; may not be changed once Resource is on-line Required	Duration of time that the Demand Side Resource must reduce its demand once started before it can subsequently be decommitted. Minimum Run Time cannot be for more than 8 hours and cannot be honored past the end of the Dispatch Day.
Minimum Down Time	C/B	Hours:Minutes	May be changed for any Day-Ahead or Real-Time Commitment Required.	Duration of time that the Demand Side Resource must remain off-line following decommission before it can be re-started. SCUC shall honor Minimum Down Time within a twenty-four hour Dispatch Day. RTC will honor Minimum Down Times in the Real-Time Market unless the Demand Side Resource has a Day-Ahead Schedule for any portion of RTC's optimization period.
Maximum Number of Startups per Day	C/B	No	Static (but may be changed in Real-Time Bids.) Required	RTC will monitor but will not honor this parameter.

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
Static Data remains relatively constant over the lifetime of bids but can be changed.

Table 19.6 Data Requirements for Generator Energy Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Minimum Generation Energy Block and Bid Price	C/B	MW and $/hour	May vary by hour.	Must be provided for commitment. Gas turbine units that fully load on startup can use this form or bid in lieu of a Dispatchable Energy Bid, but will set LBMP when economic.
Dispatchable Energy Bids	C/B	No. of steps $/MWh, and MWs of each step	May vary by hour.	Bids may consist of up to eleven constant cost incremental Energy steps. The cost of each step must exceed the cost of the preceding step.
Dispatch Status	C/B	ISO-Committed Flexible, ISO-Committed Fixed, Self-Committed Flexible, or Self-Committed Fixed	May vary. ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible Resources that are scheduled Day-Ahead may not be ISO-Committed Fixed in real-time, unless a physical operating problem makes it impossible for them to be flexible.	ISO-Committed Fixed Generators are eligible to receive a Day-Ahead schedule on request.

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.

Table 19.7 Data Requirements for Demand Side Resource Reduction Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Minimum Generation Energy Block and Bid Price	C/B	MW and $/hour	May vary by hour.	Enter Demand Side Resources' minimum reduction and Bid price. Must be provided for commitment.
Dispatchable Energy Bids	C/B	No. of steps $/MWh, and MWs of each step	May vary by hour.	Bids may consist of up to eleven constant cost incremental Energy steps. The cost of each step must exceed the cost of the preceding step.
Bidding Mode	C/B	ISO Committed Fixed if participating in DADRP. ISO Committed Flexible if providing non-synchronized reserves in real-time (to the extent that ISO's software can support such participation.)	May vary by hour.	

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.

Table 19.8 Data Requirements for Generator Regulation Service Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Regulation Capacity Availability Bid	C/B	Table D-4 is required MW	May vary by hour Required	Generator must be able to respond to AGC Base Point Signals from the ISO. The Regulation Capacity Availability Bid along with the submitted Regulation Response Rate (from Table 19.1) represent the maximum response range in MW and change Rate in MW/Min.
Regulation Capacity Price Bid	C/B	$/MW	May vary by hour Required	

Notes:

Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.

Regulation Service Bids made for the Day-Ahead Market which are accepted are binding for the next 24 hour operating day.

Regulation Service not scheduled for use by the ISO may be marketed by the bidder providing no other terms or forward contracts are violated.

Unscheduled Regulation Service may be bid into the Real-Time Market, and may have a different Bid price than the Day-Ahead Bid.

Optional = Required only when providing or bidding to provide the associated service.

Table 19.9 Data Requirements for Operating Reserve Bids

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Spinning Reserve Bid	C/B/D	Same as in Table D-4 Day-Ahead only $/MW Availability Price Bid	Required Day-Ahead, may vary hourly Real-Time Availability Bids will not be accepted. All Generators accepted to provide Energy will be treated as offering Reserves at a price of $0/MW.	MW available is not separately bid but is a function of the bidder's ERR and UOL. If no Day-Ahead Availability price is bid, the relevant Day-Ahead Bid shall be rejected in its entirety (without prejudice to its being resubmitted in a timely manner).
10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve Bid	C/B/D	Day-Ahead only $/MW Availability Price Bid	Required Day-Ahead, may vary hourly. Real-Time Availability Bids will not be accepted. All Generators accepted to provide Energy will be treated as offering Reserves at a price of $0/MW.	MW available is not separately Bid but is a function of the Bidder's UOL. If no Day-Ahead Availability price is bid, the relevant Day-Ahead Bid shall be rejected in its entirety (without prejudice to its being resubmitted in a timely manner).
30-Minute Operating Reserve Spinning or Non-Synchronized	C/B/D	Day-Ahead only $/MW Availability Price Bid	Required Day-Ahead, may vary hourly. Real-Time Availability Bids will not be accepted. All Generators and Demand Side Resources accepted to provide Energy will be treated as offering Reserves at a price of $0/MW.	MW available is not separately Bid but is a function of the Bidder's ERR if synchronized, and its UOL. If no Day-Ahead Availability price is bid, the relevant Day-Ahead Bid shall be rejected in its entirety (without prejudice to its being resubmitted in a timely manner).

Notes:

Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.

Operating Reserve Bids made for the Day-Ahead Market which are accepted are binding for the next 24 hour operating day.

Operating Reserves not scheduled for use by the ISO may be marketed by the bidder providing no other terms or forward contracts are violated.

Optional = Required only when providing or bidding to provide the associated service.

Table 19.10 – Data Requirements for Virtual Transaction Bids to Purchase Energy

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Company Name	G	–	Static	LSE, Energy Service Co. or other Transmission/Distribution Co. providing Load forecast.
Point of Withdrawal (Sink) Location	G	For Internal Loads: - LBMP Zone or Zone and Bus **- or** For External Loads: - Control Area or - Control Area and - Proxy Bus	Static	
Submitted By	G	Name	May Vary	Organization submitting Bid.
Energy Forecast	C/B/D	MWh/hr	Variable by Hour	Total Estimate for Bid and non-Bid Load; ISO will rely on *its* own composite Load forecast as a reliability commitment to ensure that all Load is served. May be updated after DAM and/or Real Time to indicate adjusted Load served
Energy Commit Bid	C/B/D	MW that will be committed for Day-Ahead Forward Contract	Variable by hour	Bidding is limited to the Day-Ahead Market.
Price Capped Energy Block Bids	C/B/D	No. of Blocks, MW/Block, and $/MW/Block	Variable by hour	Bidding is limited to the Day-Ahead Market.

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
Energy Bids made for the Day-Ahead Market which are accepted are binding for the next 24 hour operating day.

Table 19.11 – Data Requirements for Virtual Transaction Bids to Supply Energy

Data Item	Cat.	Bid Parameters	Variability	Comments
Company Name	G	–	Static	LSE, Energy Service Co. or other Transmission/Distribution Co. providing Load forecast.
Point of Injection (Source) Location	G	LBMP Zone	Static	
Submitted By	G	Name	May Vary	Organization submitting Bid.
Price Capped Energy Block Bids	C/B/D	No. of Blocks, MW/Block, and $/MW/Block	Variable by hour	Bidding is limited to the Day-Ahead Market.

Notes:
Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.
Energy Bids made for the Day-Ahead Market which are accepted are binding for the next 24 hour operating day.

22 Attachment P – ~~Data Requirements for Bilateral Transactions~~This section is reserved for future use

~~Data Requirements for Bilateral Transaction Schedule Requests (Generators Associated with Bilateral Transaction Schedule Requests Must Also Comply with All Applicable Requirements Set Forth in Attachment D to the ISO Services Tariff)~~				
~~Data Item~~	~~Cat.~~	~~Bid Parameters~~	~~Variability~~	~~Comments~~
~~Company Names~~	~~G/P~~	~~–~~	~~Static~~	~~Both the buyer (LSE receiving the Transaction or Trading Hub Energy Owner) and seller (actual Generator supplying the Transaction or Trading Hub Energy Owner) must be identified.~~
~~Point of Injection (Source) Location~~	~~C/B~~	~~For Internal Generators: Gen I.D. or For External Generators: Proxy Gen I.D.~~	~~May Vary Daily~~	~~Specific location of Internal Generator or Trading Hub within the NYCA; or the identity of the Control Area where an External Generator is located.~~
~~Point of Withdrawal (Sink Location)~~	~~C/B~~	~~For Internal Loads: Load I.D. or For External Loads: Proxy Load I.D.~~	~~May Vary Daily~~	~~Specific location of Internal Load or Trading Hub within the NYCA; or the identity of the Control Area where an External Load is located.~~
~~Submitted By~~	~~C/B~~	~~Name~~	~~May vary~~	
~~Firm vs. Non-Firm Transmission Service~~	~~C/B~~	~~Designate whether Firm or non-Firm Transmission Service is desired; also designate NERC Contract Priority.~~	~~May vary daily~~	~~Firm transmission service may be subject to Congestion charges; non-Firm Transmission Service will avoid Congestion (to the extent feasible.)~~
~~Desired Schedule~~	~~C/B~~	~~MW~~	~~May vary for Day-Ahead by hour; if not scheduled may request RTC Schedule~~	
~~Decremental Bid~~	~~C/B~~	~~Generally the same as Energy Bids from Internal and External Generators, bid may be negative.~~	~~May vary for Day-Ahead by hour; if not scheduled may submit different RTC Decremental Bid~~	~~Decremental Bids may consist of a single price block.~~
~~Price Capped Energy Block Bid for Load~~	~~C/B~~	~~Generally the same as Energy Bids from Internal and External Generators, bid may be negative.~~	~~May vary for Day-Ahead by hour.~~	~~May consist of a single price block.~~
~~Minimum Run Time~~	~~C/B~~	~~Hours: Minutes~~	~~May be changed for any Day-Ahead Commitment.~~ ~~Required~~	~~For Day-Ahead multi-hour block transactions only. Duration of time that Transaction must run once started before it can subsequently be decommitted. Minimum Run Time cannot be honored past the end of the Dispatch Day.~~ ~~MW and Bid must be constant over the Bid time period.~~
~~**Notes:** Cat. = Data Categories: **G** = General; **P** = Pre-Qualification; **C** = Commitment; **B** = Balancing; **D** = Dispatch; **I** = Installed Capacity.~~				

2.2 Definitions - B

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

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

Basis Amount: The amount owed to the ISO for purchases of Energy and Ancillary Services in the Basis Month, after applying the Price Adjustment, as further adjusted by the ISO to reflect material changes in the extent of the Customer's participation in the ISO-administered Energy and Ancillary Services markets.

Basis Month: The month during the Prior Equivalent Capability Period in which the amount owed by the Customer for Energy and Ancillary Services, after applying the Price Adjustment, was greatest.

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

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

Bid Price: The price at which the Customer offering the Bid is willing to provide the product or service, or is willing to pay to receive such product or service, as applicable.

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

Bidder: An entity that bids to purchase Unforced Capacity in an Installed Capacity auction.

Bidding Requirement: The credit requirement for bidding in certain ISO-administered auctions, calculated in accordance with Section 26.3.3 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

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

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 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 ~~it~~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.

~~: i) by a~~ For Supplier~~s; or~~ not covered by other provisions of this Section and ~~ii) by an~~ Intermittent Power ~~Resource~~ ~~Resourcea~~Resources depending on wind as ~~its~~their fuel for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit ~~after October 31, 2009~~ in the given RTD interval, ~~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 ISO Procedures, provided that the excess Energy injection does not exceed the Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection over that interval, plus a tolerance. The tolerance~~ Compensable Overgeneration shall initially ~~be set at~~ equal three percent (3%) of ~~a given~~the Supplier's Normal Upper Operating Limit ~~and~~which may be modified by the ISO if necessary to maintain good Control Performance.

~~-~~For a Generator~~s~~ 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.

~~and f~~For Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel ~~not described in Subsection (ii) of this definition that depend on wind as their fuel~~ and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources~~,~~ not ~~bidding in a manner that indicates they are available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserve~~ 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, ~~and for Intermittent Power Resources that depend on solar energy or landfill gas for their fuel and that are not bidding in a manner that indicates they are available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves,~~ Compensable Overgeneration shall mean that quantity of Energy injected by a Generator, over a given RTD interval ~~in which it has offered Energy,~~ 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.

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.

Credit Assessment: An assessment of a Customer's creditworthiness, conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section 26.4.3 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.

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

Curtailment Customer Aggregator: A Curtailment 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 Curtailment Customer Aggregator is set forth in ISO procedures.

Curtailment 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.

Curtailment 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 Curtailment Services Provider is set forth in Section 3 below and in ISO Procedures.

Curtailment Services Provider Capacity: Capacity from a Demand Side Resource nominated by a Curtailment 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.

2.13 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 ~~parameter~~ that identifies the minimum operating level ~~payment~~ a Supplier requires to operate a Generator, and the payment a Supplier requires to operate its Generator at ~~its specified minimum operating~~ that level, or ~~to provide a Demand Side Resource's specified~~ 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 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.

Modified Wheeling Agreement ("MWA"): A Transmission Agreement in existence, as amended, between Transmission Owners, that is associated with existing Generators or power supply contracts, that will be modified effective upon LBMP implementation. The terms and conditions of the MWA will remain the same as the original agreement, except as noted in the ISO OATT.

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

2.14 Definitions - N

Native Load Credit Requirement: The amount of credit support required to purchase Energy, Ancillary Services, and Capacity to meet the reliable electric needs of Native Load Customers.

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.

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 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 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 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) The Proxy Generator Bus(es) for the Hydro Quebec Control Area; (b) the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Dennison Scheduled Line; and (c) any other Proxy Generator Bus(es) for an area outside of the New York Control Area that have been identified by the ISO as characterized by non-competitive Import or Export prices, and that have been approved by the Commission for designation as a Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus(es).

Non-Firm-Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Point-To-Point Transmission Service under the Tariff for which a Customer is not willing to pay Congestion. Such service is available absent constraint under Part 3 of the ISO OATT. Non-Firm-Point-To-Point Transmission Service is available on a stand-alone basis for individual one-hour periods not to exceed twenty-four (24) consecutive hours.

Non-Investment Grade Customer: A Customer that does not meet the criteria necessary to be an Investment Grade Customer, as set forth in Section 26.2 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.

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.

2.15 Definitions - O

Obligation Procurement Period: The period of time for which LSEs shall be required to satisfy their Unforced Capacity requirements. Starting with the 2001-2002 Winter Capability Period, Obligation Procurement Periods shall be one calendar month in duration and shall begin on the first day of each calendar month.

Off-Peak: The hours between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, and all day Saturday and Sunday, and NERC-defined holidays, or as otherwise decided by the ISO.

Offeror: An entity that offers to sell Unforced Capacity in an auction.

On-Peak: The hours between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. inclusive, prevailing Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except for NERC-defined holidays, or as otherwise decided by the ISO.

Open Access Same-Time Information System ("OASIS"): The information system and standards of conduct contained in Part 37 of the Commission's regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS.

Operating Capacity: Capacity that is readily converted to Energy and is measured in MW.

Operating Committee: A standing committee of the ISO created pursuant to the ISO Agreement, which coordinates operations, develops procedures, evaluates proposed system expansions and acts as a liaison to the NYSRC.

Operating Data: Pursuant to Section 5.12.5 of this Tariff, Operating Data shall mean GADS Data, data equivalent to GADS Data, CARL Data, metered Load data, or actual system failure occurrences data, all as described in the ISO Procedures.

Operating Requirement: The amount calculated in accordance with Section 26.3.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Operating Reserves : Capacity that is available to supply Energy or reduce demand and that meets the requirements of the ISO. The ISO will administer Operating Reserves markets, in the manner described in this Article 4 and Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff, to satisfy the various Operating Reserves requirements, including locational requirements, established by the

Reliability Rules and other applicable reliability standards. The basic Operating Reserves products that will be procured by the ISO on behalf of the market are classified as follows:

(1) Spinning Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators and Demand Side Resources that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff that are already synchronized to the NYS Power System and can respond to instructions to change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within ten (10) minutes. Spinning Reserves may not be provided by Demand Side Resources that are Local Generators;

(2) 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators, or Demand Side Resources, including Demand Side Resources using Local Generators, that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff and that can be started, synchronized and can change their output level within ten (10) minutes; and

(3) 30-Minute Reserve: Synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators and Demand Side Resources that are not Local Generators; or non-synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators or Demand Side Resources that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff and that can respond to instructions to change their output level within thirty (30) minutes, including starting and synchronizing to the NYS Power System.

Operating Reserve Demand Curve: A series of quantity/price points that defines the maximum Shadow Price for Operating Reserves meeting a particular Operating Reserve requirement corresponding to each possible quantity of Resources that the ISO's software may schedule to meet that requirement. A single Operating Reserve Demand Curve will apply to both the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market for each of the ISO's nine Operating Reserve requirements.

Operating Study Power Flow: A Power Flow analysis that is performed at least once before each Capability Period that is used to determine each Interface Transfer Capability for the Capability Period (See Attachment M to the ISO OATT).

Operational Control: Directing the operation of the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control to maintain these facilities in a reliable state, as defined by the Reliability Rules. The ISO shall approve operational decisions concerning these facilities, made by each Transmission Owner before the Transmission Owner implements those decisions. In accordance with ISO Procedures, the ISO shall direct each Transmission Owner to take certain actions to restore the system to the Normal State. Operational Control includes security monitoring, adjustment of generation and transmission resources, coordination and approval of changes in transmission status for maintenance, determination of changes in transmission status for reliability, coordination with other Control Areas, voltage reductions and Load Shedding, except that each Transmission Owner continues to physically operate and maintain its facilities.

Optimal Power Flow ("OPF"): The Power Flow analysis that is performed during the administration of the Centralized TCC Auction to determine the most efficient simultaneously feasible allocation of TCCs to Bidders (See Attachment M to the ISO OATT).

Order Nos. 888 et seq.: The Final Rule entitled Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities, issued by the Commission on April 24, 1996, in Docket Nos. RM95-8-000 and RM94-7-001, as modified on rehearing, or upon appeal. (See FERC Stats. & Regs. [Regs. Preambles January 1991 - June 1996] ¶ 31,036 (1996) ("Order No. 888"), on reh'g, III FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,048 (1997) ("Order No. 888-A"), on reh'g, 81 FERC ¶ 61,248 (1997) ("Order No. 888-B"), order on reh'g, 82 FERC ¶ 61,046 (1998) ("Order No. 888-C")).

Order Nos. 889 et seq.: The Final Rule entitled Open Access Same-Time Information System (formerly Real- Time Information Networks) and Standards of Conduct, issued by the Commission on April 24, 1996, in Docket No. RM95-9-000, as modified on rehearing, or upon appeal. (See FERC Stats. & Regs. [Regs. Preambles 1991-1996] ¶ 31,035 (1996) ("Order No. 889"), on reh'g, III FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,049 (1997) ("Order No. 889-A"), on reh'g, 81 FERC ¶ 61,253 (1997) ("Order No. 889-B")).

Original Residual TCC: A TCC converted from Residual Transmission Capacity estimated prior to the first Centralized TCC Auction and allocated among the Transmission Owners utilizing the Interface MW-Mile Methodology prior to the first Centralized TCC Auction.

Out-of-Merit ~~Generation~~: The designation of Resources committed and/or dispatched by the ISO at specified output limits for specified time periods to meet Load and/or reliability requirements that differ from or supplement the ISO's security constrained economic commitment and/or dispatch.

2.16 Definitions - P

Performance Index: An index, described in ISO Procedures, that tracks a Generator's response to AGC signals from the ISO.

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

Point-~~-~~to-~~-~~Point Transmission Service: The reservation and transmission of Capacity and Energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under Part 3 of the ISO OATT.

Point(s) of Delivery: Point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy transmitted by the ISO will be made available to the Transmission Customer under the OATT. The Point(s) of Delivery shall be specified pursuant to ISO Procedures.

Point(s) of Injection ("POI" or "Point of Receipt"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services will be made available to the ISO by the delivering party under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff. ~~The Point(s) of Injection shall be specified in the Service Agreement.~~

Point(s) of Receipt: Point(s) of interconnection on the NYS Transmission System where Energy will be made available to the ISO by the Transmission Customer under the OATT. The Point(s) of Receipt shall be specified pursuant to ISO Procedures.

Point(s) of Withdrawal ("POW" or "Point of Delivery"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System where Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services will be made available to the receiving party under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff. ~~The Point(s) of Withdrawal shall be specified in the Service Agreement.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price Adjustment: For each month in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period, the Price Adjustment equals the quotient of dividing (a) the Henry Hub futures gas price for the like month in the succeeding same-season Capability Period by (b) the average Henry Hub spot gas price for that month in the Prior Equivalent Capability Period.

Primary Holder: A Primary Holder of each TCC is the Primary Owner of that TCC or the party that purchased that TCC at the close of the Centralized TCC Auction. With respect to each TCC, a Primary Holder must be: (1) a Transmission Customer that has purchased the TCC in the Centralized TCC Auction, and that has not resold it in that same Auction; (2) a Transmission Customer that has purchased the TCC in a Direct Sale with another Transmission Customer; (3) the Primary Owner who has retained the TCC; or (4) Primary Owners of the TCC that allocated the TCC to certain customers or sold it in the Secondary Market or sold through a Direct Sale to an entity other than a Transmission Customer. The ISO settles Day-Ahead Congestion Rents pursuant to Attachments M and N to the ISO OATT with the Primary Holder of each TCC.

Primary Owner: The Primary Owner of each TCC is the Transmission Owner or other Transmission Customer that has acquired the TCC through conversion of rights under an Existing Transmission Agreement to Grandfathered TCCs (in accordance with Attachment K of the ISO OATT), or through the conversion of Existing Transmission Agreements upon their expiration (in accordance with Attachment B), or the Transmission Owner that acquired the TCC through the ISO's allocation of Original Residual TCCs or through the conversion of ETCNL or an RCRR.

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

Proxy Generator Bus: A proxy bus located outside the NYCA that is selected by the ISO to represent a typical bus in an adjacent Control Area and for which LBMP prices are calculated.

The ISO may establish more than one Proxy Generator Bus at a particular Interface with a neighboring Control Area to enable the NYISO to distinguish the bidding, treatment and pricing of products and services at the Interface.

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

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

Public Power Entity: An entity which is either (i) a public authority or corporate municipal instrumentality, including a subsidiary thereof, created by the State of New York that owns or operates generation or transmission and that is authorized to produce, transmit or distribute electricity for the benefit of the public, or (ii) a municipally owned electric system that owns or controls distribution facilities and provides electric service, or (iii) a cooperatively owned electric system that owns or controls distribution facilities and provides electric service.

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

Real-Time Commitment ("RTC"): A multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. The optimization evaluates the next ten points in time separated by fifteen minute intervals. Each RTC run within an hour shall have a designation indicating the time at which its results are posted; "$RTC_{00,}$" "$RTC_{15,}$" "$RTC_{30,}$" and "RTC_{45}" post on the hour, and at fifteen, thirty, and forty-five minutes after the hour, respectively. Each RTC run will produce binding commitment instructions for the periods beginning fifteen and thirty minutes after its scheduled posting time and will produce advisory commitment guidance for the remainder of the optimization period. RTC_{15} will also establish External Transaction schedules. 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. 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, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line.

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

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

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

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.

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:

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

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

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

GTR is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered Rights.

GTCC is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered TCCs.

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

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin.

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.

Rest of State: The set of all non-Locality NYCA LBMP Load Zones. As of the 2002-2003 Capability Year, Rest of State includes all NYCA LBMP Load Zones other than LBMP Load Zones J and K.

2.20 Definitions - T

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

Testing Period: An ISO approved period of time during which a Generator is testing equipment and during which unstable operation prevents the unit from accurately following its base points.

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

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

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

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

Transaction: The purchase and/or sale of Energy or Capacity, or the sale of Ancillary Services.

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

Transmission Congestion Contract Component ("TCC Component"): A component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.3.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Transmission Congestion Contracts ("TCCs"): The right to collect or obligation to pay Congestion Rents in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy associated with a single MW of

transmission between a specified POI and POW. TCCs are financial instruments that enable Energy buyers and sellers to hedge fluctuations in the price of transmission.

Transmission Customer: Any entity (or its designated agent) that requests or receives Transmission Service pursuant to a Service Agreement and the terms of the ISO OATT.

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

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

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

Transmission Facility Agreement: The agreements listed in Attachment L, Table 2 of the ISO OATT governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities charges all, or a portion, of the costs to install, own, operate, or maintain said transmission facilities, to the customer under the agreement. These agreements may or may not have provisions to provide Transmission Service utilizing said transmission facilities.

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

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

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

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

Transmission Service: Point-To-Point Network Integration or Retail Access Transmission Service provided under the ISO OATT.

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

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

Transmission System: The facilities operated by the ISO that are used to provide Transmission Services under the ISO OATT.

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

Transmission Wheeling Agreement ("TWA"): The Agreements listed in Tables 1A and 1B of Attachment L to the ISO OATT governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities that are owned, controlled or operated by an entity for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce.

4.1 Market Services - General Rules

4.1.1 Overview

Market Services include all services and functions performed by the ISO under this Tariff related to the sale and purchase of Energy, Capacity or Demand Reductions, and the payment to Suppliers who provide Ancillary Services in the ISO Administered Markets.

4.1.2 Independent System Operator Authority

The ISO shall provide all Market Services in accordance with the terms of the ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Related Agreements. The ISO shall be the sole point of Application for all Market Services provided in the NYCA. Each Market Participant that sells or purchases Energy, including Demand Side Resources, Special Case Resources and Emergency Demand Response Program participants, sells or purchases Capacity, or provides Ancillary Services in the ISO Administered Markets utilizes Market Services and must take service as a Customer under this Tariff and enter into a Service Agreement under the Tariff, as set forth in Attachment A; each entity that withdraws Energy to supply Load within the NYCA or provides Installed Capacity to an LSE serving Load within the NYCA utilizes the Control Area Services provided by the ISO and benefits from the reliability achieved as a result of ISO Control Area Services, must take service as a Customer under this Tariff and enter into a Service Agreement under this Tariff, as set forth in Attachment A; and each entity that has its virtual bids accepted and thereby engages in Virtual Transactions and each entity that purchases Transmission Congestion Contracts, excluding Transmission Congestion Contracts that are created prior to January 1, 2010, utilizes Market Services and must take service as a Customer under this Tariff and enter into a Services Agreement under this Tariff, as set forth in Attachment A. Each Customer that utilizes Market

Services also utilizes Transmission Service and shall obtain Transmission Service under the ISO OATT.

4.1.3 Informational and Reporting Requirements

The ISO shall operate and maintain an OASIS, including a Bid/Post System that will facilitate the posting of Bids to supply Energy, Ancillary Services and Demand Reductions by Suppliers for use by the ISO and the posting of Locational Based Marginal Prices ("LBMP") and schedules for accepted Bids for Energy, Ancillary Services and Demand Reductions. The Bid/Post System will be used to post schedules for Bilateral Transactions. The Bid Post System also will provide historical data regarding Energy and Capacity market clearing prices in addition to Congestion Costs.

4.1.4 Scheduling Prerequisites

Pursuant to ISO Procedures, ~~E~~each ~~Customer~~ Transaction offered in the Energy, Installed Capacity, Ancillary Services or Transmission Congestion Contract market shall be subject to a minimum ~~Transaction~~ size of one (1) megawatt ("MW"), ~~between each Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal in any given hour~~provided however, Regulation Service may be offered in tenths of a MW and provided further, pursuant to ISO Procedures, Special Case Resources may offer a minimum of 100 kW of Unforced Capacity in the Installed Capacity Market. Each Transaction above one (1) megawatt ~~must~~ may be scheduled in tenths of a ~~whole~~ megawatt~~s~~ provided, however, Bilateral Transactions and External Transactions in the LBMP Market must be bid and scheduled in increments of one (1) megawatt.

4.1.5 Communication Requirements for Market Services

Customers and Transmission Customers ~~may~~ shall utilize ~~a variety of communications facilities to access the ISO's OASIS and Bid/Post System, including but not limited to, conventional~~ Internet service providers to access the ISO's OASIS and bid/post system~~, wide area networks such as NERC net, and dedicated communications circuits~~. Customers shall arrange for and maintain all communications facilities for the purpose of communication of commercial data to the ISO. Each Customer shall be the customer of record for the telecommunications facilities and services its uses and shall assume all duties and responsibilities associated with the procurement, installation and maintenance of the subject equipment and software.

4.1.6 Customer Responsibilities

All purchasers in the Day-Ahead or Real-Time Markets who withdraw Energy within the NYCA or at an NYCA Interconnection with another Control Area must obtain Transmission Service under the ISO OATT. All Customers requesting service under the ISO Services Tariff to engage in Virtual Transactions must obtain Transmission Service under the ISO OATT.

All LSEs serving Load in the NYCA must comply with the Installed Capacity requirements set forth in Article 5 of this ISO Services Tariff.

All Customers taking service under the ISO Services Tariff must pay the Market Administration and Control Area Services Charge, as specified in Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO Services Tariff.

A Generator or Demand Side Resource with a real time physical operating problem that makes it impossible for it to operate in the bidding mode in which it was scheduled shall notify the NYISO.

4.1.7 Customer Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Orders

All Customers shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and orders, including orders from the ISO.

4.1.7.1 Violations of FERC's orders, rules and regulations also violate this Section 4.1.7 of the ISO Services Tariff. In particular, if FERC or a court of competent jurisdiction determines there has been a violation of FERC's regulations related to electric energy market manipulation (*see* 18 C.F.R. Section 1c.2, or any successor provision thereto), such violation is also a violation of this ISO Services Tariff if such violation affects or is related to the ISO Administered Markets.

4.1.7.2 If the ISO becomes aware that a Customer may be engaging in, or might have engaged in, electric energy market manipulation, it shall promptly inform its Market Monitoring Unit.

4.1.7.3 This Section 4.1.7 of the ISO Services Tariff does not independently empower the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit to impose penalties for, or to provide a remedy for, violations of FERC's prohibition against electric energy market manipulation, or for other violations of the ISO's Tariffs.

4.1.8 Commitment for Reliability

Suppliers with generating units committed by the ISO for service to ensure NYCA reliability or local system reliability will recover startup and minimum generation costs that were not bid, that were not known before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, and that were not recovered in the Dispatch Day, provided however, eligibility to recover such additional costs shall not be available for megawatts scheduled Day-Ahead. Payment for such costs shall

be determined, as if bid, pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C of this Tariff. Payments for securing NYCA reliability and local system reliability shall be recovered by the ISO in accordance with Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT.

Re-dispatching costs incurred as a result of reductions in Transfer Capability caused by Storm Watch ("Storm Watch Costs") shall be aggregated and recovered on a monthly basis by the ISO exclusively from Transmission Customers in Load Zone J. The ISO shall calculate Storm Watch Costs by multiplying the real-time Shadow Price of any binding constraint associated with a Storm Watch, by the higher of (a) zero; or (b) the scheduled Day-Ahead flow across the constraint minus the actual real-time flow across the constraint.

4.1.9 Incremental Cost Recovery for Units Responding to Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5

Generating units designated pursuant to the New York State Reliability Council's Local Reliability Rule I-R3 -- Loss of Generator Gas Supply (New York City) or I-R5 -- Loss of Generator Gas Supply (Long Island), as being required to burn an alternate fuel at designated minimum levels based on forecast Load levels in Load Zones J and K (for purposes of this Section 4.1.9, "eligible units"), shall be eligible to recover the variable operating costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel pursuant to the provisions of this Section 4.1.9. For purposes of this Section 4.1.9, the periods of time for which Consolidated Edison invokes Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or LIPA invokes Local Reliability Rule I-R5 and in which the eligible unit burns its required alternate fuel, including that period of time required to move into and out of Rule I-R3 or I-R5 compliance, shall be referred to as the "Eligibility Period." For Eligibility Periods, the eligible unit shall recover its variable operating costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel if and to the extent that such variable operating costs are not reflected in the reference level for that unit for the hours included in the Eligibility Period,

pursuant to ISO procedures. To be recoverable, variable operating costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel must be incurred during an Eligibility Period and must be incurred only because Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5 was invoked.

Rules for determining: (i) variable operating costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel that would not have been incurred but for the requirement to burn the required alternate fuel as established by Local Reliability Rules I-R3 and I-R5; and (ii) Eligibility Periods shall be specified in ISO Procedures. Payments made by the ISO to the eligible unit to reimburse the variable operating costs paid pursuant to this Section 4.1.9 shall be in addition to any LBMP, Ancillary Service or other revenues received as a result of the eligible unit's Day-Ahead or Real-Time dispatch for that day.

There shall be no recovery of costs pursuant to this Section 4.1.9 for any hour for which the indexed variable operating costs of the required alternate fuel that is being burned pursuant to Rule I-R3 or I-R5 is less than the indexed variable operating costs for natural gas, as determined by the ISO.

The ISO shall make available for the Transmission Owner in whose subzone the Generator is located: (i) the identity of Generators determined by the ISO to be eligible to recover the variable operating costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel pursuant to the provisions of this section; (ii) the start and stop hours for each claimed Eligibility Period and (iii) the amount of alternative fuel for which the Generator has sought to recover variable operating costs.

4.2 Day-Ahead Markets and Schedules

4.2.1 Day-Ahead Load Forecasts, Bids and Bilateral Schedules

4.2.1.1 General Customer Forecasting and Bidding Requirements

By 5 a.m., on the day prior to the Dispatch Day (or by 4:50 a.m. for ~~Eligible~~ Customers or Transmission Customers seeking to schedule External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line): (i) All LSEs serving Load in the NYCA shall provide the ISO with ~~Day-Ahead and seven (7) day~~ Load forecasts for the Dispatch Day and the day after the Dispatch Day; and (ii) Customers and Transmission Customers submitting Bids in the Day-Ahead Market shall provide the ISO, consistent with ISO Procedures:

4.2.1.1.1 Bids to supply Energy, including Bids to supply Energy in Virtual Transactions;

4.2.1.1.2 Bids to supply Ancillary Services;

4.2.1.1.3 Requests for Bilateral Transaction schedules;

4.2.1.1.4 Bids to purchase Energy, including Bids to purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions; and

4.2.1.1.5 Demand Reduction Bids.

In general, the information provided to the ISO shall include the following:

4.2.1.2 Load Forecasts

The Load forecast shall indicate the predicted level of Load in MW by Point of Withdrawal for each hour ~~of the following seven (7) days~~.

4.2.1.3 Bids by ~~Dispatchable~~ Suppliers Using the ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible ~~and~~or ISO-Committed Fixed ~~Resources~~Bid Modes to Supply Energy and/or Ancillary Services

4.2.1.3.1 General Rules

Day-Ahead Bids by ~~Dispatchable~~ Suppliers using the ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible or ISO-Committed Fixed ~~Suppliers~~bid modes shall identify the Capacity, in MW, available for commitment in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Supplier will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments.

If the Supplier ~~is~~using the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode~~, and~~ is eligible to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves under Rate Schedules 3 and 4 respectively of this ISO Services Tariff, the Supplier's Bid ~~shall~~ may specify the quantity of Regulation Service it is making available and shall specify an emergency response rate that determines the quantity of Operating Reserves that it is capable of providing. Offers to provide Regulation Service and Operating Reserves must comply with the rules set forth in Rate Schedules 3 and 4 ~~and Attachment D to~~of this ISO Services Tariff. If a Supplier that is eligible to provide Operating Reserves does not submit a Day-Ahead Availability Bid for Operating Reserves, its Day-Ahead Bid shall be rejected in its entirety. A Supplier may resubmit a complete Day-Ahead Bid, provided that the new Bid is timely. See Section 4.2.1.9 for bidding requirements for Demand Side Resources offering Energy in the Day-Ahead Market.

Suppliers other than Demand Side Resources entering a Bid into the Day-Ahead Market may also enter Day-Ahead Bids for each of the next nine (9) Dispatch Days. If not subsequently modified or withdrawn, these offers for subsequent Dispatch Days may be used by the ISO as offers from these Suppliers in the Day-Ahead Market for these subsequent Dispatch Days. For Suppliers that are providing Unforced Capacity in the ISO-administered ICAP Market for the

month in which the Dispatch Day and the nine-day advance bidding period are encompassed, the ISO may enter the eighth day offer as the Bid for that Supplier's ninth day, if there is, otherwise no ninth–day Bid.

4.2.1.3.2 Bid Parameters

Day-Ahead Bids by ~~Dispatchable~~Suppliers using the ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible or ISO-Committed Fixed ~~Suppliers~~bid modes~~,~~ may identify-variable Energy price Bids, consisting of up to eleven monotonically increasing, constant cost incremental Energy steps, and other parameters described in ~~Attachment D of this ISO Services Tariff and the~~ ISO Procedures. Day-Ahead Bids from Demand Side Resources offering Operating Reserves or Regulation Service shall be ISO-Committed Flexible and shall have an Energy Bid price no lower than $75/MW hour. Day-Ahead offers by Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel shall be ISO-Committed Flexible and shall ~~not~~ include a Minimum Generation Bid of zero megawatts and zero costs ~~or~~and a Start-Up Bid of zero cost.

Day-Ahead Bids by ISO-Committed Fixed and ISO-Committed Flexible Generators, other than bids from Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel, shall also include Minimum Generation Bids and hourly Start-Up Bids. Bids shall specify whether a Supplier is offering to be ISO-Committed Fixed, ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed, or Self-Committed Flexible.

4.2.1.3.3 Upper Operating Limits and Response Rates

All Bids to supply Energy and Ancillary Services must specify a UOL_N and a UOL_E for each hour. A Resource's UOL_E may not be lower than its UOL_N.

Bids from Suppliers for Generators supplying Energy and Ancillary Services must specify a normal response rate and may provide up to three normal response rates provided the

minimum normal response rate may be no less than one percent (1%) of the Generator's Operating Capacity per minute. All Bids from Suppliers for Generators supplying Energy and Ancillary Services must also specify an emergency response rate which shall be equal to or greater than the maximum normal response rate of the Generator.

Bids from Suppliers for Demand Side Resources supplying Ancillary Services must specify a normal response rate and an emergency response rate provided that the emergency response rate may not be lower than the normal response rate. For Demand Side Resources the minimum acceptable response rate is one percent (1%) of the quantity of Demand Reduction the Demand Side Resource produces per minute.

4.2.1.4 Offers to Supply Energy from Self-Committed Fixed Generators

Self-Committed Fixed Generators shall provide the ISO with a schedule of their expected Energy output for each hour. Self-Committed Fixed Generators are responsible for ensuring that any hourly changes in output are consistent with their response rates. Self-Committed Fixed Generators shall also submit UOL_Ns, UOL_Es and variable Energy Bids for possible use by the ISO in the event that RTD-CAM initiates a maximum generation pickup, as described in Section 4.4.3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.2.1.5 Bids to Supply Energy in Virtual Transactions

Customers submitting ~~b~~Bids to supply Energy in Virtual Transactions shall identify the Energy, in MW, available in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Customer will voluntarily make it available.

4.2.1.6 Bids to Purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions

Customers submitting bids to purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions shall identify the Energy, in MW, to be purchased in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Customer will voluntarily purchase it.

4.2.1.7 Bilateral Transactions

Transmission Customers requesting Bilateral Transaction schedules shall identify hourly Transaction quantities (in MW) by Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal, minimum run times associated with Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service, if any, and shall provide other information (as described in ~~Attachment D~~ISO Procedures).

4.2.1.8 Bids to Purchase LBMP Energy in the Day-Ahead Market

Each purchaser shall submit Bids indicating the hourly quantity of Energy, in MW, that it will purchase from the Day-Ahead Market for each hour of the following Dispatch Day. These Bids shall indicate the quantities to be purchased by Point of Withdrawal. The Bids may identify prices at which the purchaser will voluntarily ~~Curtail~~enter into the Transaction.

4.2.1.9 Day-Ahead Bids from Demand Reduction Providers to Supply Energy from Demand Reductions

Demand Reduction Providers offering Energy from Demand Side Resources shall: (i) bid in whole megawatts and~~, as described in Attachment D, shall:~~ (ii) identify the amount of demand~~,~~ in ~~whole~~ megawatts, that is available for commitment in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the dispatch day) and (iii) identify the prices at which the Demand Reduction Provider will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments to reduce demand provided, however, the price at which the Demand Reduction Provider will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments to reduce demand shall be no lower than $75/MW hour. The Bids will identify the minimum

period of time that the Demand Reduction Provider is willing to reduce demand. The Bid may separately identify the Demand Reduction Provider's Curtailment Initiation Cost. Demand Reduction Bids from Demand Reduction Providers that are not accepted in the Day-Ahead Market shall expire at the close of the Day-Ahead Market.

4.2.~~3~~2 ISO Responsibility to Establish a Statewide Load Forecast

By 8 a.m., or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible, the ISO will develop and publish its statewide Load forecast on the OASIS. The ISO will use this forecast to perform the SCUC for the Dispatch Day.

4.2.~~4~~3 Security Constrained Unit Commitment ("SCUC")

Subject to ISO Procedures and Good Utility Practice, the ISO will develop a SCUC schedule over the Dispatch Day using a computer algorithm which simultaneously minimizes the total Bid Production Cost of: (i) supplying power or Demand Reductions to satisfy accepted purchasers' Bids to buy Energy from the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) providing sufficient Ancillary Services to support Energy purchased from the Day-Ahead Market consistent with the Regulation Service Demand curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves set forth in Rate Schedules 3 and 4 respectively of this ISO Services Tariff; (iii) committing sufficient Capacity to meet the ISO's Load forecast and provide associated Ancillary Services; and (iv) meeting Bilateral Transaction schedules submitted Day-Ahead excluding schedules of Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs. The computer algorithm shall consider whether accepting Demand Reduction Bids will reduce the total Bid Production Cost.

The ISO shall compute all NYCA Interface Transfer Capabilities prior to scheduling Transmission Service Day-Ahead. The ISO shall run the SCUC utilizing the computed Transfer

Capabilities, submitted Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service requests, Load forecasts, and submitted Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids.

The schedule will include commitment of sufficient Generators and/or Demand Side Resources to provide for the safe and reliable operation of the NYS Power System. Pursuant to ISO Procedures, the ISO may schedule any Resource to run above its UOL_N up to the level of its UOL_E. In cases in which the sum of all Bilateral Schedules, excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs, and all Day-Ahead Market purchases to serve Load within the NYCA in the Day-Ahead schedule is less than the ISO's Day-Ahead forecast of Load, the ISO will commit Resources in addition to the Operating Reserves it normally maintains to enable it to respond to contingencies. The purpose of these additional resources is to ensure that sufficient Capacity is available to the ISO in real-time to enable it to meet its Load forecast (including associated Ancillary Services). In considering which additional Resources to schedule to meet the ISO's Load forecast, the ISO will evaluate unscheduled Imports, and will not schedule those Transactions if its evaluation determines the cost of those Transactions would effectively exceed a Bid Price cap in the hours in which the Energy provided by those Transactions is required. In addition to all Reliability Rules, the ISO shall consider the following information when developing the SCUC schedule: (i) Load forecasts; (ii) Ancillary Service requirements as determined by the ISO given the Regulation Service Demand Curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves referenced above; (iii) Bilateral Transaction schedules excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs; (iv) price Bids and operating Constraints submitted for Generators or for Demand Side Resources; (v) price Bids for Ancillary Services; (vi) Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids for External Transactions; ~~(vii) Ancillary Services in support of Bilateral Transactions;~~ and (vii~~i~~) Bids to

purchase or sell Energy from or to the Day-Ahead Market. External Transactions with minimum run times greater than one hour will only be scheduled at the requested Bid for the full minimum run time. External Transactions with identical Bids and minimum run times greater than one hour will not be prorated. The SCUC schedule shall list the ~~twenty-four (24)~~ hourly injections and withdrawals for: ~~-~~(a) each Customer whose Bid the ISO accepts for the ~~following~~ Dispatch Day; and (b) each Bilateral Transaction scheduled Day-Ahead excluding Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs.

In the development of its SCUC schedule, the ISO may commit and de-commit Generators and Demand Side Resources, based upon any flexible Bids, including Minimum Generation Bids, Start-Up Bids, Curtailment Initiation Cost Bids, Energy, and Incremental Energy Bids and Decremental Bids received by the ISO provided however that the ISO shall commit zero megawatts of Energy for Demand Side Resources committed to provide Operating Reserves and Regulation Service.

The ISO will select the least cost mix of Ancillary Services and Energy from Suppliers, Demand Side Resources, and Customers submitting Virtual Transactions bids. The ISO may substitute higher quality Ancillary Services (*i.e.*, shorter response time) for lower quality Ancillary Services when doing so would result in an overall least bid cost solution. For example, 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve may be substituted for 30-Minute Reserve if doing so would reduce the total bid cost of providing Energy and Ancillary Services.

4.2.3.1 Reliability Forecast for the Dispatch Day

At the request of a Transmission Owner to meet the reliability of its local system, the ISO may incorporate into the ISO's Security Constrained Unit Commitment constraints specified by the Transmission Owner.

A Transmission Owner may request commitment of certain Generators for a Dispatch Day if it determines that certain Generators are needed to meet the reliability of its local system. Such request shall be made before the Day-Ahead Market for that Dispatch Day has closed if the Transmission Owner knows of the need to commit certain Generators before the Day-Ahead Market close. The ISO may commit one or more Generator(s) in the Day-Ahead Market for a Dispatch Day if it determines that the Generator(s) are needed to meet NYCA reliability requirements.

A Transmission Owner may request commitment of additional Generators for a Dispatch Day following the close of the Day-Ahead Market to meet changed or local system conditions for the Dispatch Day that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules for the Dispatch Day to be inadequate to ensure the reliability of its local system. The ISO will use SRE to fulfill a Transmission Owner's request for additional units.

All Generator commitments made in the Day-Ahead Market pursuant to this Section 4.2.3.1 shall be posted on the ISO website following the close of the Day-Ahead Market, in accordance with ISO procedures. In addition, the ISO shall post on its website a non-binding, advisory notification of a request, or any modifications thereto, made pursuant to this Section 4.2.3.1 in the Day-Ahead Market by a Transmission Owner to commit a Generator that is located within a Constrained Area, as defined in Attachment H of this Services Tariff. The advisory notification shall be provided upon receipt of the request and in accordance with ISO procedures.

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published, the ISO shall evaluate any events, including, but not limited to, the loss of significant Generators or transmission facilities that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules to be inadequate to meet the Load or reliability requirements for the Dispatch Day.

In order to meet Load or reliability requirements in response to such changed conditions the ISO may: (i) commit additional Resources, beyond those committed Day-Ahead, using a SRE and considering (a) Bids submitted to the ISO that were not previously accepted but were designated by the bidder as continuing to be available; or (b) new Bids from all Suppliers, including neighboring systems; or (ii) take the following actions: (a) after providing notice, require all Resources to run above their UOL_Ns, up to the level of their UOL_Es (pursuant to ISO Procedures) and/or raise the UOL_Ns of Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources to their UOL_E levels, or (b) cancel or reschedule transmission facility maintenance outages when possible. Actions taken by the ISO in performing supplemental commitments will not change any financial commitments that resulted from the Day-Ahead Market.

4.2.4 Reliability Forecast for the Six Days Following the Dispatch Day

In the SCUC program, system operation shall be optimized based on Bids over the Dispatch Day. However, to preserve system reliability, the ISO must ensure that there will be sufficient resources available to meet forecasted Load and reserve requirements over the seven (7)-day period that begins with the next Dispatch Day. The ISO will perform a Supplemental Resource Evaluation ("SRE") for days two (2) through seven (7) of the commitment cycle. If it is determined that a long start-up time Generator (*i.e.*, a Generator that cannot be scheduled by SCUC to start up in time for the next Dispatch Day) is needed for reliability, the ISO shall accept a Bid from the Generator and the Generator will begin its start-up sequence. During each day of the start-up sequence, the ISO will perform an SRE to determine if long start-up time Generators will still be needed as previously forecasted. If at any time it is determined that the Generator will not be needed as previously forecasted, the ISO shall order the Generator to abort its start-up sequence.

The ISO will commit to long start-up time Generators to preserve reliability. However, the ISO will not commit resources with long start-up times to reduce the cost of meeting Loads that it expects to occur in days following the next Dispatch Day.

A Supplier that bids on behalf of a long start-up time Generator, including one that is committed and whose start is subsequently aborted by the ISO as described in this Section 4.2.4, may be eligible for a Bid Production Cost Guarantee pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff. The costs of such a Bid Production Cost guarantee will be recovered by the ISO under Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT.

The ISO shall perform the SRE as follows: (1) The ISO shall develop a forecast of daily system peak Load for days two (2) through seven (7) in this seven (7)-day period and add the appropriate reserve margin; (2) the ISO shall then forecast its available Generators for the day in question by summing the Operating Capacity for all Generators currently in operation that are available for the commitment cycle, the Operating Capacity of all other Generators capable of starting on subsequent days to be available on the day in question, and an estimate of the net Imports from External Bilateral Transactions; (3) if the forecasted peak Load plus reserves exceeds the ISO's forecast of available Generators for the day in question, then the ISO shall commit additional Generators capable of starting prior to the day in question (*e.g.*, start-up period of two (2) days when looking at day three (3)) to assure system reliability; (4) in choosing among Generators with comparable start-up periods, the ISO shall schedule Generators to minimize Minimum Generation Bid and Start-Up Bid costs of meeting forecasted peak Load plus Ancillary Services consistent with the Reliability Rules; (5) in determining the appropriate reserve margin for days two (2) through seven (7), the ISO will supplement the normal reserve

requirements to allow for forced outages of the short start-up period units (*e.g.*, gas turbines) assumed to be operating at maximum output in the unit commitment analysis for reliability.

~~The bidding requirements and the Bid tables in Attachment D indicate that Energy Bids are to be provided for days one (1) through seven (7).~~ Energy Bids are binding for day one (1) only for units in operation or with start-up periods less than one (1) day. Minimum Generation Bids for Generators with start-up periods greater than one (1) day will be binding only for units that are committed by the ISO and only for the first day in which those units could produce Energy given their start-up periods. For example, Minimum Generation Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of two (2) days would be binding only for day three (3) because, if that unit begins to start up at any time during day one (1), it would begin to produce Energy forty-eight (48) hours later on day three (3). Similarly, the Minimum Generation Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of three (3) days would be binding only for day four (4).

4.2.5 Post the Day-Ahead Schedule

By 11 a.m. on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall close the Day-Ahead scheduling process and post on the Bid/Post System the Day-Ahead schedule for each entity that submits a Bid or Bilateral Transaction schedule. All schedules shall be considered proprietary, with the posting only visible to the appropriate scheduling Customer and Transmission Owners subject to the applicable Code of Conduct (See Attachment F to the ISO OATT). The ISO will post on the OASIS the statewide aggregate resources (Day-Ahead Energy schedules and total operating capability forecast), ~~and Load (~~Day-Ahead scheduled Load, ~~and~~ forecast~~)~~ Load for each Load Zone, and the Day-Ahead LBMP prices (including the Congestion Component and the Marginal Losses Component) for each Load Zone in each hour of the upcoming Dispatch Day. The ISO shall conduct the Day-Ahead Settlement based upon the Day-Ahead schedule

determined in accordance with this section and Attachment B to this Services Tariff. The ISO will provide the Transmission Owner with the Load forecast (for seven (7) days) as well as the ISO security evaluation data to enable local area reliability to be assessed.

4.2.6 Day-Ahead LBMP Market Settlements

The ISO shall calculate the Day-Ahead LBMPs for each Load Zone and at each Generator bus and Demand Reduction Bus as described in Attachment B. Each Supplier that bids a Generator into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the hourly Energy schedule. Each Supplier that bids an External Transaction into the Day-Ahead LBMP Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to sell Energy into the Day-Ahead LBMP Market will be paid the product of (a) the Day-Ahead LBMP at the applicable Proxy Generator Bus and (b) the External Transaction schedule. For each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in SCUC to provide Energy from the Demand Reduction, the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource that accounts for the Demand Reduction shall be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Demand Reduction Bus; and (b) the hourly demand reduction scheduled Day-Ahead (in MW). In addition, each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to provide Energy through Demand Reduction shall receive a Demand Reduction Incentive Payment from the ISO equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the lesser of the actual hourly Demand Reduction or the scheduled hourly Demand Reduction (in MW). Each Customer that bids into the Day-Ahead Market, including each Customer that submits a Bid for a Virtual Transaction, and has a

schedule accepted by the ISO to purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will pay the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly Zonal LBMP at each Point of Withdrawal; and (b) the scheduled Energy at each Point of Withdrawal. Each Supplier that bids an External Transaction into the Day-Ahead LBMP Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to buy Energy from the Day-Ahead LBMP Market will pay the product of (a) the Day-Ahead LBMP at the applicable Proxy Generator Bus and (b) the External Transaction schedule. Each Customer that submits a Virtual Transaction bid into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and has a schedule accepted by the ISO to sell Energy in a Load Zone in the Day-Ahead Market will receive a payment equal to the product of (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for that Load Zone; and (b) the hourly scheduled Energy for the Customer in that Load Zone. Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Day-Ahead Market with a Trading Hub as its POI and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will pay the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW. Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Day-Ahead Market with a Trading Hub as its POW and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW.

The ISO shall publish the Day-Ahead Settlement Load Zone LBMPs for each hour in the ~~scheduling horizon (nominally twenty-four (24) hours)~~Dispatch Day. ~~The ISO shall then close the Day-Ahead Settlement.~~

4.4 Real-Time Markets and Schedules

4.4.1 Real-Time Commitment ("RTC")

4.4.1.1 Overview

RTC will make binding unit commitment and de-commitment decisions for the periods beginning fifteen minutes (in the case of Resources that can respond in ten minutes) and thirty minutes (in the case of Resources that can respond in thirty minutes) after the scheduled posting time of each RTC run, will provide advisory commitment information for the remainder of the two and a half hour optimization period, and will produce binding schedules for External Transactions to begin at the start of each hour. RTC will co-optimize to solve simultaneously for all Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service requirements and to minimize the total as-bid production costs over its optimization timeframe. RTC will consider SCUC's Resource commitment for the day, load ~~and loss~~ forecasts that RTC itself will produce each quarter hour, binding transmission constraints, and all Real-Time Bids and Bid parameters submitted pursuant to Section 4.4.1.2 below.

4.4.1.2 Bids and Other Requests

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published and ~~no later than seventy-five (75) minutes before each hour (or no later than eighty-five minutes before each hour for Bids to schedule External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line)~~before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window for each hour, Customers may submit Real-Time Bids into ~~RTC~~ the Real-Time Market for real-time evaluation by providing all information required to permit real-time evaluation pursuant to ISO Procedures.

4.4.1.2.1 Real-Time Bids to Supply Energy and Ancillary Services

Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel submitting new or revised offers to supply Energy shall bid as ISO-Committed Flexible and shall ~~not include~~ submit a Minimum Generation Bid of zero MW and zero cost~~or~~ and a Start-Up Bid at zero cost. Eligible Customers may submit new or revised Bids to supply Energy, Operating Reserves and/or Regulation Service. Customers that submit such Bids may specify different Bid parameters in ~~RTC~~real-time than they did Day-Ahead. Incremental Energy Bids may be submitted ~~for~~by Suppliers bidding Resources using ISO-Committed Fixed ~~Generators~~, ISO-Committed Flexible~~Generators and Demand Side Resources~~, and Self-Committed Flexible ~~Generators~~ bid modes that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or the mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of the Capacity of such Resources that were scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, if not otherwise prohibited pursuant to other provisions of the tariff. Minimum Generation Bids and Start-Up Bids for any hour in which such Resources received a Day-Ahead Energy schedule may not exceed the Minimum Generation Bids and Start-up Bids submitted for those Resources in the Day-Ahead Market. Additionally, Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbine Customers shall not increase their previously submitted Real-Time Incremental Energy Bids, Minimum Generation Bids, or Start-Up Bids within 135 minutes of the dispatch hour. Bids to supply Energy or Ancillary Services shall be subject to the rules set forth in Section 4.2.1 ~~above and in Attachment D to~~ of this ISO Services Tariff.

Suppliers bidding on behalf of Generators that did not ~~submit~~receive a Day-Ahead ~~Bid~~schedule for a given hour may offer their Generators, for those hours, using the ~~to be~~ ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed bid mode~~s~~ or, with ISO approval, ~~as~~ the ISO-Committed Fixed bid modes in real-time. Suppliers bidding on behalf of

Demand Side Resources that ~~did not submit a Day-Ahead Bid to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service for a given hour or that submitted a Day-Ahead Bid to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service but~~ did not receive a Day-Ahead schedule to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service for a given hour may offer to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service ~~as~~using the ISO-Committed Flexible bid mode for that hour in the Real-Time Market provided, however, that the Demand Side Resource shall have an Energy price Bid no lower than $75 /MW hour. ~~Generators that submitted a Day-Ahead Bid but did not receive a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may change their bidding mode for that hour to be ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed or, with ISO approval, ISO-Committed Fixed in real-time without restriction.~~

A Supplier bidding on behalf of a Generator~~s~~ that received a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may not change the~~ir~~ bidding mode for that Generator ~~between Day-Ahead and~~ for the ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time Market for that hour provided, however, that Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in Self-Committed Fixed mode may switch, with ISO approval, to ISO-Committed Fixed bidding mode in real-time. Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in ISO-Committed Fixed mode will be scheduled as Self-Committed Fixed in the Real-Time Market unless, with ISO approval, they change their bidding mode to ISO-Committed Fixed.

A Generator with a real time physical operating problem that makes it impossible for it to operate in the bidding mode in which it was scheduled Day-Ahead should notify the NYISO.

Generators and Demand Side Resources may not submit separate Operating Reserves Availability Bids in real-time and will instead automatically be assigned a real-time Operating Reserves Availability Bid of zero for the amount of Operating Reserves they are capable of providing in light of their response rate (as determined under Rate Schedule 4).

4.4.1.2.2 Real-Time Bids Associated with Internal and External Bilateral Transactions

Customers may use Real-Time Bids to seek to modify Bilateral Transactions that were previously scheduled Day-Ahead or propose new Bilateral Transactions, including External Transactions, for economic evaluation by RTC, provided however, that Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs that were previously scheduled Day-Ahead may not be modified. Bids associated with Internal Bilateral Transactions shall be subject to the rules set forth above in Section 4.2.1.7.

~~Except as noted in Attachment N to this ISO Services Tariff, Sink Price Cap Bids or Decremental Bids for External Transactions may be submitted into RTC up to seventy five minutes before the hour in which the External Transaction would flow.~~ External Transaction Bids must have at least a one hour duration, must start and stop on the hour, and must have constant magnitude for the hour. Intra-hour schedule changes, or Bid modifications, associated with External Transactions will not be accommodated. Transmission Customers scheduling External Bilateral Transactions shall also be subject to the provisions of Section 16, Attachment J of the ISO OATT.

4.4.1.2.3 Self-Commitment Requests

Self-Committed Flexible Resources must provide the ISO with schedules of their expected minimum operating points in quarter hour increments. Self-Committed Fixed Resources must provide their expected actual operating points in quarter hour increments or, with ISO approval, bid as an ISO-Committed Fixed Generator.

4.4.1.2.4 ISO-Committed Fixed

The ability to use the ISO-Committed Fixed bidding mode in the Real-Time Market shall be subject to ISO approval pursuant to procedures, which shall be published by the ISO. Generators that have exclusively used the Self-Committed Fixed or ISO-Committed Fixed bid modes in the Day-Ahead Market or that do not have the communications systems, operational control mechanisms or hardware to be able to respond to five-minute dispatch basepoints are eligible to bid ~~as~~ using the ISO-Committed Fixed bid mode in the Real-Time Market. Real-Time Bids by Generators using the ISO-Committed Fixed ~~Generators~~ bid mode in the Real-Time Market shall ~~identify~~ provide variable Energy price Bids, consisting of up to eleven monotonically increasing, constant cost incremental Energy steps, Minimum Generation Bids, hourly Start-Up Bids and other ~~parameters described in Attachment D of this ISO Services Tariff and~~ information pursuant to ~~the~~ ISO Procedures. ~~Real-Time Bids by ISO-Committed Fixed Generators shall also include Minimum Generation Bids and hourly Start-Up Bids. ISO-Committed Fixed Bids shall specify that the Generator is offering to be ISO-Committed Fixed.~~

RTC shall schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Generators.

4.4.1.3 External Transaction Scheduling

RTC15 will schedule External Transactions on an hour-ahead basis as part of its development of a co-optimized least-bid cost ~~r~~Real-~~t~~Time ~~c~~Commitment. RTC will alert the ISO when it appears that scheduled External Transactions need to be reduced for reliability reasons but will not automatically Curtail them. Curtailment decisions will be made by the ISO, guided by the information that RTC provides, pursuant to the rules established by Attachment B of this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures. External Bilateral Transaction schedules are also governed by the provisions of Section 16, Attachment J of the OATT.

4.4.1.4 Posting Commitment/De-Commitment and External Transaction Scheduling Decisions

Except as specifically noted in Section 4.4.2, ~~and~~ 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of this ISO Services Tariff, RTC will make all Resource commitment and de-commitment decisions. RTC will make all economic commitment/de-commitment decisions based upon available offers assuming Suppliers internal to the NYCA have a one-hour minimum run time; provided however, Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbines shall be assumed to have a two-hour minimum run time.

RTC will produce advisory commitment information and advisory real-time prices. RTC will make decisions and post information in a series of fifteen-minute "runs" which are described below.

RTC_{15} will begin at the start of the first hour of the RTC co-optimization period and will post its commitment, de-commitment, and External Transaction scheduling decisions no later than fifteen minutes after the start of that hour. During the RTC_{15} run, RTC will:

(i) Commit Resources with 10-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at their ~~minimum~~scheduled generation levels by that time;

(ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at their ~~minimum~~ scheduled generation levels by that time;

(iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected by that time;

(iv) Issue advisory commitment and de-commitment guidance for periods more than thirty minutes in the future and advisory dispatch information;

(v) Schedule -economic External Transactions to run during the entirety of the next hour; and

(vi) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

All subsequent RTC runs in the hour, *i.e.*, RTC_{30}, RTC_{45}, and RTC_{00} will begin executing at fifteen minutes before their designated posting times (for example, RTC_{30} will begin in the fifteenth minute of the hour), and will take the following steps:

(i) Commit Resources with 10-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at that time;

(ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at that time;

(iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected at that time;

(iv) Issue advisory commitment, de-commitment, and dispatching guidance for the period from thirty minutes in the future until the end of the RTC co-optimization period;

(v) Either reaffirm that the External Transactions scheduled by RTC_{15} to flow in the next hour should flow, or inform the ISO that External Transactions may need to be reduced; and

(vi) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

4.4.1.5 External Transaction Settlements

~~RTC_{15} will calculate the Real-Time LBMP for all~~ Settlements for External Transactions ~~if constraints at the interface associated with that External Transaction are binding. In addition, RTC_{15} will calculate Real-Time LBMPs at Proxy Generator Buses for any hour in which: (i) proposed economic Transactions over the Interface between the NYCA and the External Control Area that the Proxy Generator Bus is associated with would exceed the Available Transfer Capability for the Proxy Generator Bus or for that Interface; (ii) proposed interchange schedule changes pertaining to the NYCA as a whole would exceed any Ramp Capacity limits in place for the NYCA as a whole; or (iii) proposed interchange schedule changes pertaining to the Interface between the NYCA and the External Control Area that the Proxy Generator Bus is associated with would exceed any Ramp Capacity limit imposed by the ISO for the Proxy Generator Bus or for that Interface. Finally, Real-Time LBMPs will be determined at certain times at Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Buses and Proxy Generator Buses associated with designated Scheduled Lines that are subject to the Special Pricing Rules as~~ in the LBMP Market ~~is~~are described in Sections 4.2.6 and 4.5 of ~~in Attachment B to~~ this ISO Services Tariff. Settlements for External Bilateral Transactions are also described in Section 16, Attachment J and Rate Schedules 7 and 8 of the OATT.

~~Real-Time LBMPs will be calculated by RTD for all other purposes, including for pricing External Transactions during intervals when the interface associated with an External~~

~~Transaction is not binding pursuant to Section 4.4.3.2.~~The calculation of Real-Time LBMPs at Proxy Generator Buses is described in Section 17, Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff.

4.4.2 Real-Time Dispatch

4.4.2.1 Overview

The Real-Time Dispatch will make dispatching decisions, send Base Point Signals to Internal Generators and Demand Side Resources, calculate Real-Time Market clearing prices for Energy, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service, and establish real-time schedules for those products on a five-minute basis, starting at the beginning of each hour. The Real-Time Dispatch will not make commitment decisions and will not consider start-up costs in any of its dispatching or pricing decisions, except as specifically provided in Section 4.4.~~3~~2.3 below. Each Real-Time Dispatch run will co-optimize to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service and to minimize the total cost of production over its bid optimization horizon (which may be fifty, fifty-five, or sixty minutes long depending on where the run falls in the hour.) In addition to producing a binding schedule for the next five minutes, each Real-Time Dispatch run will produce advisory schedules for the remaining four time steps of its bid-optimization horizon (which may be five, ten, or fifteen minutes long depending on where the run falls in the hour). An advisory schedule may become binding in the absence of a subsequent Real-Time Dispatch run. RTD will use the most recent system information and the same set of Bids and constraints that are considered by RTC.

4.4.2.2 Calculating Real-Time Market LBMPs and Advisory Prices

~~With the exceptions noted above in Section 4.4.2.5,~~ RTD shall calculate *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs at each Generator bus, and for each Load Zone in each RTD cycle, in

accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff. RTD will also calculate and post advisory Real-Time LBMPs for the next four quarter hours in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment B.

4.4.2.3 Real-Time Pricing Rules for Scheduling Ten Minute Resources

RTD may commit and dispatch, for pricing purposes, Resources meeting Minimum Generation Levels and capable of starting within ten minutes ("eligible Resources") when necessary to meet load. Eligible Resources committed and dispatched by RTD for pricing purposes may be physically started through normal ISO operating processes. In the RTD cycle in which RTD commits and dispatches an eligible Resource, RTD will consider the Resource's start-up and incremental energy costs and will assume the Resource has a zero downward response rate for purposes of calculating *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs ~~at each Generator Bus, and for each Load Zone~~pursuant to Section 17, Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff.

4.4.2.4 Converting to Demand Reduction, Special Case Resource Capacity scheduled as Operating Reserves, Regulation or Energy in the Real-Time Market

The ISO shall convert to Demand Reductions, in hours in which the ISO requests that Special Case Resources reduce their demand pursuant to ISO Procedures, any Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market from Demand Side Resources that are also providing Special Case Resource Capacity. The ISO shall settle the Demand Reduction provided by that portion of the Special Case Resource Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as being provided by a Supplier of Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as appropriate. The ISO shall settle any remaining Demand Reductions provided beyond Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Ancillary Services or Energy as being provided by a Special Case Resource,

provided such Demand Reduction is otherwise payable as a reduction by a Special Case Resource.

Operating Reserves or Regulation Service scheduled Day-Ahead and converted to Energy in real time pursuant to this Section 4.4.2.4, will be eligible for a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment, pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

Special Case Resource Capacity that has been scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market to provide Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy and that has been instructed as a Special Case Resource to reduce demand shall be considered, for the purpose of applying Real-Time special scarcity pricing rules described in Attachment B of this Services Tariff, to be a Special Case Resource.

The ISO shall not accept offers of Operating Reserves or Regulation Service in the Real-Time Market from Demand Side Resources that are also providing Special Case Resource Capacity for any hour in which the ISO has requested Special Case Resources to reduce demand.

4.4.2.5 Converting to Demand Reduction Curtailment Services Provider Capacity scheduled as Operating Reserves, Regulation or Energy in the Real-Time Market

The ISO shall convert to Demand Reductions, in hours in which the ISO requests Demand Reductions from the Emergency Demand Response Program pursuant to ISO Procedures, any Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market by Demand Side Resources that are also providing Curtailment Services Provider Capacity. The ISO shall settle the Demand Reduction provided by that portion of the Curtailment Services Provider Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as being provided by a Supplier of Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as appropriate. The ISO shall settle Demand Reductions provided beyond

Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as ancillary services or Energy as being provided by a Curtailment Services Provider.

Operating Reserves or Regulation Service scheduled Day-Ahead and converted to Energy in real time pursuant to this Section 4.4.2.5, will be eligible for a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment, pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

Curtailment Services Provider Capacity that has been scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market as Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy and that has been instructed to reduce demand shall be considered, for the purpose of applying Real-Time special scarcity pricing rules described in Attachment B of this Services Tariff, to be a Emergency Demand Response Program Resource.

The ISO shall not accept offers of Operating Reserves and Regulation Service in the Real-Time Market from Demand Side Resources that are also providing Curtailment Services Provider Capacity for any hour in which the ISO has requested participants in the Emergency Demand Response Program pursuant to ISO Procedures to reduce demand.

4.4.2.6 Real-Time Scarcity Pricing Rules Applicable to Regulation Service and Operating Reserves During EDRP and/or SCR Activations

Under Sections 17.1.1.2 and 17.1.1.3 of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Sections 16.1.1.2 and 16.1.1.3 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT, the ISO will use special scarcity pricing rules to calculate Real-Time LBMPs during intervals when it has activated the EDRP and/or SCRs in order to avoid reserves shortages. During these intervals, the ISO will also implement special scarcity pricing rules for real-time Regulation Service and Operating Reserves. These rules are set forth in Section 15.3.2.5.2 of Rate Schedule 15.3 and Section 15.4.6.2 of Rate Schedule 15.4 of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.4.2.7 Post the Real-Time Schedule

Subsequent to the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, the ISO shall post the real-time schedule for each entity that submits a Bid or Bilateral Transaction schedule. All schedules shall be considered proprietary, with the posting only visible to the appropriate scheduling Customer, Transmission Customer and Transmission Owners subject to the applicable Code of Conduct (See Attachment F to the ISO OATT). The ISO will post on the OASIS the real-time Load for each Load Zone, and the Real-Time LBMP prices (including the Congestion Component and the Marginal Losses Component) for each Load Zone for each hour of the Dispatch Day. The ISO shall conduct the real-time settlement based upon the real-time schedule determined in accordance with this Section.

4.4.3 Real-Time Dispatch - Corrective Action Mode

When the ISO needs to respond to system conditions that were not anticipated by RTC or the regular Real-Time Dispatch, *e.g.*, the unexpected loss of a major Generator or Transmission line, it will activate the specialized RTD-CAM program. RTD-CAM runs will be nominally either five or ten minutes long, as is described below. Unlike the Real-Time Dispatch, RTD-CAM will have the ability to commit certain Resources. When RTD-CAM is activated, the ISO will have discretion to implement various measures to restore normal operating conditions. These RTD-CAM measures are described below.

The ISO shall have discretion to determine which specific RTD-CAM mode should be activated in particular situations. In addition, RTD-CAM may require ~~all~~ Resources to run above their UOL_Ns, up to the level of their UOL_Es as is described in the ISO Procedures. Self-Committed Fixed Resources will not be expected to move in response to RTD-CAM Base Point Signals except when a maximum generation pickup is activated.

Except as expressly noted in this section, RTD-CAM will dispatch the system in the same manner as the normal Real-Time Dispatch.

4.4.3.1 RTD-CAM Modes

4.4.3.1.1 Reserve Pickup

The ISO will enter this RTD-CAM mode when necessary to re-establish schedules when large area control errors occur. When in this mode, RTD-CAM will send 10-minute Base Point Signals and produce schedules for the next ten minutes. RTD-CAM may also commit, or if necessary de-commit, Resources capable of starting or stopping within 10-minutes. The ISO will continue to optimize for Energy and Operating Reserves, will recognize locational Operating Reserve requirements, but will suspend Regulation Service requirements. If Resources are committed or de-committed in this RTD-CAM mode the schedules for them will be passed to RTC and the Real-Time Dispatch for their next execution.

The ISO will have discretion to classify a reserve pickup as a “large event” or a “small event.” In a small event the ISO will have discretion to reduce Base Point Signals in order to reduce transmission line loadings. The ISO will not have this discretion in large events. The distinction also has significance with respect to a Supplier’s eligibility to receive Bid Production Cost guarantee payment in accordance with Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.4.3.1.2 Maximum Generation Pickup

The ISO will enter this RTD-CAM mode when an Emergency makes it necessary to maximize Energy production in one or more location(s), i.e., Long Island, New York City, East of Central East and/or NYCA-wide. RTD-CAM will produce schedules directing all Generators

located in a targeted location to increase production at their emergency response rate up to their UOL_E level and to stay at that level until instructed otherwise. Security constraints will be obeyed to the extent possible. The ISO will continue to optimize for Energy and Operating Reserves, will recognize locational Operating Reserve requirements, but will suspend its Regulation Service requirements.

4.4.3.1.3 Base Points ASAP -- No Commitments

The ISO will enter this RTD-CAM mode when changed circumstances make it necessary to issue an updated set of Base Point Signals. Examples of changed circumstances that could necessitate taking this step include correcting line, contingency, or transfer overloads and/or voltage problems caused by unexpected system events. When operating in this mode, RTD-CAM will produce schedules and Base Point Signals for the next five minutes but will only redispatch Generators that are capable of responding within five minutes. RTD-CAM will not commit or de-commit Resources in this mode.

4.4.3.1.4 Base Points ASAP -- Commit As Needed

This operating mode is identical to Base Points ASAP – No Commitments, except that it also allows the ISO to commit Generators that are capable of starting within 10 minutes when doing so is necessary to respond to changed system conditions.

4.4.3.1.5 Re-Sequencing Mode

When the ISO is ready to de-activate RTD-CAM, it will often need to transition back to normal Real-Time Dispatch operation. In this mode, RTD-CAM will calculate normal five-minute Base Point Signals and establish five minute schedules. Unlike the normal RTD-Dispatch, however, RTD-CAM will only look ahead 10-minutes. RTD-CAM re-sequencing will

terminate as soon as the normal Real-Time Dispatch software is reactivated and is ready to produce Base Point signals for its entire optimization period.

4.4.3.2 Calculating Real-Time LBMPs

When RTD-CAM is activated, ~~except when it is in reserve pickup mode,~~RTD shall calculate *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs~~will be calculated~~ at each Generator bus, and for each Load Zone~~, every five minutes,~~ in accordance with the procedures set forth ~~above~~ in Section 17, ~~4.4.3.2~~Attachment B of this ISO Services Tariff. ~~When it is in reserve pickup mode, *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs will be calculated every ten minutes, but RTD-CAM shall otherwise follow the procedures set forth above in Section 4.4.3.2. In addition, when RTD-CAM is activated, Suppliers may be eligible for Bid Production Cost guarantee payments during large event, but not small event, reserve pickups and during maximum generation pickups in accordance with Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff.~~

~~**4.4.4.3 Posting Commitment Decisions**~~

~~To the extent that RTD-CAM makes commitment and de-commitment decisions they will be posted at the same time as Real-Time LBMPs.~~

4.5 Real-Time Market Settlements

Transmission Customers and Customers taking service under the~~e~~is ISO Services Tariff or the ISO OATT, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. ~~Settlements for Limited Energy Storage Resources are governed by Rate Schedule 15.3 of this Services Tariff and are not governed by this Section 4.5.~~ All withdrawals and injections not scheduled on a Day-Ahead basis, including Real-Time deviations from any Day-Ahead ~~Bilateral~~ External Transaction schedules, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. Transmission Customers not taking service under this Tariff shall be subject to balancing charges as provided for under the ISO OATT. Settlements with Suppliers scheduling service from External Suppliers to the LBMP Market or to External Loads from the LBMP Market will be based upon ~~hourly~~ scheduled withdrawals or injections. Real-Time Market Settlements for injections by Resources supplying Regulation Service or Operating Reserves shall follow the rules which are described in Rate Schedules 15.3 and 15.4, respectively.

For the purposes of this section, the scheduled output of each of the following Generators in each RTD interval in which it has offered Energy shall retroactively be set equal to its actual output in that RTD interval:

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

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

This procedure shall not apply to a Generator for those hours it has used the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid ~~in a manner that indicates it is available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves~~mode.

In Sections 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.4, 4.5.5 and 4.5.6 of this Tariff, references to Scheduled Energy Injections and Scheduled Energy Withdrawals shall encompass injections and withdrawals that are scheduled Day-Ahead, as well as injections and withdrawals that occur in connection with real-time Bilateral Transactions. In Sections 4.5.1, 4.5.3, 4.5.4 and 4.5.6 of this Tariff, references to Energy Withdrawals and Energy Injections shall not include Energy Withdrawals or Energy Injections in Virtual Transactions, or Energy Withdrawals or Energy Injections at Trading Hubs. Generators, including Limited Energy Storage Resources, that are providing Regulation Service shall not be subject to the real-time Energy market settlement provisions set forth in this Section, but shall instead be subject to the Energy settlement rules set forth in Section 15.4.6 of Rate Schedule 15.3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.5.1 Settlement When Actual Energy Withdrawals Exceed Scheduled Energy Withdrawals Other Than Scheduled or Actual Withdrawals in Virtual Transactions

When the Actual Energy Withdrawals by a Customer over an RTD interval exceed the Energy withdrawals scheduled over that RTD interval, the ISO shall charge the Real-Time LBMP for Energy equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for each applicable Load Zone; and (b) the difference between the Actual Energy Withdrawals and the Scheduled Energy Withdrawals at that Load Zone.

4.5.2 Settlement for Customers Scheduled To Sell Energy in Virtual Transactions in Load Zones

The Actual Energy Injection in a Load Zone by a Customer scheduled Day-Ahead to sell Energy in a Virtual Transaction is zero and the Customer shall pay a charge for the Energy imbalance equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that hour for the applicable Load Zone; and (b) the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy Injection of the Customer for that Hour in that Load Zone.

4.5.3 Settlement When Actual Energy Injections are Less Than Scheduled Energy Injections or Actual Demand Reductions are Less Than Scheduled Demand Reductions

4.5.3.1 General Rule

When the Actual Energy Injections by a Supplier over an RTD interval are less than the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over that RTD interval, the Supplier shall pay a charge for the Energy imbalance equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy injections and the lesser of: (i) the Actual Energy Injections at that bus; or (ii) the Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection plus any Compensable Overgeneration.

If the Energy injections by a Supplier over an RTD interval are less than the Energy injections scheduled for the Supplier Day-Ahead, and if the Supplier reduced its Energy injections in response to instructions by the ISO or a Transmission Owner that were issued in order to maintain a secure and reliable dispatch, the Supplier may be entitled to a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment, pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.5.3.2 Failed Transactions

If an Energy injection scheduled by RTC at a Proxy Generator Bus fails in the ISO's checkout process after RTC_{15}, the Supplier or Transmission Customer that was scheduled to make the injection will pay the Energy imbalance charge described above in Section 4.5.3.1. In addition, if the checkout failure occurred for reasons within the Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control it will be required to pay the "Financial Impact Charge" described below. The ISO's Market Mitigation and Analysis Department will determine whether the Transaction associated with an injection failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control.

If an Energy injection at a Proxy Generator Bus is determined to have failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge will equal: (i) the difference computed by subtracting the actual real-time Energy injection from the amount of the Import scheduled by RTC; multiplied by (ii) the greater of the difference computed by subtracting the RTC price from the RTD price in the relevant interval, or zero.

If a Wheel Through fails for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge will equal the sum of the Financial Impact Charge described in this section and the Financial Impact Charge described below in Section 4.5.4.2.

All Financial Impact Charges collected by the ISO shall be used to reduce the charges assessed under Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO Services Tariff. In the event that the Energy injections scheduled by RTC_{15} at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO then the Supplier or Transmission Customer that is subjected to the Curtailment, in addition to the charge for Energy Imbalance, shall be eligible to receive an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment for its curtailed Import pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.5.3.3 Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources

For any hour in which: (i) a Capacity Limited Resource is scheduled to supply Energy, Operating Reserves, or Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) the sum of its schedules to provide these services exceeds its bid-in upper operating limit; (iii) the Capacity Limited Resource requests a reduction for Capacity limitation reasons; and (iv) the ISO reduces the Capacity Limited Resource's upper operating limit to a level equal to, or greater than, its bid-in upper operating limit; the imbalance charge for Energy, Operating Reserve Service or Regulation Service imposed on that Capacity Limited Resource for that hour for its Day-Ahead Market obligations above its Capacity limited upper operating limit shall be equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time price for Energy, Operating Reserve Service and Regulation Service; and (b) the Capacity Limited Resource's Day-Ahead schedule for each of these services minus the amount of these services that it has an obligation to supply pursuant to its ISO-approved schedule. When a Capacity Limited Resource's Day-Ahead obligation above its Capacity limited upper operating limit is balanced as described above, any real-time variation from its obligation pursuant to its Capacity limited schedules shall be settled pursuant to the methodology set forth in ~~the first paragraph of this~~ Section 4.5.3.1.

For any day in which: (i) an Energy Limited Resource is scheduled to supply Energy, Operating Reserves or Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) the sum of its schedules to provide these services exceeds its bid-in Normal Upper Operating Limit; (iii) the Energy Limited Resource requests a reduction for Energy limitation reasons; and (iv) the ISO reduces the Energy Limited Resource's Day-Ahead Emergency Upper Operating Limit to a limit no lower than the Normal Upper Operating Limit; the Resource may be eligible to receive a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.5.3.4 Demand Reductions

When actual Demand Reduction over an hour from a Demand Reduction Provider that is also the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource(s) that produced the reduction is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled for that hour, that-LSE shall pay a Demand Reduction imbalance charge consisting of the product of: (a) the greater of the Day-Ahead LBMP or the Real-Time LBMP for that hour and (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction in that hour.

When actual Demand Reduction over an hour from a Demand Reduction Provider that is not the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource(s) that produced the reduction is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled over that hour, then (1) the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Reduction Provider's Demand Side Resource(s) shall pay a Demand Reduction imbalance charge equal to the product of (a) the Day-Ahead LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Load bus and (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour, and (2) the Demand Reduction Provider will pay an amount equal to (a) the product of (i) the higher of the Day-Ahead LBMP or the Real-Time LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Load bus,

and (ii) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour, and (b) minus the amount paid by the LSE providing service to the Demand Reduction Provider's Demand Side Resource(s) under (1), above.

4.5.4 Settlement When Actual Energy Withdrawals are Less Than Scheduled Energy Withdrawals Other Than Actual or Scheduled Withdrawals in Virtual Transactions

4.5.4.1 General Rules

When a Customer's Actual Energy Withdrawals over an SCD interval are less than its Energy withdrawals scheduled Day-Ahead over that SCD interval, the Customer shall be paid the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for each applicable Load Zone; and (b) the difference between the Scheduled Energy Withdrawals and the Actual Energy Withdrawals in that Load Zone.

4.5.4.2 Failed Transactions

If an Energy withdrawal at a Proxy Generator Bus scheduled by RTC fails in the ISO's checkout process after RTC_{15}, the Supplier or Transmission Customer that was scheduled to make the withdrawal will pay or be paid the energy imbalance charge described above in Section 4.5.4.1. In addition, if the checkout failure occurred for the reasons within the Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control it will be required to pay the "Financial Impact Charge" described below. The ISO's Market Mitigation and Analysis Department will determine whether the Transaction associated with a withdrawal failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control.

If an Energy withdrawal at a Proxy Generator Bus is determined to have failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge

will equal: (i) the difference computed by subtracting the actual real-time Energy withdrawal from the amount of the Export scheduled by RTC; multiplied by (ii) the greater of the difference computed by subtracting the RTD price in the relevant interval from the RTC price, or zero.

If a Wheel Through fails for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge will equal the sum of the Financial Impact Charge described in this subsection and the Financial Impact Charge described above in Section 4.5.3.2.

All Financial Impact Charges collected by the ISO shall be used to reduce the charges assessed under Rate Schedule 15.1 of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.5.5 Settlement for Customers Scheduled To Purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions in Load Zones

The Actual Energy Withdrawal in a Load Zone by a Customer scheduled Day-Ahead to purchase Energy in a Virtual Transaction is zero and the Customer shall be paid the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that hour for the applicable Load Zone; and (b) the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy Withdrawal of the Customer for that Hour in that Load Zone.

4.5.6 Settlement When Actual Energy Injections Exceed Scheduled Energy Injections

When Actual Energy Injections from a Generator over an RTD interval exceed the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over the RTD interval the Supplier shall be paid the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus and (2) the difference between the lesser of (i) the Supplier's Actual Energy Injection or (ii) its Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection for that RTD interval, plus any Compensable Overgeneration and the Supplier's Day-Ahead Scheduled Energy Injection over the RTD interval, unless the payment that the Supplier would receive for such injections would be negative (i.e., unless the LBMP calculated in that RTD interval at the applicable Generator's bus

is negative) in which case the Supplier shall be paid the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus and (2) the difference between the Supplier's Actual Energy Injection for that RTD interval and the Supplier's Scheduled Energy Injection over that RTD interval. Suppliers shall not be compensated for Energy in excess of their Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injections, except: (i) for Compensable Overgeneration; (ii) when the ISO initiates a large event reserve pickup or a maximum generation pickup under RTD-CAM; or (iii) when a Transmission Owner initiates a reserve pickup in accordance with a Reliability Rule, including a Local Reliability Rule. When there is no large event reserve pickup or maximum generation pickup, or when there is such an instruction but a Supplier is not located in the area affected by the maximum generation pickup, that Supplier shall not be compensated for Energy in excess of its Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection plus any Compensable Overgeneration. When there is a reserve pickup, or when there is a maximum generation pickup and a Supplier is located in the area affected by it, and the Supplier was either scheduled to operate in RTD or subsequently was directed to operate by the ISO, that Supplier shall be paid based on the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD Interval for the applicable Generator bus; and (2) the Actual Energy Injection minus the Energy injection scheduled Day-Ahead. ~~Generators will not be compensated for Energy produced during their start-up sequence.~~

4.5.7 Settlement for Trading Hub Energy Owner when POI is a Trading Hub

Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Real-Time Market with a Trading Hub as its POI and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will pay the product of: (a) the hourly integrated Real-Time LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW.

4.5.8 Settlement for Trading Hub Energy Owner when POW is a Trading Hub

Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Real-Time Market with a Trading Hub as its POW and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will be paid the product of: (a) the hourly integrated Real-Time LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW.

17.3 Bilateral Transaction Bidding, Transmission Service, Schedules~~ing~~ and Curtailment

All Transmission Customers and interested entities should refer to Attachment J, Section 16.3 of the ISO OATT for all information related to Transmission Service, Schedules and Curtailment.

~~17.3.1 Requests for Bilateral Transaction Schedules~~

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

~~17.3.1.1 Point of Injection location. For Transactions with Internal sources, the Point of Injection is the LBMP bus; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sources, the Point of Injection is the Trading Hub Generator bus; for Transactions with External sources, the Point of Injection is the Proxy Generator Bus; however, based upon such an advance notification to the ISO, an External Supplier will have the additional option of being modeled at a specific External LBMP bus (rather than an External Proxy Generator Bus) and being able to submit a bid curve. Otherwise, an External Supplier with Incremental or Decremental Bids at an External Proxy Generator Bus will be modeled as a single point price curve at that bus. An LBMP bus is a specific bus at which a Generator Shift Factor has been calculated, and for which LBMP will be calculated.~~

~~17.3.1.2 Point of Withdrawal location. For Internal Load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Load Zone in which the Load is situated or the bus at which that Load is interconnected to the Transmission System, if there is a revenue-quality real-time~~

meter located at that bus (software constraints may initially limit the ability to specify buses as Points of Withdrawal); for delivery points outside the NYCA, the Point of Withdrawal is the Proxy Generator Bus; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sinks, the Point of Withdrawal is the Trading Hub Load bus;

17.3.1.3 Hourly MW schedules;

17.3.1.4 Minimum run times for Firm Point to Point Transmission Service, if any;

17.3.1.5 Whether Firm or Non-Firm Transmission Service is requested,

17.3.1.6 NERC Transaction Priorities for Bilateral Transactions involving External Generators, Exports, and Wheels Through;

17.3.1.7 A Sink Price Cap Bid for Export transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule, a Decremental Bid for Import and Wheels Through transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule;

17.3.1.8 For an Internal Generator, whether the Generator is On-Dispatch or Off-Dispatch;

17.3.1.9 The amount and location of any Ancillary Services the Transmission Customer will Self-Supply in accordance with and to the extent permitted by each of the Rate Schedules under the ISO OATT; and

17.3.1.10 Other data required by the ISO.

17.3.2 Bilateral Transaction Scheduling

17.3.2.1 ISO's General Responsibilities

The ISO shall determine, pursuant to ISO Procedures, the amount of Total Transfer Capability at each External Interface to be made available for scheduling.

The ISO shall evaluate requests for Transmission Service submitted in the Day-Ahead scheduling process using SCUC, and will subsequently establish a Day-Ahead schedule. During the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall use RTC_{15} to establish schedules for each hour of dispatch in that day.

The ISO shall use the information provided by RTC when making Curtailment decisions pursuant to the Curtailment rules described in this Attachment B.

17.3.2.2 Use of Decremental Bids to Dispatch Internal Generators

When dispatching Generators taking service under the ISO OATT to match changing conditions, the ISO shall treat Decremental Bids and Incremental Energy Bids simultaneously and identically as follows: (i) a generating facility selling Energy in the

LBMP Market may be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Point of Receipt falls below the generating facility's Incremental Energy Bid; (ii) a Generator serving a Transaction scheduled under the ISO OATT may be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Generator's Point of Receipt falls below the Decremental Bid for the Generator; (iii) a Supplier's Generator may be dispatched upward if the LBMP at the Generator's Point of Receipt rises above the Decremental or Incremental Energy Bid for the Generator regardless of whether the Generator is supplying Energy to the LBMP Market or supporting a Transaction scheduled under the ISO OATT.

17.3.2.3 Scheduling of Bilateral Transactions

Transmission Service for Bilateral Transactions shall be scheduled as follows:

(i) The ISO shall, following evaluation of the Bids submitted, schedule Transmission Service to support Transactions for the hours in which those Transactions may be accommodated.

(ii) The ISO shall treat all Internal Generators as dispatchable and all External Generators as non-dispatchable.

(iii) The ISO will use SCUC and RTD to determine schedules for Internal Generators and schedules for DNI with other Control Areas so that Firm Transmission Service will be provided to any Bilateral Transaction Customer requesting Firm Transmission Service to the extent that is physically feasible.

(iv) The ISO shall not schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service Day-Ahead for a Transaction if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are positive, nor will the ISO schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service in the RTC if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are expected to be positive. All schedules for Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are advisory only and are subject to Reduction if real-time Congestion Rents associated with those Transactions become positive. Transmission Customers receiving Non-Firm Transmission Service will be required to pay Congestion Rents during any delay in the implementation of Reduction (e.g., during the nominal five-minute RTD intervals that elapse before the implementation of Reduction).

17.3.2.4 Day-Ahead Bilateral Transaction Schedules

The ISO shall compute all NYCA Interface Transfer Capabilities prior to scheduling Transmission Service Day-Ahead. The ISO shall run the SCUC utilizing the computed Transfer Capabilities, submitted Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service and Network Integration Transmission Service schedules, Load forecasts, and submitted Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids.

In the Day-Ahead schedule, the ISO shall use the SCUC to determine Generator schedules, Transmission Service schedules and DNIs with adjacent Control Areas. The ISO shall not use Decremental Bids submitted by Transmission Customers for Generators associated with Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the determination of the Day-Ahead schedule.

17.3.2.5 Reduction and Curtailment

If a Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service is supporting an Internal Bilateral Transaction, or an Import, the ISO shall not reduce the Transmission Service.

If the Transaction was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, and the Day-Ahead Schedule for the Generator designated as the Supplier of Energy for that Bilateral Transaction called for that Generator to produce less Energy than was scheduled Day-Ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction, the ISO shall supply the Load or Transmission Customer in an Export with Energy from the Day-Ahead LBMP Market.

The Transmission Customer shall continue to pay the Day-Ahead TUC and, in addition, if it takes service under this Tariff, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction shall pay the Day-Ahead LBMP price, at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction, for the replacement amount of Energy (in MWh) purchased in the LBMP Market. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under this Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Day-Ahead LBMP at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction or $ 100/MWh for the replacement amount of energy, as specified in the OATT. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with the Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA.

~~If the Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, then the ISO shall supply the Load or Transmission Customer in an Export with Energy from the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, if necessary, if (1) the Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an Internal Generator, and it has been dispatched to produce less than the amount of Energy that is scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; or (2) the Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an External Generator, and the amount of Energy it has been scheduled an hour-ahead to produce (modified for within-hour changes in DNI, if any) is less than the amount of Energy scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; then the Transmission Customer shall pay the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Energy withdrawn in real time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of Energy scheduled Day-Ahead to be withdrawn in association with that Transaction. In addition, to the extent that it has not purchased sufficient replacement Energy in the Day-Ahead Market, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction, if it takes service under this Tariff, shall pay the Real-Time LBMP price, at the Point of Injection for the Transaction, for any additional replacement Energy (in MWh) necessary to serve the Load. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under this Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Real-Time LBMP at the Point of Injection for the Transaction or $100/MWh for the replacement amount of Energy, as specified in the OATT. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with that Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the amount of Transmission Service scheduled hour-ahead in the RTC for Transactions supplied by~~

~~one of the following Generators shall retroactively be set equal to that Generator's actual output in each RTD interval:~~

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

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

~~(iii) Existing intermittent (i.e., non-schedulable) renewable resource Generators in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus up to an additional 1000 MW of such Generators.~~

~~This procedure shall not apply for those hours the Generator supplying that Transaction has bid in a manner that indicates it is available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves. If the Energy injections scheduled by RTC_{15} at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO then the Supplier or Transmission Customer whose transaction is Curtailed, in addition to paying the charge for replacement Energy necessary to serve the Load and the charge to balance the TUC, as appropriate, shall be paid the product (if positive) of:~~

~~(a) the Real-Time LBMP at the Proxy Generator Bus minus the higher of the Real-Time Bid~~

price and zero; and (b) the Scheduled Energy Injection minus the Actual Energy Injections at that Proxy Generator Bus for the dispatch hour.

If the Transmission Customer was receiving Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service, and its Transmission Service was Reduced or Curtailed, the replacement Energy may be purchased in the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, by the Internal Load. An Internal Generator supplying Energy for such a Transmission Service that is Reduced or Curtailed may sell its excess Energy in the Real-Time LBMP Market.

The ISO shall not automatically reinstate Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that was Reduced or Curtailed. Transmission Customers may submit new schedules to restore the Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the next RTC_{15} execution.

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

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

(ii) Curtail Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Curtail (through changing DNI) unscheduled Non-Firm Transactions which contribute to the violation, starting with the lowest NERC priority category.

(iii) Dispatch Internal Generators, based on Incremental Energy Bids and Decremental Bids, including committing additional resources, if necessary;

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

(v) Request Internal Generators to voluntarily operate in manual mode below minimum or above maximum dispatchable levels. When operating in manual mode, Generators will not be required to adhere to the one percent minimum ramp rate set forth in Article 4 of the ISO Services Tariff, nor will they be required to respond to RTD Base Point Signals;

(vi) In overgeneration conditions, decommit Internal Generators based on Minimum Generation Bid rate in descending order; and

(vii) Invoke other emergency procedures including involuntary Load Curtailment, if necessary.

17.3.2.6 Scheduling Transmission Service for External Transactions

The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions Day-Ahead. The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled in the RTC_{15} for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions in RTC_{15}. The DNI between the NYCA and adjoining Control Areas will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the effects of any Curtailments of Import or Export

~~Transactions. Additionally, any Curtailment or Reductions of schedules for Export Transactions will cause the scheduled amount of Transmission Service to change.~~

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

~~The ISO shall use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy those Generators are scheduled Day-Ahead to produce in each hour. This in turn will determine the Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead to support those Transactions. The ISO shall also use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy these Generators are scheduled to produce in RTC_{15}, which, in turn, will determine the Transmission Service scheduled in RTC_{15} to support those Transactions.~~

~~The ISO will not schedule a Bilateral Transaction which crosses an Interface between the NYCA and a neighboring Control Area if doing so would cause the DNI to exceed the Transfer Capability of that Interface.~~

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

~~1. External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents its Interface with the Control Area operated by the~~

~~Independent Electricity System Operator of Ontario ("IESO"), and to sink in the Control Area operated by PJM Interconnection, LLC ("PJM");~~

2. ~~External Transactions that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by IESO;~~

3. ~~External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by IESO;~~

4. ~~External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by PJM;~~

5. ~~Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO");~~

6. ~~Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO;~~

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

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

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

21 Attachment F - ~~Temporary~~ Bid ~~Caps~~Restrictions

21.1 Definitions

Except as noted below, all capitalized terms used in Attachment F shall have the meanings specified in Article 2 of the ISO Services Tariff, or in Section 1 of the ISO OATT. In addition, the following terms, which are not defined in the ISO Tariffs, shall have the meanings specified below.

"Bid ~~Cap~~Restriction" shall mean the maximum or minimum Bid Price that may be submitted in connection with certain Bids, as specified in Sections 21.5 and 21.6 of this Attachment F.

"Emergency External Purchases" shall mean the purchase, by the ISO, of Capability or Energy from External Suppliers for the purpose of eliminating an Operating Reserve deficiency, as described in the ISO Procedures.

"Price Cap Load Bid" a Bid identifying the maximum price above which an Internal Load is not willing to be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market.

21.2 Supremacy of Attachment F

During the period that this Attachment F is in effect, the provisions set forth herein shall be deemed incorporated by reference into every provision of the ISO Services Tariff affected by this Attachment F, including each of the ISO Services Tariff's Rate Schedules and Attachments. In the event of a conflict between the terms of this Attachment F and the terms of any other provision of the ISO Services Tariff, the terms of Attachment F shall prevail.

21.3 Effective Date

Attachment F shall become effective on July 25, 2000 for Suppliers submitting Day-Ahead Bids to sell Energy in the July 26, 2000 Day-Ahead Market, and on July 26, 2000 for all other Suppliers and for any Demand Reduction Providers that submit Bids which are subject to Sections 21.5 and 21.6 below.

~~**21.4 Expiration Date**~~

~~Attachment F shall remain in effect until a Northeastern RTO is in place and operating pursuant to market rules established pursuant to the Commission's RTO market design and market structure rulemaking.~~

21.~~5~~4 Establishment of ~~Temporary~~ Bid ~~Caps~~Restrictions

During the period that Attachment F is in effect, the Bid ~~Cap~~ Restriction for all Bids referenced in Section 21.6.1 below shall be ± $1,000/MWh. If a Bid exceeds an applicable maximum Bid ~~Cap~~Restriction or is less than an applicable minimum Bid Restriction, the Bid shall be automatically rejected by the ISO. ~~In addition, any Bid for a date during the effectiveness of this Attachment F that is submitted prior to the incorporation of Bid Cap logic into the ISO software that exceeds an applicable Bid Cap will be rejected, and the bidding entity will be required to submit a new Bid that conforms to the Bid Cap.~~

21.~~6~~5 Applicability of ~~Temporary~~ Bid ~~Caps~~Restrictions

21.~~6~~5.1 The Bid ~~Cap~~ Restriction established in Section 21.5 shall apply to Day-Ahead and real-time Energy Bids, Minimum Generation Bids, Decremental Bids, Price Cap Load Bids, and real-time Sink Price Cap Bids, as applicable~~-~~ including Sink Price Cap Bids and Decremental Bids submitted for External Transactions and Wheels Through at Proxy Generator Buses. All Suppliers and Demand Side Resources, whether External or Internal to the NYCA, shall be subject to a Bid ~~Cap~~ Restriction for all Bids specified herein.

21.~~6~~5.2. The Bid ~~Cap~~ Restriction shall not apply to Ancillary Services Bids, Start-Up Bids or to any other Bid that is not specified in Section 21.6.1. This Attachment F does not supercede the reference level calculation rule or special mitigation procedures applicable to 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve Bids under Sections 23.3.1.4.4 and 23.5.3 ~~(until its expiration twelve months after July 8, 2003)~~ of Attachment H to this ISO Services Tariff.

21.~~6~~5.3 Bid ~~Caps~~ Restrictions shall not apply to Emergency External Purchases. Bids or Offers made in connection with External Emergency Purchases shall not establish market-clearing prices.