

Attachment I

2.4 Definitions - D

DADRP Component: The credit requirement for a Demand Reduction Provider to bid into the Day-Ahead Market, and a component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this 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 Margin: That portion of Day-Ahead LBMP, Operating Reserves settlement or Regulation Service settlement for an hour that represents the difference between the Supplier's accepted Day-Ahead offer price and the Day-Ahead LBMP, Operating Reserves settlement or Regulation Service settlement for that hour.

Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment: A supplemental payment made to an eligible Supplier that buys out of a Day-Ahead Energy, Regulation Service, or Operating Reserves schedule such that an hourly balancing payment obligation offsets its Day-Ahead Margin. Rules for calculating these payments, and for determining Suppliers' eligibility to receive them, are set forth in Attachment J to this ISO Services Tariff.

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 a request by a Transmission Owner that the unit be committed in the Day-Ahead Market in order to meet the reliability needs of the Transmission Owner's local system or as the result of the ISO's analysis indicating the unit was needed in order to meet the reliability requirements of the NYCA.

Decremental Bid: A monotonically increasing Bid 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.

Demand Reduction: A quantity of reduced electricity demand from a Demand Side Resource that is bid, produced, purchased or sold over a period of time and measured or calculated in Megawatt hours. Demand Reductions offered by a Demand Side Resource as Energy in the LBMP Markets may only be offered in the Day-Ahead Market, and shall be offered only by a Demand Reduction Provider. The same Demand Reduction may not be offered by a Demand Reduction Provider and by a customer as Operating Reserves or Regulation Service.

Demand Reduction Aggregator: A Demand Reduction Provider, qualified pursuant to ISO Procedures, that bids Demand Side Resources of at least 1 MW through contracts with Demand Side Resources and is not a Load Serving Entity.

Demand Reduction Incentive Payment: A payment to Demand Reduction Providers that are scheduled to make Day-Ahead Demand Reductions that are not supplied by a Local Generator. The payment shall be equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the lesser of the actual hourly Demand Reduction or the Day-Ahead scheduled hourly Demand Reduction in MW.

Demand Reduction Provider: A Customer that is eligible, pursuant to the relevant ISO Procedures, to bid Demand Side Resources of at least 1 MW as Energy into the Day-Ahead Market. A Demand Reduction Provider can be (i) a Load Serving Entity or (ii) a Demand Reduction Aggregator.

Demand Side Resources: A Resource located in the NYCA that is capable of controlling demand in a responsive, measurable and verifiable manner within time limits, and that is qualified to participate in competitive Energy, Capacity, Operating Reserves or Regulation Service markets, or in the Emergency Demand Response Program pursuant to this ISO Services Tariff and 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.

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

Direct Sale: The sale of TCCs directly to a buyer by the Primary Owner through a non-discriminatory auditable sale conducted on the ISO's OASIS, in compliance with the requirements and restrictions set forth in Commission Order Nos. 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 Generators may be either 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 Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedures in Section 5.16 of the ISO Services Tariff.

DMNC Test Period: The period within a Capability Period during which a Resource required to do so pursuant to ISO procedures shall conduct a DMNC test if that DMNC test is to be valid for purposes of determining the amount of Installed Capacity used to calculate the Unforced Capacity that this Resource is permitted to supply to the NYCA. Such periods will be established pursuant to the ISO Procedures.

DSASP Component: The credit requirement for a Demand Side Resource to offer Ancillary Services, and a component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

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

11 Dispute Resolution Procedure

11.1 Purpose and Applicability of Dispute Resolution Procedure

11.1.1 Purpose and General Provisions

A party, or parties, and the ISO, having a dispute involving service under the ISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (“Services Tariff”) or the Open Access Transmission Tariff (“OATT”), ISO Procedures, or any Agreement entered into under either Tariff, may utilize the provisions of this Section 11 for resolution. The purpose of the dispute resolution processes provided herein is to avoid litigation when possible, and to pursue resolution of the dispute in the most cost-effective and prompt method possible.

Nothing herein restricts the rights of any party or the ISO to file a complaint or seek any other remedy from the Commission under the relevant provisions of the Federal Power Act.

11.1.2 Exceptions

This Article 11 shall not apply to the following disputes, which shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the ISO Tariffs, or otherwise, as indicated below:

- (i) disputes regarding the Standard Large Facility Interconnection Procedures or Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, which disputes shall be governed by Attachment X to the ISO OATT, or disputes regarding the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures or Standard Small Generator Interconnection Agreement, which disputes shall be governed by Attachment Z to the ISO OATT;
- (ii) disputes regarding the Local Transmission Planning Procedures, which disputes shall be governed by Section 4.3 of Attachment Y to the ISO OATT;

- (iii) disputes over cost estimates provided in interconnection agreements as provided in Attachment S, which disputes shall be resolved under the interconnection agreement;
- (iv) disputes regarding a Customer's settlements that were not resolved in the ordinary settlement review, challenge, and correction process, which disputes shall be governed by Section 7.4 of this ISO Services Tariff or Sections 2.7.4.2 or 2.7.4.3 of the ISO OATT;
- (v) disputes regarding certain ICAP-related issues that Section 5 of the ISO Services Tariff expressly indicates shall be governed by other provisions of the ISO Services Tariff;
- (vi) disputes regarding Centralized TCC Auction or Reconfiguration Auction awards, which disputes shall be governed by Attachment M, Section 19 of the ISO OATT;
- (vii) disputes involving applications for changes in rates, changes in terms or conditions of service, or other changes to the ISO Tariffs, ISO Procedures, or agreements to which the ISO is a party and disputes that may result in an obligation to transmit electricity under circumstances where the Commission is precluded from ordering transmission service pursuant to FPA Section 212(h). Parties with these disputes have exclusively those rights provided for under the FPA or otherwise provided by law and have no right to invoke dispute resolution processes under this Section 11.

11.2 Initiation of Dispute Resolution Proceedings

11.2.1 Notice of Dispute

In the event of a dispute that the party or parties have been unable to resolve, any party or parties may initiate a dispute resolution proceeding pursuant to this Article 11 (“Dispute Resolution Proceeding”) by submitting a written notice to the ISO. The written notice shall describe the dispute in detail and set forth the factual and legal assertions underlying the dispute (including specific reference to applicable provisions of the ISO Tariffs, or ISO Procedures, or relevant Service Agreements), and shall designate one or more authorized representatives of each of the party or parties initiating the dispute to participate in the Dispute Resolution Proceeding on their behalf.

11.2.2 Parties to Dispute Resolution Proceeding

The party or parties initiating the dispute pursuant to the provisions of Section 11.2.1 and the ISO shall be parties to the Dispute Resolution Proceeding (“Parties”).

11.3 Informal Discussions

Within thirty (30) days of written notice of the dispute pursuant to Section 11.2.1, senior representative(s) of each Party shall attempt in good faith to fully and finally resolve the dispute through informal discussions.

11.4 Available Formal Proceedings

In the event the Parties are unable, through informal discussions in accordance with Section 11.3 to resolve the dispute within thirty (30) days after the NYISO receives written notice of the dispute, then:

11.4.1

Upon their express written agreement, the Parties may submit all or some portion of the dispute to non-binding mediation as specified in Section 11.5; or

11.4.2

The Parties, upon their express written agreement, may submit all or some portion of the dispute to arbitration as specified in Section 11.6, provided however, if the mediation procedures are used, the Parties may submit all or some portion of the dispute to arbitration only after the conclusion of mediation that does not resolve the dispute; or

11.4.3

The Parties may commence legal proceedings before the Commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction as to any matter not within the primary or exclusive jurisdiction of the Commission, for purposes of adjudicating all or some portion of the dispute; provided, however, that if the Parties agreed in writing to submit the dispute to non-binding mediation, termination of the mediation, as certified in writing by the mediator selected by the parties, is a condition precedent to the commencement of any legal proceeding, except to the extent necessary to preserve a claim subject to expiration under an applicable statute of limitations.

11.5 Non-Binding Mediation

If the Parties agree to submit all or some portion of the dispute to non-binding mediation, as specified in Section 11.4.1, they shall do so either (i) pursuant to a written agreement setting forth or adopting all necessary terms, conditions and rules of procedure governing the mediation as agreed by the Parties, or (ii) pursuant to a written agreement adopting the procedures of 11.5.1 through 11.5.3:

11.5.1 Selection of a Mediator

Within ten (10) days of the Parties' written agreement to mediate, the Parties shall exchange lists of proposed mediators, and the Parties shall seek to agree on a mediator.

Any individual designated as the mediator shall make known to the Parties whether he or she is a past or present officer, employee or consultant to any of the Parties, or of any entity related to or Affiliated with any of the Parties or is otherwise interested in the matter to be mediated. Any person with such a relationship shall not be eligible to serve as the mediator, absent the express written consent of all Parties.

If the Parties are unable to agree on a mediator, they shall invoke the assistance of the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service to select a mediator.

11.5.2 Scope of Mediator's Duties

The disputing parties shall attempt in good faith to resolve their dispute in accordance with the schedule established by the mediator but in no event, may the schedule extend beyond ninety (90) days from the date of appointment of the mediator.

The mediator may require the disputing parties to:

1. submit additional written statements of issue(s) and position(s), along with supporting documents or affidavits;
2. meet for discussions; and/or
3. comply with additional mediation procedures designated by the mediator.

If the Parties have not resolved the dispute within ninety (90) days after the date the mediator was appointed, then the mediator shall promptly provide the Parties with a written, confidential, non-binding recommendation to resolve the dispute. The recommendation shall include an assessment by the mediator of the merits of the principal positions being advanced by each of the Parties . The Parties shall then meet in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute in light of the mediator's recommendation. This recommendation shall be limited to resolving the specific issues presented for mediation.

The recommendation of the mediator, and any other statements made by any Party during the mediation process, shall not be admissible for any purpose, in any subsequent proceeding.

11.5.3 Costs

Each Party will bear an equal share of the costs associated with the time, expenses and other charges of the mediator. Each Party shall bear its own costs, including attorney and expert fees.

11.6 Arbitration

If the Parties agree in writing to submit all or some portion of the dispute to arbitration as specified in Section 11.4.2, they shall do so either (i) pursuant to a written agreement invoking the assistance of the Commission Dispute Resolution Service in reaching an agreement on the selection of a neutral arbitrator or arbitrators, and the adoption of all necessary terms, conditions and rules of procedure to govern an arbitration or other resolution of the dispute, or (ii) pursuant to a written agreement adopting the procedures of 11.6.1. Only if all Parties include in their agreement, submitting all or a portion of their dispute to arbitration, that the decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the Parties, shall such decision be final and binding on the Parties whether they choose to pursue the arbitration pursuant to 11.6(i) or 11.6(ii).

11.6.1 Procedural Provisions

11.6.1.1 Selection of an Arbitrator

Within ten (10) days of the date the Parties submit a written agreement to invoke the arbitration provisions of this Section 11.6, and unless such written agreement has invoked the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service pursuant to Section 11.6, the Parties shall exchange lists of qualified arbitrators. No person shall be eligible for selection as an arbitrator who is a past or present officer, employee of or consultant to any of the Parties, or of an entity related to or affiliated with any of the Parties, or is otherwise interested in the matter to be arbitrated, except upon the express written consent of the Parties. Any individual designated as an arbitrator shall make known to the Parties any such disqualifying relationship or interest and a new arbitrator shall be designated, unless express written consent is provided by each Party.

If the Parties cannot agree upon an arbitrator, the Parties shall invoke the services of the Commission's Dispute Resolution Service in the selection of an arbitrator.

11.6.1.2 Scope of Arbitrator's Duties

The arbitrator shall have no power to modify or change any agreement, tariff or rule or otherwise create any additional rights or obligations for any Party. The scope of the arbitrator's decision shall be limited to the issues presented for arbitration. The arbitrator shall determine discovery procedures, intervention rights, how evidence shall be taken, what written submittals may be made, and other such procedural matters, taking into account the complexity of the issues involved, the extent to which factual matters are disputed, and the extent to which the credibility of witnesses is relevant to a resolution. Each Party shall produce all evidence determined by the arbitrator to be relevant to the issues presented. To the extent such evidence involves proprietary or Confidential Information, the arbitrator may issue an appropriate protective order which shall be complied with by all Parties. The arbitrator may elect to resolve the arbitration matter solely on the basis of written evidence and arguments.

The arbitrator shall consider all issues underlying the dispute, and the arbitrator shall take evidence submitted by the Parties in accordance with procedures established by the arbitrator and may request additional information including the opinion of recognized technical bodies or experts. The Parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to rebut any such additional information.

Absent agreement to the contrary by all Parties, no person or entity that is not among the Party or Parties initiating the dispute pursuant to Section 11.2.1 of this Tariff shall be permitted to intervene, but see Section 11.7 concerning consolidation of separate disputes.

11.6.2 The Arbitration Decision

Within ninety (90) days of the appointment of the arbitrator, and after providing the parties with an opportunity to be heard, the arbitrator shall render a written decision, including findings of fact and the legal basis for the decision. The arbitrator will follow the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association.

If the arbitrator concludes that no proposed award is consistent with the ISO Services Tariff, the ISO OATT, the FPA and Commission's then-applicable standards and policies, or would address all issues in dispute, the arbitrator may determine no award is available or the arbitrator may develop a compromise solution consistent with the terms of the ISO Services Tariff, the ISO OATT or the FPA. In all cases, the arbitrator shall provide to the Parties a written decision including findings of fact and explaining the basis for the award, the basis for the compromise award or, if no award is available, the basis for the decision that no award is available. No award shall be deemed to be precedential in any other arbitration related to a different dispute.

11.6.3 Costs

All costs associated with the time, expenses and other charges of the arbitrators shall be borne by the unsuccessful Party. Each Party shall bear its own costs, including attorney and expert fees.

11.6.4 Filing and Finality.

All arbitration decisions that affect matters subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be filed with the Commission. Any arbitration decision that affects matters subject to the jurisdiction of the PSC under the PSL may be filed with the PSC. The judgment of the arbitrator,

agreed to be final and binding by written agreement of the Parties, pursuant to Section 11.6, may be entered on the award by any court in New York having jurisdiction.

Within one (1) year of the arbitration decision, a Party may request that the Commission or any other federal, state, regulatory or judicial authority (in the State of New York) having jurisdiction over such matter vacate, modify or take such other action as may be appropriate with respect to any arbitration decision that is:

1. based upon an error of law;
2. contrary to the statutes, rules or regulations administered by such authority;
3. violative of the Federal Arbitration Act or Administrative Dispute Resolution Act;
- or
4. based on conduct by an arbitrator that is violative of the Federal Arbitration Act or Administrative Dispute Resolution Act.

11.7 Consolidation of Related Arbitration Proceedings

Upon the written consent of all Parties who have agreed to arbitration of a dispute pursuant to Sections 11.4.2 and 11.6, and with the consent of all Parties to pending arbitration proceedings commenced pursuant to the same provision, such arbitration proceedings may be consolidated if the disputes in each proceeding (i) arise out of or relate to essentially the same set of facts or fact pattern, series or type of transactions or legal issues, and (ii) are governed by the same provisions of the ISO Tariffs and applicable law, provided however, arbitration proceedings which the Parties have agreed, pursuant to Section 11.6, shall result in a final and binding decision shall be consolidated, to the extent otherwise permitted by this section, only with other arbitration proceedings which the Parties have agreed, pursuant to Section 11.6, shall result in a final and binding decision. Any Party to an arbitration proceeding who agrees to consolidation as provided herein may not, and forever waives any right to, challenge a final award, in whole or in part, whether on appeal or otherwise, on the ground that it was prejudiced or deprived of any right by virtue of the consolidation.

11.8 Ongoing Duty to Perform

The pendency of a Dispute Resolution Proceeding under this Article 11 shall not relieve the Parties of any duty to perform their respective obligations under the ISO Tariffs, ISO Procedures, or relevant agreement.

11.9 Rights Under the Federal Power Act

Nothing in Section 11 of this Tariff shall restrict the rights of any Party to file a complaint, rate or tariff or other contract change with the Commission under the relevant provisions of the Federal Power Act. No arbitrator shall select an award which requires the transmission of electricity under circumstances where the Commission is precluded from ordering Transmission Services pursuant to FPA Section 212(h).

23.4 Mitigation Measures

23.4.1 Purpose and Terms

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

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

23.4.2 Default Bid

23.4.2.1 Purpose

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

23.4.2.2 Implementation

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

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

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

If an Electric Facility is mitigated to a default bid for a Start-Up Bid or a Minimum Generation Bid other than a default bid determined as specified in

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

23.4.2.2.4 Except as may be specifically authorized by the Commission:

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

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

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

23.4.2.2.5.1 Automated mitigation measures shall not be applied if the price effects of the measures would cause the average day-ahead energy price in the mitigated locations or zones to rise over the entire day.

23.4.2.2.5.2 Automated mitigation measures as specified in Section 23.3.2.2.3 shall be applied to Minimum Generation Bids and start-up costs Bids meeting the applicable conduct and impact tests. When mitigation of Minimum Generation

Bids is warranted, mitigation shall be imposed from the first hour in which the impact test is met to the last hour in which the impact test is met, or for the duration of the mitigated Generator's minimum run time, whichever is longer.

23.4.2.2.5.3 The posting of the Day-Ahead schedule may be delayed if necessary for the completion of automated mitigation procedures.

23.4.2.2.5.4 Bids not mitigated under automated procedures shall remain subject to mitigation by other procedures specified herein as may be appropriate.

23.4.2.2.5.5 The role of automated mitigation measures in the determination of Day-Ahead market clearing prices is described in Section 17.1.3 of Attachment B of the ISO Services Tariff.

23.4.2.2.6 A Real-Time automated mitigation measure shall remain in effect for the duration of any hour in which there is an RTC interval for which such mitigation is deemed warranted.

23.4.2.2.7 A default bid shall not be imposed on a Generator that is not in the New York Control Area and that is electrically interconnected with another Control Area.

23.4.3 Sanctions

23.4.3.1 Types of Sanctions

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

23.4.3.2 Imposition

The ISO shall impose financial penalties as provided in this Section 23.4.3, if the ISO determines in accordance with the thresholds and other standards specified in this Attachment H that: (i) a Market Party has engaged in physical withholding, including providing the ISO false

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

23.4.3.3 Base Penalty Amount

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

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

23.4.3.3.1.1 For purposes of determining a Base Penalty Amount, the term "Mitigated Hours" shall mean: (i) for a Day-Ahead Market, the hours in which MW were

withheld; (ii) for a Real-Time Market, the hours in the calendar day in which MW were withheld; and (iii) for load Bids, the hours giving rise to Penalty Level payments.

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

23.4.3.3.2 The financial penalty for failure to follow ISOs dispatch instructions in real-time, resulting in real-time operation at a different output level than would have been expected had the Market Party’s or the Affiliate’s generation followed the ISO’s dispatch instructions, if the conduct violates the thresholds set forth in Sections 23.3.1.1.1.2, or 23.3.1.3.1.2 of these Mitigation Measures, and if a Market Party or its Affiliates, or at least one Generator, is determined to have had impact in accordance with Section 23.3.2.1 of these Mitigation Measures, shall be:

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

23.4.3.3.3 If inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information was submitted by or for a Market Party, and the reference level that the ISO developed based on that inaccurate information impacted guarantee payments or market clearing prices paid to the Market Party in a manner that violates the thresholds specified in this Section 23.4.3.3.3, then, following consultation with the Market Party regarding

the appropriate fuel type and/or fuel price, the ISO shall apply the penalty set forth below, unless: (i) the Market Party shows that the information was submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 4.1.9 of the ISO Services Tariff (Incremental Cost Recovery for Units Responding to Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5), or (ii) the total penalty calculated for a particular Day-Ahead or Real-Time Market day is less than \$5,000, in which case the ISO will not apply a penalty.

23.4.3.3.3.1 Day-Ahead Conduct and Market Impact Tests

23.4.3.3.3.1.1 Day-Ahead Conduct Test

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

23.4.3.3.3.1.2 Day-Ahead Impact Test

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

23.4.3.3.3.2 Real-Time Conduct and Market Impact Tests

23.4.3.3.3.2.1 Real-Time Conduct Test

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

23.4.3.3.3.2.2 Real-Time LBMP Impact Test

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

23.4.3.3.3.2.3 Real-Time Guarantee Payment Impact Test

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

23.4.3.3.3.3 Day-Ahead Market Penalty Calculation

If the results of the Day-Ahead Market impact test indicate that the Market Party's Bid had either LBMP or guarantee payment impact then the ISO shall

charge the Market Party a penalty, calculated for each penalized day, for each of its Generators, for each hour of the day, as follows:

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23.4.3.3.3.4 Real-Time Market Penalty Calculation

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

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

Where

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

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

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

Updated reference level_{gh} = greater of a revised reference level calculated using the actual fuel costs of Generator g in hour h, or the reference level that would have been in place for the Generator in hour h, but for the Market Party's submission of inaccurate fuel type and/or fuel price information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHERE:

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

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

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

23.4.3.4 Multipliers

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

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

23.4.3.4.2 For the second instance within the current or the two immediately previous capability periods of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be one (1),

23.4.3.4.3 For the third instance within the current or the two immediately previous capability periods of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be two (2),

23.4.3.4.4 For the fourth or any additional instance within the current or immediately previous capability period of substantially similar conduct in the same market by a Market Party or its Affiliates, the multiplier shall be three (3).

23.4.3.5 Dispute Resolution

23.4.3.5.1 Parties with disputes arising from or relating to the imposition of a sanction under this Section 23.4.3 may utilize the dispute resolution provisions of the ISO Services Tariff. The scope of any such proceeding shall include resolution of any dispute as to legitimate justifications, under applicable legal, regulatory or policy standards, for any conduct that is asserted to warrant a penalty. Any or all of the issues in any such proceeding may be resolved by agreement of the parties.

23.4.3.5.2 Payment of a financial penalty may be withheld pending conclusion of any arbitration or other alternate dispute resolution proceeding instituted pursuant to the preceding paragraph and any petition to FERC for review under the Federal Power Act of the determination in such dispute resolution proceeding; provided, however, that interest at the ISO's average cost of borrowing shall be payable on any part of the penalty that is withheld, and that is determined to be payable at the conclusion of the dispute resolution/FERC review process from the date of the infraction giving rise to the penalty to the date of payment. The exclusive remedy for the inappropriate imposition of a financial penalty, to the exclusion of any claim for damages or any other form of relief, shall be a determination that a

penalty should not have been imposed, and a refund with interest of paid amounts of a penalty determined to have been improperly imposed, as may be determined in the applicable dispute resolution proceedings.

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

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

23.4.3.6 Disposition of Penalty Funds

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

23.4.4 Load Bid Measure

23.4.4.1 Purpose

As initially implemented, the ISO market rules allow loads to choose to purchase power in either the Day-Ahead Market or in the Real-Time Market, but provide other Market Parties less flexibility in opting to sell their output in the Real-Time Market. As a result of this and other design features, certain bidding practices may cause Day-Ahead LBMPs not to achieve the degree of convergence with Real-Time LBMPs that would be expected in a workably competitive market. A temporary mitigation measure is specified below as an interim remedy if conditions warrant action by the ISO until such time as the ISO develops and implements an effective long-term remedy, if needed. These measures shall only be imposed if persistent unscheduled load causes operational problems, including but not limited to an inability to meet

unscheduled load with available resources. The ISO shall post a description of any such operational problem on its web site.

23.4.4.2 Implementation

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

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

(2) The ISO shall also compute the rolling average *percentage* deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. This percentage deviation shall be calculated by dividing the rolling-average hourly deviation (defined in Section 23.4.4.2.1 (1) above) by the rolling-average level of Day-Ahead zonal LBMP over the same time period, using the averaging period(s) described in Section 23.4.4.2.1 (1), above.

23.4.4.2.2 The ISO shall also estimate and monitor the average percentage of each Load Serving Entity's load scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, using a

methodology intended to identify a sustained pattern of under-bidding as accurately as the ISO deems practicable. The average percentage will be computed over a specified time period determined by the ISO to be appropriate to achieve the purpose of this mitigation measure.

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

23.4.4.3 Description of the Measure

23.4.4.3.1 The ISO may require a Load Serving Entity engaging in the purchasing practice described above to purchase or schedule all of its expected power requirements in the Day-Ahead Market. A Load Serving Entity subject to this requirement may purchase up to a specified portion of its actual load requirements (the “Allowance Level”) in the Real-Time Market without penalty, as determined by the ISO to be appropriate in recognition of the uncertainty of load forecasting.

23.4.4.3.2 Effective with the imposition of the foregoing requirement, all purchases in the Real-Time Market in excess of this Allowance Level (the “Penalty Level”) shall be settled at a specified premium over the applicable zone LBMP. Revenues from such premiums, if any, shall be rebated on a *pro rata* basis to the Market

Parties that scheduled energy for delivery to load within New York in the Day-Ahead Market for the day in which the revenues were collected.

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

23.4.5 Installed Capacity Market Mitigation Measures

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

23.4.5.2 Offers to sell Mitigated UCAP in an ICAP Spot Market Auction shall not be higher than the higher of (a) the UCAP Offer Reference Level for the applicable ICAP Spot Market Auction, or (b) the Going-Forward Costs of the Installed Capacity Supplier supplying the Mitigated UCAP.

23.4.5.3 An Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs for an ICAP Spot Market Auction shall be determined upon the request of the Responsible Market Party for that Installed Capacity Supplier. The Going-Forward Costs shall be determined by the ISO after consultation with the Responsible Market Party,

provided such consultation is requested by the Responsible Market Party not later than 50 business days prior to the deadline for offers to sell Unforced Capacity in such auction, and provided such request is supported by a submission showing the Installed Capacity Supplier's relevant costs in accordance with specifications provided by the ISO. Such submission shall show (1) the nature, amount and determination of any claimed Going-Forward Cost, and (2) that the cost would be avoided if the Installed Capacity Supplier is taken out of service or retired, as applicable. If the foregoing requirements are met, the ISO shall determine the level of the Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs and shall seasonally adjust such costs not later than 7 days prior to the deadline for submitting offers to sell Unforced Capacity in such auction. A Responsible Market Party shall request an updated determination of an Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs not less often than annually, in the absence of which request the Installed Capacity Supplier's offer cap shall revert to the UCAP Offer Reference Level. An updated determination of Going-Forward Costs may be undertaken by the ISO at any time on its own initiative after consulting with the Responsible Market Party. Any redetermination of an Installed Capacity Supplier's Going-Forward Costs shall conform to the consultation and determination schedule specified in this paragraph. The costs that an Installed Capacity Supplier would avoid as a result of retiring should only be included in its Going-Forward Costs if the owner or operator of that Installed Capacity Supplier actually plans to mothball or retire it if the Installed Capacity revenues it receives are not sufficient to cover those costs.

23.4.5.4 Mitigated UCAP shall be offered in each ICAP Spot Market Auction in accordance with Section 5.14.1.1 of the ISO Services Tariff and applicable ISO

procedures, unless it has been exported to an External Control Area or sold to meet Installed Capacity requirements outside the New York City Locality in a transaction that does not constitute physical withholding under the standards specified below.

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

\$2.00/kilowatt-month more than the net UCAP revenues from that portion of the External Sale UCAP over the Comparison Period.

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

serving Loads in regions affected by the withholding in accordance with ISO Procedures.

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

23.4.5.5 Control of Unforced Capacity shall be rebuttably presumed from (i) ownership of an Installed Capacity Supplier, or (ii) status as the Responsible Market Party for an Installed Capacity Supplier, but may also be determined on the basis of other evidence. The presumption of Control from ownership can be rebutted by either: (1) the sale of Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity

Supplier in a Capability Period Auction or a Monthly Auction, or (2) demonstrating to the reasonable satisfaction of the ISO; provided, however, that if the presumption has not been rebutted, and if two or more Market Parties each have rights or obligations with respect to Unforced Capacity from an Installed Capacity Supplier that could reasonably be anticipated to affect the quantity or price of Unforced Capacity transactions in an ICAP Spot Market Auction, the ISO may attribute Control of the affected MW of Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity Supplier to each such Market Party. Prior to reaching its decision regarding whether the presumption of control of Unforced Capacity has been rebutted, the ISO shall provide its preliminary determination to the Market Monitoring Unit for review and comment. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.9 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.6 Any proposal or decision by a Market Participant to retire or otherwise remove an Installed Capacity Supplier from the In-City Unforced Capacity market, or to de-rate the amount of Installed Capacity available from such supplier, may be subject to audit and review by the ISO if the ISO determines that such action could reasonably be expected to affect Market-Clearing Prices in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the New York City Locality subsequent to such action. Such an audit or review shall assess whether the proposal or decision has a legitimate economic justification or is based on an effort to withhold Installed Capacity physically in order to affect prices. The ISO shall provide the preliminary results of its audit or review to the Market Monitoring Unit for its review and comment. If the ISO determines that the proposal or decision constitutes physical withholding, and would increase Market-Clearing

Prices in one or more ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the New York City Locality by five percent or more, provided such increase is at least \$.50/kilowatt-month, for each such violation of the above requirements the Market Participant shall be assessed an amount equal to the product of (A) 1.5 times the difference between the Market Clearing Price for the New York City Locality in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions with and without the inclusion of the withheld UCAP in those auctions, and (B) the total of (1) the number of megawatts withheld in each month and (2) all other megawatts of Installed Capacity in the New York City Locality under common Control with such withheld megawatts. The requirement to pay such amounts shall continue until the Market Party demonstrates that the removal from service, retirement or de-rate is justified by economic considerations other than the effect of such action on Market-Clearing Prices in the ICAP Spot Market Auctions for the New York City Locality. The ISO will distribute any amount recovered in accordance with the foregoing provisions among the LSEs serving Loads in regions affected by the withholding in accordance with ISO Procedures. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.10 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.7 Unless exempt as specified below, offers to supply Unforced Capacity in an ICAP Spot Market Auction from an In-City Installed Capacity Supplier shall equal or exceed the applicable Offer Floor. The Offer Floors shall apply to offers for Unforced Capacity from the Installed Capacity Supplier, if it is not a Special Case Resource, for a minimum of each of the six Capability Periods starting with the Capability Period for which the Installed Capacity Supplier first offers to supply UCAP (“Initial Capability Period”), or lesser of the number of Capability

Periods if a positive number greater than six (6) that is determined in the following three ways: (a) the number determined by (1) the initial DMNC value of the Installed Capacity Supplier plus the amount of Surplus Capacity at the time the Installed Capacity Supplier first offers to supply UCAP, divided by (2) the forecast average annual growth in MW for the New York City Locality over the six Capability Periods beginning with the Initial Capability Period with such forecast growth as identified in the Load and Capacity Data (Gold Book), (b) thirty (30) Capability Periods (including the Initial Capability Period), and (c) the final Capability Period determined as the Capability Period in which the Total Cleared UCAP is greater than the Total Nominal UCAP, with Total Nominal UCAP determined using the MW value utilized in the Interconnection Facilities Study, or if an Interconnection Facilities Study is not required, the MW value the proposed Generator identified to the Transmission Owner to which it proposed to interconnect, multiplied by one minus the NERC class average Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate, to determine the initial nominal UCAP value for the Generator (“Nominal UCAP”), and then computing the product of twelve (12) and the Nominal UCAP, and Total Cleared UCAP equal to the cumulative amount of the Installed Capacity Supplier’s Cleared UCAP, with Cleared UCAP equal to the Installed Capacity Supplier’s offers of UCAP that are accepted in a New York City ICAP Spot Market Auction (in whole MW, rounded down), provided that each such amount is equal to or greater than fifty percent (50%) of the initial DMNC value of the Installed Capacity Supplier. If the foregoing calculation extends mitigation to part of a Capability Period, the entire Capability Period shall be subject an Offer

Floor. The initial DMNC value of the Installed Capacity Supplier shall be determined as specified in the ISO's tariffs and ISO Procedures.

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

23.4.5.7.2 An Installed Capacity Supplier shall be exempt from an Offer Floor if: (a) the price that is equal to the (x) average of the ICAP Spot Market Auction price for each month in the two Capability Periods, beginning with the Summer Capability Period commencing three years from the start of the year of the Class Year (the "Starting Capability Period") is projected by the ISO to be higher, with the inclusion of the Installed Capacity Supplier, than (y) the highest Offer Floor based on the Mitigation Net CONE that would be applicable to such supplier in the same two (2) Capability Periods (utilized to compute (x)), or (b) the price that is equal to the average of the ICAP Spot Market Auction prices in the six Capability Periods beginning with the Starting Capability Period is projected by the ISO to be higher, with the inclusion of the Installed Capacity Supplier, than the reasonably anticipated Unit Net CONE of the Installed Capacity Supplier.

23.4.5.7.3 The ISO shall make such exemption and Unit Net CONE determination for each "Examined Facility" (collectively "Examined Facilities") which term shall mean (I) each proposed new Generator and proposed new UDR project, and each existing Generator that has ERIS only and no CRIS, that is a member of the Class Year that requested CRIS, or that requested an evaluation of the transfer of CRIS rights from another location, in the Class Year Facilities Study commencing in the calendar year in which the Class Year Facility Study determination is being

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

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

23.4.5.7.3.2 The ISO shall compute the reasonably anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price based on Expected Retirements (as defined in this

subsection 23.4.5.7.3.2), plus each Examined Facility in 23.4.5.7.3 (I), (II), and (III).

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

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

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

When the ISO is evaluating more than one Examined Facility concurrently, the ISO shall recognize in its computation of the anticipated ICAP Spot Market Auction forecast price that Generators or UDR facilities will clear from lowest to highest, using for each Examined Facility the lower of (i) its Unit Net CONE or (ii) the numerical value equal to 75% of the Mitigation Net CONE.

23.4.5.7.3.3 All developers, Interconnection Customers, and Installed Capacity

Suppliers for any Examined Facility that does not request CRIS shall provide data and information requested by the ISO by the date specified by the ISO. For any such Examined Facility that is in a Class Year but that only has ERIS rights after the Project Cost Allocation process is complete, the ISO shall utilize the data first provided in its analysis of the Unit Net CONE in its review of the project in any future Class Year in which the Generator or UDR facility requests CRIS. The

ISO shall determine the reasonably anticipated Unit Net CONE less the costs to be determined in the Project Cost Allocation or Revised Project Cost Allocation, as applicable, prior to the commencement of the Initial Decision Period Class Year, and shall provide to the Examined Facility the ISO's determination of an exemption or the Offer Floor. On or before the three (3) days prior to the ISO's issuance of the Revised Project Cost Allocation, the ISO will revise its forecast of ICAP Spot Market Auction prices for the Capability Periods in the Mitigation Study Period based on the Examined Facilities that remain in the Class Year for CRIS and the Examined Facilities that meet 23.4.5.7.3 (II) or (III). When evaluating Examined Capacity pursuant to this Section 23.4.5.7, the ISO shall seek comment from the Market Monitoring Unit on matters relating to the determination of price projections and cost calculations. The ISO shall provide to each project its revised price forecast for a Subsequent Decision Period no later than the ISO's issuance of a Revised Project Cost Allocation. The ISO shall inform the project whether the Offer Floor exemption specified above in this Section is applicable as soon as practicable after completion of the relevant Project Cost Allocation or Revised Project Cost Allocation, in accordance with methods and procedures specified in ISO Procedures. The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in this section of the Mitigation Measures are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.2.11 of Attachment O.

23.4.5.7.3.4 If an Examined Facility under the criteria in 23.4.5.7.3 (II) or (III) has not provided written notice to the ISO on or before the date specified by the ISO, or any Examined Facility required to be reviewed does not provide all of the requested data by the date specified by the ISO, the proposed Capacity shall be

subject to the Net CONE Offer Floor for the period determined by the ISO in accordance with Section 23.4.5.7.

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

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

23.4.5.7.4 Mitigation Net CONE for the each year after the last year covered by the most recent Demand Curves approved by the Commission shall be increased by the escalation factor approved by the Commission for such Demand Curves.

23.4.5.7.5 An In-City Installed Capacity Supplier that is a Special Case Resource shall be subject to an Offer Floor beginning with the month of its initial offer to supply Installed Capacity, and until its offers of Installed Capacity have been accepted in the ICAP Spot Market Auction at a price at or above its Offer Floor for a total of twelve, not necessarily consecutive, months. Special Case Resources shall be exempt from the Offer Floor if the ISO projects that the ICAP Spot Market Auction price will exceed the Special Case Resource's Offer Floor for the first twelve months that the Special Case Resource reasonably anticipated

to offer to supply UCAP. If a Responsible Interface Party fails to provide Special Case Resource data that the ISO needs to conduct the calculations described in the two preceding sentences by the deadline established in ISO Procedures, the Special Case Resource will cease to be eligible to offer or sell Installed Capacity. The Offer Floor for a Special Case Resource shall be equal to the minimum monthly payment for providing Installed Capacity payable by its Responsible Interface Party, plus the monthly value of any payments or other benefits the Special Case Resource receives from a third party for providing Installed Capacity, or that is received by the Responsible Interface Party for the provision of Installed Capacity by the Special Case Resource. The Offer Floor calculation shall include any payment or the value of other benefits that are awarded for offering or supplying In-City Capacity, except for payments or the value of other benefits provided under programs administered or approved by New York State or a government instrumentality of New York State. Offers by a Responsible Interface Party at a PTID shall be not lower than the highest Offer Floor applicable to a Special Case Resource providing Installed Capacity at that PTID. Such offers may comprise a set of points for which prices may vary with the quantity offered. If this set includes megawatts from a Special Case Resource(s) with an Offer Floor, then at least the quantity of megawatts in the offer associated with each Special Case Resource must be offered at or above the Special Case Resource's Offer Floor. Offers by a Responsible Interface Party shall be subject to audit to determine whether they conformed to the foregoing Offer Floor requirements. If a Responsible Interface Party together with its Affiliated Entities submits one or more offers below the applicable Offer Floor, and such offer or offers cause or contribute to a decrease in UCAP prices in the New York City

Locality of 5 percent or more, provided such decrease is at least \$.50/kilowatt-month, the Responsible Interface Party shall be required to pay to the ISO an amount equal to 1.5 times the difference between the Market-Clearing Price for the New York City Locality in the ICAP Spot Auction for which the offers below the Offer Floor were submitted with and without such offers being set to the Offer Floor, times the total amount of UCAP sold by the Responsible Interface Party and its Affiliated Entities in such ICAP Spot Auction. If an offer is submitted below the applicable Offer Floor, the ISO will notify the Responsible Market Party and the notification will identify the offer, the Special Case Resource, the price impact, and the penalty amount. The ISO will provide the notice reasonably in advance of imposing such penalty. The ISO shall distribute any amounts recovered in accordance with the foregoing provisions among the entities, other than the entity subject to the foregoing payment requirement, supplying Installed Capacity in regions affected by one or more offers below an applicable Offer Floor in accordance with ISO Procedures.

23.4.5.7.6 An In-City Installed Capacity Supplier that is not a Special Case Resource shall be exempt from an Offer Floor if it was an existing facility on or before March 7, 2008.

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

23.4.6 Virtual Bidding Measures

23.4.6.1 Purpose

The provisions of this Section 23.4.6 specify the market monitoring and mitigation measures applicable to “Virtual Bids.” “Virtual Bids” are bids to purchase or supply energy that are not backed by physical load or generation that are submitted in the ISO Day-Ahead Market in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified in the ISO Services Tariff.

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

23.4.6.2 Implementation

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

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

(2) The ISO shall also compute the rolling average *percentage* deviation of real-time zonal LBMPs from Day-Ahead zonal LBMPs. This percentage deviation

shall be calculated by dividing the rolling-average hourly deviation (defined in Section 23.4.6.2.1 (1) above) by the rolling-average level of Day-Ahead zonal LBMP over the same time period, using the averaging period(s) described in Section 23.4.6.2.1 (1), above.

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

23.4.6.3 Description of the Measure

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

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

23.4.6.4 Limitation of Virtual Bidding

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

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

23.4.7.1 Purpose

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

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

23.4.7.2 Monitoring and Implementation

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

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

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

and a calculation of a virtual market penalty pursuant to the formula set forth in Section 23.4.3.3.4 of these Mitigation Measures for the Market Party would produce a penalty in excess of \$1000, then the mitigation measure specified below in Section 23.4.7.3.1 shall be imposed for the Market Party's Generator, along with a penalty calculated in accordance with Section 23.4.3.3.4 of these Mitigation Measures. The application of a penalty under Section 23.4.3.3.4 of these Mitigation Measures shall not preclude the simultaneous application of a penalty pursuant to Section 23.4.3.3.3 of these Mitigation Measures.

23.4.7.3 Mitigation Measure

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

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

23.4.7.3.1.1 The first time the ISO revokes the opportunity for bidders of a Generator

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

23.4.7.3.1.2 Any subsequent time the ISO revoked the opportunity for bidders of a

Generator to submit Incremental Energy Bids in the Real-Time Market that exceed the Incremental Energy Bids submitted in the Day-Ahead Market or mitigated Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids where appropriate, for portions of that Generator's Capacity that were scheduled Day-Ahead, mitigation shall be imposed for 180 days. The 180 day period shall start two business days after the date that the ISO provides written notice of its determination that the application of mitigation is required.

23.4.7.3.1.3 If bidders of a Generator that has previously been mitigated under this

Section 23.4.7.3 become and remain continuously eligible to submit Incremental

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

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

23.4.8 Duration of Mitigation Measures

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

23.6 Dispute Resolution

If a Market Party has reasonable grounds to believe that it has been adversely affected because a Mitigation Measure has been improperly applied or withheld, it may utilize the dispute resolution provisions of the ISO Services Tariff to determine whether, under the standards and procedures specified above and in the Plan, the imposition of a Mitigation Measure was or would have been appropriate. In no event, however, shall the ISO be liable to a Market Party or any other person or entity for money damages or any other remedy or relief except and to the extent specified in the Plan.

30.6 Data Collection and Disclosure

30.6.1 Access to ISO Data and Information

For purposes of carrying out their responsibilities under Attachment O, the Market Monitoring Unit and MMA shall have access to, and shall endeavor primarily to rely upon (but shall not be limited to), data or other information gathered or generated by the ISO in the course of its operations. This data and information shall include, but not be limited to, data or information gathered or generated by the ISO in connection with its scheduling, commitment and dispatch of generation, its determination of Locational Based Marginal Pricing, its operation or administration of the New York State Transmission System, and data or other information produced by, or required to be provided to the ISO under its Tariffs, the New York Independent System Operator Agreement, the New York State Reliability Council Agreement, or any other relevant tariffs or agreements.

30.6.2 Data from Market Parties

30.6.2.1 Data Requests

If the Market Monitoring Unit or MMA, determines that additional data or other information is required to accomplish the objectives of Attachment O or of the Market Mitigation Measures, the ISO may request the persons or entities possessing, having access to, or having the ability to generate or produce such data or other information to furnish it to the ISO or to its Market Monitoring Unit. Any such request shall be accompanied by an explanation of the need for such data or other information, a specification of the form or format in which the data is to be produced, and an acknowledgment of the obligation of the ISO and its Market Monitoring

Unit to maintain the confidentiality of data or information appropriately designated as Protected Information by the party producing it.

A party receiving an information request from the ISO shall furnish all information, in the requested form or format, that is: (i) included on the below list of categories of data or information that it may routinely request from a Market Party; or (ii) reasonably necessary to achieve the purposes or objectives of Attachment O, not readily available from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome and less expensive, and not subject to an attorney-client or other generally recognized evidentiary doctrine of confidentiality or privilege.

The categories data or information that may be routinely requested shall be limited to data or information the routine provision of which would not be unduly burdensome or expensive, and which has been reasonably determined by the ISO, in consultation with its Market Monitoring Unit, to be likely to be relevant to the purposes and objectives of Attachment O or the Market Mitigation Measures.

30.6.2.2 Categories of Data the ISO May Request from Market Parties

The following categories of data or information may be obtained by the ISO from Market Parties in accordance with Attachment O. Market Parties shall retain the following categories of data or information for the period specified in Section 30.6.3 of Attachment O.

30.6.2.2.1 Production costs – Data or information relating to the costs or operating a specified Electric Facility (for generating units such data or information shall include, but not be limited to, heat rates, start-up fuel requirements, fuel purchase costs, and operating and maintenance expenses) or data or information relating to the costs of providing load reductions from a specified facility participating as a

Demand Side Resource in the ISO Operating Reserves or Regulation Service markets.

30.6.2.2.2 Opportunity costs – Data or information relating to a claim of opportunity costs, including, but not limited to, contracts or price quotes.

30.6.2.2.3 Logs – Data or information relating to the operating status of an Electric Facility, including, for generating units, generator logs showing the generating status of a specified unit or data or information relating to the operating status of a specified facility participating as a Demand Side Resource in the ISO Operating Reserves or Regulation Service markets. Such data or information shall include, but not be limited to, any information relating to the validity of a claimed forced outage or derating of a generating unit or other Electric Facility or a facility participating as a Demand Side Resource in the ISO Operating Reserves or Regulation Service markets.

30.6.2.2.4 Bidding or Capacity Agreements – Documents, data, or information relating to a Market Party or its Affiliate conveying to or receiving from another entity the ability: (i) to determine the bid/offer of (in any of the markets administered by the ISO); (ii) to determine the output level of; or (iii) to withhold; generation that is owned by another entity. At the request of the producing entity, the ISO may (but is not required to) permit the documents, data or information produced in response to the foregoing specification to be partially redacted, or the ISO may agree to other measures for the protection of confidential or commercially sensitive information, provided that the ISO receives the complete text of all provisions relating to the subjects specified in this Section 30.6.2.2.4

30.6.2.2.5 Other Cost and Risk Data Supporting Reference Levels or Going-Forward

Costs – All data or information not specifically identified above that supports or relates to a Market Party's claimed, requested, or approved reference levels or Going-Forward Costs (as that term is defined in the Market Mitigation Measures) for a particular resource.

30.6.2.2.6 Ownership and Control – Data or information identifying a Market Party's Affiliates.

30.6.2.3 Enforcement of Data Requests

30.6.2.3.1 A party receiving a request for data or information specified in Section 30.6.2.2 of Attachment O shall promptly provide it to the ISO, and may not contest the right of the ISO to obtain such data or information except to the extent that the party has a good faith basis to assert that the data or information is not included in any of the categories on the list.

30.6.2.3.2 If a party receiving a request for data or information not specified in Section 30.6.2.2 of Attachment O believes that production of the requested data or information would impose a substantial burden or expense, or would require the party to produce information that is not relevant to achieving the purposes or objectives of Attachment O, or would require the production of data or information of extraordinary commercial sensitivity, the party receiving the request shall promptly so notify the ISO, and the ISO shall review the request with the receiving party with a view toward determining whether, without unduly compromising the objectives of Attachment O, the request can be narrowed or otherwise modified to reduce the burden or expense of compliance, or special

confidentiality protections are warranted, and if so shall so modify the request or the procedures for handling data or information produced in response to the request.

30.6.2.3.3 If the ISO determines that the requested information has not or will not be provided within a reasonable time, the ISO may invoke the dispute resolution provisions of the ISO Services Tariff to determine the ISO's right to obtain the requested information. The parties may agree to submit any such determination to binding arbitration and may seek expedited resolution, in accordance with the applicable dispute resolution procedures. The ISO may initiate judicial or regulatory proceedings at any time to compel the production of the requested information.

30.6.3 Data Retention

30.6.3.1 Section 30.6.3 of Attachment O sets forth requirements for the retention of market information by the ISO, by the Market Monitoring Unit and by Market Parties. The provisions of this data retention policy are binding on the ISO, on the Market Monitoring Unit and on Market Parties.

30.6.3.2 Except as specified herein, a Market Party shall retain the data and information specified in Section 30.6.2.2 of Attachment O for a period of six years from the date to which the data relates.

30.6.3.3 The ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit (as appropriate) shall retain for a period of six years from the date to which the data or information relates:

30.6.3.3.1 data or information required to be submitted to, or otherwise used by, the ISO in connection with the bidding, scheduling and dispatch of resources or loads

in the New York energy, ancillary services, TCC or Installed Capacity (ICAP) markets;

30.6.3.3.2 data or information used or monitored by the ISO on system conditions in the New York Control Area, including but not limited to transmission constraints or planned or forced facility outages, that materially affect transmission congestion costs or market conditions in the New York energy, ancillary services or ICAP markets;

30.6.3.3.3 data or information collected by the ISO or by the Market Monitoring Unit (as appropriate) in the course of their implementation of Attachment O or the Market Mitigation Measures, on conditions in markets external to New York, or on fuel prices or other economic conditions that materially affect market conditions in the New York energy, ancillary services, TCC or ICAP markets;

30.6.3.3.4 data or information relating to the imposition of, or a decision not to impose, mitigation measures; and

30.6.3.3.5 such other data or information as the MMA or Market Monitoring Unit deem it necessary to collect in order to implement Attachment O or the Market Mitigation Measures.

30.6.3.4 The foregoing obligations to retain data or information shall not alter any data retention requirements that may otherwise be applicable to the ISO, to the Market Monitoring Unit, or to a Market Party; nor shall any such other data retention requirement alter the requirements specified above.

30.6.3.5 The ISO, Market Monitoring Unit or a Market Party may, at its option, purge or otherwise destroy any data or information that has been retained for the

longest applicable period specified above, provided the retention of such data or information is not mandated by the FERC, the New York Public Service Commission, or other applicable requirement or obligation.

30.6.3.6 Compliance with the requirements specified herein for the retention of data or information shall not suspend or waive any statute of limitations or doctrine of laches, estoppel or waiver that may be applicable to any claim asserted against the ISO, the Market Monitoring Unit, or a Market Party.

30.6.4 Confidentiality

The Market Monitoring Unit and the ISO shall use all reasonable procedures necessary to protect and preserve the confidentiality of Protected Information, provided that such information is not available from public sources, is not otherwise subject to disclosure under any tariff or agreement administered by the ISO, and is properly designated as Protected Information. The ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit's obligation to protect and preserve the confidentiality of Protected Information shall be of a continuing nature, and shall survive the rescission, termination or expiration of this Plan.

Except as may be required by subpoena or other compulsory process, or as authorized in the ISO's Tariffs and governing documents (including this Plan), the Market Monitoring Unit and the ISO shall not disclose Protected Information to any person or entity without the prior written consent of the party that the Protected Information pertains to. Upon receipt of a subpoena or other compulsory process for the disclosure of Protected Information, the ISO and/or the Market Monitoring Unit shall promptly notify the party that the Protected Information pertains to, and shall provide all reasonable assistance requested by the party to prevent or limit disclosure. Upon receipt of a subpoena or other compulsory process for the disclosure of

Protected Information that was provided to the ISO or the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to Section 30.6.6 below, the ISO or the Market Monitoring Unit, as appropriate, shall promptly notify the entity that provided the Protected Information and shall provide all reasonable assistance requested by that party to prevent or limit disclosure. Nothing in this Plan alters any existing statutory jurisdiction or authority to compel disclosure that may apply to the ISO, its Market Monitoring Unit, or to any other ISO, RTO, or market monitoring unit.

The ISO may, in consultation with the Market Monitoring Unit, adopt further or different procedures for the designation of information as Protected Information, or for the reasonable protection of Protected Information, after providing an opportunity for interested parties to review and comment on such procedures; provided, however, that such further or different procedures shall not permit the ISO or Market Monitoring Unit to disclose data or information that would be protected from disclosure under the procedures in place at the time the data or information was provided to the ISO or to the Market Monitoring Unit.

30.6.5 Collection and Availability of Information

30.6.5.1 The ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit shall regularly collect and maintain the information necessary for implementing Attachment O.

The ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit may provide Protected Information to each other as they determine necessary to carry out the purposes of this Plan.

30.6.5.2 The ISO, in consultation with the Market Monitoring Unit, shall make publicly available: (i) a description of the categories of data and information collected and maintained by the MMA and Market Monitoring Unit; (ii) such data or information as may be useful for the competitive or efficient functioning of any of the New York Electric Markets that can be made publicly available consistent

with the confidentiality of Protected Information; and (iii) if and to the extent consistent with confidentiality requirements, such summaries, redactions, abstractions or other non-confidential compilations, versions or reports of Protected Information as may be useful for the competitive or efficient functioning of any of the New York Electric Markets. Any such proposed methods for creating non-confidential reports of such information shall only be adopted after provision of a reasonable opportunity for, and consideration of, the comments of Market Parties and other interested parties. All such proposed or adopted methods shall be set forth in the ISO Procedures, shall be made available through the ISO web site or comparable means, and shall be subject to review and approval by the Board.

30.6.5.3 Consistent with the foregoing requirements, the ISO and its Market Monitoring Unit shall make available, through the ISO web site or comparable means, such reports on the New York Electric Markets as they determine will, at reasonable cost, facilitate competition in those markets.

30.6.5.4 Any data or other information collected by the ISO relating to any of the New York Electric Markets shall be provided upon request, and without undue discrimination between requests, to a Market Party, other interested party, or an Interested Government Agency, provided: (i) such data or information is not Protected Information, or the party designating it as Protected Information has consented in writing to its disclosure; (ii) such information can be provided without undue burden or disruption to, or interference with the other duties and responsibilities of the ISO; and (iii) the requesting party, if other than an

Interested Government Agency, provides appropriate guarantees of reimbursement of the costs to the ISO of compiling and disclosing the data or information. If the ISO determines that doing so would not be unduly burdensome or expensive, or inconsistent with maintaining the competitiveness or economic efficiency of any market, the ISO shall make data or information provided in accordance with this paragraph available to interested parties through the ISO web site or other appropriate means.

30.6.5.5 The New York Public Service Commission and any Other State Commission may make tailored requests to the Market Monitoring Unit for information related to general market trends and the performance of the New York Electric Markets. If the Market Monitoring Unit determines that such a request is not unduly burdensome, it shall provide the information sought, subject to the restrictions and limitations established in Sections 30.6.5.5.1, 30.6.5.5.2 and 30.6.5.5.4, below.

30.6.5.5.1 Except as provided in this Section 30.6.5.5.1, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not provide Protected Information to the New York Public Service Commission or to an Other State Commission in response to a request under Section 30.6.5.5 above. The Market Monitoring Unit may, but is not required to, provide Protected Information to the New York Public Service Commission or any Other State Commission when the party to which the requested Protected Information pertains has consented in writing to its disclosure. The Market Monitoring Unit may, but is not required to, provide Protected Information to the New York Public Service Commission or an Other State Commission if the

general counsel/chief legal officer of the requesting state commission certifies, in writing, that: (i) the requested Protected Information will be protected from disclosure by law (and provides copies of the relevant laws, rules or regulations under which the requested Protected Information is protected from public disclosure); (ii) the requested Protected Information will be treated as confidential to the fullest extent of the laws of its state; (iii) the state commission will promptly notify the Market Monitoring Unit if it receives a request for disclosure of all or part of the Protected (iv) the state commission agrees to provide all reasonable and permissible assistance to prevent further disclosure of Protected Information provided by the Market Monitoring Unit to the state commission in response to a request governed by Section 30.6.5.5 of this Plan; and (v) the Protected Information will not be used for a state enforcement action.

The Market Monitoring Unit shall not provide Protected Information it received from another ISO or RTO, or from a market monitoring unit for another ISO or RTO, pursuant to the authority to share information granted by Section 30.6.6 of this Plan, in response to a request under Section 30.6.5.5 of this Plan. Instead, the Market Monitoring Unit shall identify to the requesting state commission the ISO, RTO or market monitoring unit that provided the information to the Market Monitoring Unit, so that the New York Public Service Commission or Other State Commission may request the Protected Information directly from its source in accordance with the provisions of the providing entity's tariffs, other governing documents, or an applicable law or rule.

30.6.5.5.2 Prior to disclosing Protected Information pertaining to a particular Market Party in response to a tailored request made under Section 30.6.5.5, the Market Monitoring Unit shall (1) notify the Market Party or Parties to which the Protected Information pertains of the request and describe the information that the Market Monitoring Unit proposes to disclose, and (2) allow the Market Party or Parties a reasonable time to object to the disclosure and to provide context to the Protected Information related to it. Providing the opportunity for Market Parties to object to disclosure, or to provide context to the information being produced shall not be permitted to unduly delay its release.

30.6.5.5.3 Section 30.6.5.5 of Attachment O pertains to requests by the New York Public Service Commission and Other State Commissions to the Market Monitoring Unit to provide information. Section 30.6.4 of Attachment O addresses how the Market Monitoring Unit responds to compulsory processes, such as subpoenas and court orders.

30.6.5.5.4 In responding to a request under Section 30.6.5.5 of Attachment O, the Market Monitoring Unit shall not knowingly provide information to the New York Public Service Commission, or to any Other State Commission, that is designed to aid a state enforcement action.

30.6.5.5.5 The New York Public Service Commission or any Other State Commission may petition FERC to require the ISO to release information that the Market Monitoring Unit is not required to release, or that the Market Monitoring Unit is proscribed from releasing, under this Section 30.6.5.5 of Attachment O.

30.6.5.6 The Market Monitoring Unit shall respond to information and data requests issued to it by the Commission or its staff. If the Commission or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests Protected Information from the Market Monitoring Unit that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, the Market Monitoring Unit shall provide the requested information to the Commission or its staff within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to the FERC or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall, consistent with any FERC rules or regulations that may provide for privileged treatment of that information, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Market Monitoring Unit shall not be held liable for any losses, consequential or otherwise, resulting from the Market Monitoring Unit divulging such Protected Information pursuant to a request under this Section 30.6.5.6. After the Protected Information has been provided to the Commission or its staff, the Market Monitoring Unit shall immediately notify any affected Market Participant(s) when it becomes aware that a request for disclosure of such Protected Information has been received by the Commission or its staff, or a decision to disclose such Protected Information has been made by the Commission, at which time the Market Monitoring Unit and the affected Market Participant(s) may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to the Commission's rules and regulations that may provide for privileged treatment of information provided to the Commission or its staff.

30.6.6 Sharing Information with Other ISOs/RTOs and Market Monitoring Units

30.6.6.1 The Market Monitoring Unit or the ISO may disclose Protected Information to another ISO or RTO or to another ISO or RTO's market monitoring unit (each a "Requesting Entity" in Section 30.6.6 of the Plan) if the Requesting Entity submits a written request stating that the requested Protected Information is necessary to an investigation or evaluation that the Requesting Entity is undertaking within the scope of its approved tariffs, other governing documents, or an applicable law or rule to determine (a) if market power is being, or has been, exercised, (b) if market manipulation is occurring or has occurred, or (c) if a market design flaw exists between interconnected markets, and either (i) demonstrates (by providing copies of the relevant documents, provisions, statutes, rules, orders, etc.) that its tariff or other governing document limits further disclosure of the Protected Information in a manner that satisfies all of the requirements set forth in Section 30.6.6.1.1, below, or (ii) executes a non-disclosure agreement with the ISO and/or the Market Monitoring Unit that incorporates all of the requirements set forth in Section 30.6.6.1.1 below, and provides a written certification that the Requesting Entity possesses legal authority to enter into the required non-disclosure agreement and to be bound by its terms.

30.6.6.1.1 The Requesting Entity's governing documents or non-disclosure agreement must:

- (1) protect Protected Information that the ISO or the Market Monitoring Unit provides from disclosure, except where disclosure may be required by the FERC or by subpoena or other compulsory process;
- (2) establish a legally enforceable obligation to treat Protected Information provided by the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit as confidential. Such obligation must be of a continuing nature, and must survive the rescission, termination or expiration of the applicable tariff(s), other governing document(s) or non-disclosure agreement;
- (3) require state commissions to request Protected Information provided by the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit directly from the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit, in a manner consistent with Section 30.6.5.5.1 of this Plan, and promptly inform the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit of any requests received from a state commission for Protected Information provided by the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit;
- (4) require the Requesting Entity to promptly notify the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit and seek appropriate relief to prevent or, if it is not possible to prevent, to limit disclosure in the event that a subpoena or other compulsory process seeks to require disclosure of Protected Information provided by the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit;
- (5) require the Requesting Entity to promptly notify the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit of any third party requests for additional disclosure of the Protected Information where Protected Information provided by the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit has been disclosed to a court or regulatory body in response to a

subpoena or other compulsory process, and to seek appropriate relief to prevent or limit further disclosure; and

- (6) require the destruction of the Protected Information at the earlier of (i) five business days after a request from the ISO or its Market Monitoring Unit for the return of the Protected Information is received, or (ii) the conclusion or resolution of the investigation or evaluation.

The ISO or the Market Monitoring Unit may undertake a joint investigation with another ISO/RTO or with another ISO or RTO's market monitoring unit to determine (a) if market power is being, or has been, exercised, (b) if market manipulation is occurring or has occurred, or (c) if a market design flaw exists in or between interconnected markets. In such a case, the ISO and the Market Monitoring Unit may disclose Protected Information to the other ISO/RTO or market monitoring unit as necessary to achieve the objectives of the investigation; provided that the ISO or Market Monitoring Unit first receives a written certification from the other ISO/RTO or market monitoring unit that its tariffs or other governing documents meet the standards set forth in this Section 30.6.6 or executes a non-disclosure agreement.

Protected Information provided by another ISO/RTO or market monitoring unit to the ISO or to the Market Monitoring Unit pursuant to the provisions of this Plan shall either be destroyed or returned to the entity that provided the Protected Information at the earlier of (i) five business days after receipt of a request from that entity for the return of the Protected, or (ii) the conclusion or resolution of the matter being investigated.

30.12 Rights and Remedies

30.12.1

With the exception of the limitation of liability specified in Attachment O, nothing herein shall prevent the ISO or any other person or entity from asserting any rights it may have under the Federal Power Act or any other applicable law, statute, or regulation, including the filing of a petition with or otherwise initiating a proceeding before the FERC regarding any matter which is the subject of Attachment O.

30.12.2

Except as and to the extent otherwise specified in Attachment O, parties with disputes as to the implementation of or compliance with Attachment O may utilize the dispute resolution procedures of the ISO Services Tariff.