

1.16 Definitions - P

Part 1: Tariff Section 1 pertaining to Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Safe Operations: Actions which avoid placing personnel and equipment in peril with regard to the safety of life and equipment damage.

Scheduled Energy Injection: Energy injections which are scheduled on a real-time basis by RTC.

Scheduled Line: A transmission facility or set of transmission facilities: (a) that provide a distinct scheduling path interconnecting the ISO with an adjacent control area, (b) over which Customers are permitted to schedule External Transactions, (c) for which the NYISO separately posts TTC and ATC, and (d) for which there is the capability to maintain the Scheduled Line actual interchange at the DNI, or within the tolerances dictated by Good Utility Practice. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator Bus. Transmission facilities shall only become Scheduled Lines after the Commission accepts for filing revisions to the NYISO's tariffs that identify a specific set or group of transmission facilities as a Scheduled Line. The following transmission facilities are Scheduled Lines: the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, the Dennison Scheduled Line, the Northport-Norwalk Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line.

SCUC: Security Constrained Unit Commitment, described in Attachment C of the Tariff.

Second Contingency Design and Operation: The planning, design and operation of a power system such that the loss of any two (2) facilities will not result in a service interruption to either native load customers or contracted firm Transmission Customers. Second Contingency Design and Operation criteria do not include the simultaneous loss of two (2) facilities, but rather consider the loss of one (1) facility and the restoration of the system to within acceptable operating parameters, prior to the loss of a second facility. These criteria apply to thermal, voltage and stability limits and are generally equal to or more stringent than NYPP, NPCC and NERC criteria.

Second Settlement: The process of: (1) identifying differences between Energy production, Energy consumption or NYS Transmission System usage scheduled in a First Settlement, and the actual production, consumption, or NYS Transmission System usage during the Dispatch Day; and (2) assigning financial responsibility for those differences to the appropriate Customers and Market Participants. Charges for Energy supplied (to replace Generation deficiencies or unscheduled consumption), and payments for Energy consumed (to absorb consumption deficiencies or excess Energy supply) or changes in transmission usage will be based on the Real-Time LBMPs.

Secondary Holder: Entities that purchase TCCs and have not been certified as a Primary Holder by the ISO.

Secondary Market: A market in which Primary and Secondary Holders sell TCCs by mechanisms other than through the Centralized TCC Auction, Reconfiguration Auction, or by Direct Sale.

Security Coordinator: An entity that provides the security assessment and Emergency operations coordination for a group of Control Areas. A Security Coordinator must not participate in the wholesale or retail merchant functions.

Self-Committed Fixed: A bidding mode in which a Generator is self-committed and opts not to be Dispatchable over any portion of its operating range.

Self-Committed Flexible: A bidding mode in which a dispatchable Generator follows Base Point Signals within a portion of its operating range, but self-commits.

Self-Supply: The provision of certain Ancillary Services, or the provision of Energy to replace Marginal Losses by a Transmission Customer using either the Transmission Customer's own Generators or generation obtained from an entity other than the ISO.

Service Agreement: The initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Transmission Customer and the ISO for service under the Tariff or any unexecuted Service Agreement, amendments on supplements thereto, that the ISO unilaterally files with the Commission.

Service Commencement Date: The date the ISO begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date the ISO begins to provide service in accordance with Section 3.3.3 or Section 4.2.1 under the Tariff.

Settlement: The process of determining the charges to be paid to, or by a Transmission Customer to satisfy its obligations

Shadow Price: The marginal value of relieving a particular Constraint which is determined by the reduction in system cost that results from an incremental relaxation of that Constraint.

Shift Factor ("SF"): A ratio, calculated by the ISO, that compares the change in power flow through a transmission facility resulting from the incremental injection and withdrawal of power on the NYS Transmission System.

Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Firm Point-to-Point Service, the price of which is fixed for a short term by a Transmission Customer acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Points of Receipt and Delivery as its Transmission Service.

Sink Price Cap Bid: A Bid Price provided by an entity engaged in an Export to indicate the relevant Proxy Generator Bus LBMP below which that entity is willing to either purchase Energy in the LBMP Markets or, in the case of Bilateral Transactions, to accept Transmission Service.

Special Test Transactions: The revenues or costs from purchases and/or sales of Energy that may occur pursuant to virtual regional dispatch/intra-hour transaction pilot tests conducted by the ISO to analyze potential solutions for, or approaches to resolving inter-market “seams” issues with neighboring control area operators.

Start-Up Bid: A Bid parameter that may vary hourly and that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to bring a Generator up to its specified minimum operating level from an offline state or a Demand Side Resource from a level of no Demand Reduction to its specified minimum level of Demand Reduction.

Start-Up Bids submitted for a Generator that is not able to complete its specified minimum run time (of up to a maximum of 24 hours) within the Dispatch Day are expected to include expected net costs related to the hour(s) that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day in order to complete its minimum run time. The component of the Start-Up Bid that incorporates costs that the Generator expects to incur on the day following the Dispatch Day is expected to reflect the operating costs that the Supplier does not expect to be able to recover through LBMP revenues while operating to meet the Generator’s minimum run time, at the minimum operating level Bid for that Generator for the hour of the Dispatch Day in which the Generator is scheduled to start-up. Settlement rules addressing Start-Up Bids that incorporates costs related to the hours that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day on which the Generator is committed are set forth in Attachment C to the ISO Services Tariff.

Storm Watch: Actual or anticipated severe weather conditions under which region-specific portions of the NYS Transmission System are operated in a more conservative manner by reducing transmission transfer limits.

Strandable Costs: Prudent and verifiable expenditures and commitments made pursuant to a Transmission Owner’s legal obligations that are currently recovered in the Transmission Owner’s retail or wholesale rate that could become unrecoverable as a result of a restructuring of the electric utility industry and/or electricity market, or as a result of retail-turned-wholesale customers, or customers switching generation or transmission service suppliers.

Stranded Investment Recovery Charge (“SIRC”): A charge established by a Transmission Owner to recover Strandable Costs.

Sub-Auctions: The set of rounds in a given Capability Period Auction in which TCCs of a given duration may be purchased.

Subzone: That portion of a Load Zone in a Transmission Owner’s Transmission District.

Supplier: A Party that is supplying the Capacity, Energy and/or associated Ancillary Services to be made available under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff, including Generators and Demand Side Resources that satisfy all applicable ISO requirements.

Supplemental Event Interval: Any RTD interval in which there is a maximum generation pickup or a large event reserve pickup or which is one of the three RTD intervals following the termination of the maximum generation pickup or the large event reserve pickup.

Supplemental Resource Evaluation (“SRE”): A determination of the least cost selection of additional Generators, which are to be committed, to meet: (i) changed or local system conditions for the Dispatch Day that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules for the Dispatch Day to be inadequate to meet the reliability requirements of the Transmission Owner’s local system or to meet Load or reliability requirements of the ISO; or (ii) forecast Load and reserve requirements over the six-day period that follows the Dispatch Day.

System Impact Study: An assessment by the ISO of (i) the adequacy of the NYS Transmission System to accommodate a request to build facilities in order to create incremental transfer capability, resulting in incremental TCCs, in connection with a request for either Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service; and (ii) the additional costs to be incurred in order to provide the incremental transfer capability.

3.1 Nature of Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service

3.1.1 Term:

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

3.1.2. Reservation Priority:

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

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

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

3.1.4 Service Agreements:

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

applicable Commission regulations.

3.1.5 Transmission Customer Obligation for Facility Additions or Redispatch Cost:

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

3.1.6 Curtailment of Firm Transmission Service:

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

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

3.1.7 Classification of Firm Transmission Service:

- 3.1.7.1 The Transmission Customer taking Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service may (1) change its Receipt and Delivery Points to obtain service on a non-firm basis consistent with the terms of Section 3.15.1 or (2) request a modification of the Points of Receipt or Delivery on a firm basis pursuant to the terms of Section 3.15.2.
- 3.1.7.2 The Transmission Customer may purchase Transmission Service to make sales of Capacity and Energy from multiple generating units that are on the NYS Transmission System. For such a purchase of Transmission Service, the resources will be designated as multiple Points of Receipt, unless the multiple generating units are at the same generating plant in which case the units would be treated as a single Point of Receipt.
- 3.1.7.3 The ISO shall provide firm deliveries of Capacity and Energy from the

Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery. Each Point of Receipt shall be set forth in the Firm Point-To-Point Service schedule submitted by the Transmission Customer.

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

3.1.8.1 In the Day-Ahead Market: Schedules for the Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service Day-Ahead must be submitted to the ISO no later than 5:00 a.m. of the day prior to commencement of the Dispatch Day. Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted after 5:00 a.m. will not be accepted in the Day-Ahead schedule. Schedules of any Capacity and Energy that are to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. Each Transmission Customer within the NYCA with multiple requests for Transmission Service at a Point of Receipt, each of which is under 1,000 kWh per hour, may consolidate its service requests at a common Point of Receipt into units of 1,000 kWh per hour for scheduling and billing purposes. The ISO will furnish to the Delivering Party's system operator, hour-to-hour schedules equal to those furnished by the Receiving Party and shall deliver the Capacity and Energy provided by such schedules. Should the Transmission Customer, Delivering Party or Receiving Party revise or terminate any schedule, such party shall notify the ISO prior to the close of the Real-Time Market, and the ISO shall have the right to adjust accordingly the schedule for Capacity and Energy to be received and to be delivered.

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

Schedules involving the use of LIPA's facilities shall be treated in accordance with Section 2.5.7. Schedules submitted later than ninety (90) minutes prior to the dispatch hour shall not be accepted in the Real-Time schedule. Schedules of any Capacity and Energy that is to be delivered must be stated in increments of 1,000 kWh per hour between each Point of Receipt and corresponding Point of Delivery. The ISO will furnish to the Delivering Party's system operator, if applicable, hour-to-hour schedules equal to those furnished by the Receiving Party and shall deliver the Capacity and Energy provided by such schedules.

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

9 Attachment C - Methodology to Assess Available Transfer Capability

The ISO shall calculate Firm and Non-Firm Available Transfer Capability ("ATC") according to the procedures set forth in this Attachment C.

9.1 Overview

The ISO shall calculate and post ATC values for its Internal and External Interfaces and for Scheduled Lines. The ISO's Interfaces represent a defined set of transmission facilities that separate Locational Based Marginal Pricing (LBMP) Load Zones within the New York Control Area and that separate the New York Control Area from adjacent Control Areas. External Interfaces may be represented by one or more Proxy Generator Buses for scheduling and dispatching purposes. Each Proxy Generator Bus may be associated with distinct, posted ATC values. Scheduled Lines represent a transmission facility or set of transmission facilities that provide a separate scheduling path interconnecting the ISO to an adjacent Control Area. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator bus for which the ISO separately posts ATC.

ATC shall be calculated and posted after the close of the ISO's Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market for all Internal and External Interfaces and for Scheduled Lines.

The ISO shall calculate ATC values using a methodology that reflects its provision of transmission service under an LBMP system and the schedules produced by its Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market software. The ISO shall not limit Transmission Customers' ability to schedule Firm Transmission Service across Internal Interfaces based on ATC values. If the posted ATC value for an Interface is zero that is an indication that the Interface is congested.

The ISO may, however, still be able to provide additional Firm Transmission Service over Internal Interfaces for Transmission Customers that are willing to pay congestion charges by redispatching New York State Power System.

9.2 Methodology for Computing Firm and Non-Firm ATC

The ISO also calculates Firm ATC based on the market schedules determined using its Security Constrained Unit Commitment (“SCUC”) process for the Day-Ahead Market and its Real-Time Commitment (“RTC”) and Real-Time Dispatch (“RTD”) (together, “Real-Time Scheduling” (“RTS”)) process for the Real-Time Market. These Firm ATC values shall be posted after the close of the Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market for all Interfaces and Scheduled Lines.

For all purposes and for all time periods, the ISO calculates and posts Firm ATC by first determining Total Transfer Capability (“TTC”) and then subtracting Firm Transmission Flow Utilization and Transmission Reserve Margin (“TRM”). Thus:

$$ATC_{Firm} = TTC - Transmission\ Flow\ Utilization_{Firm} - (TRM)$$

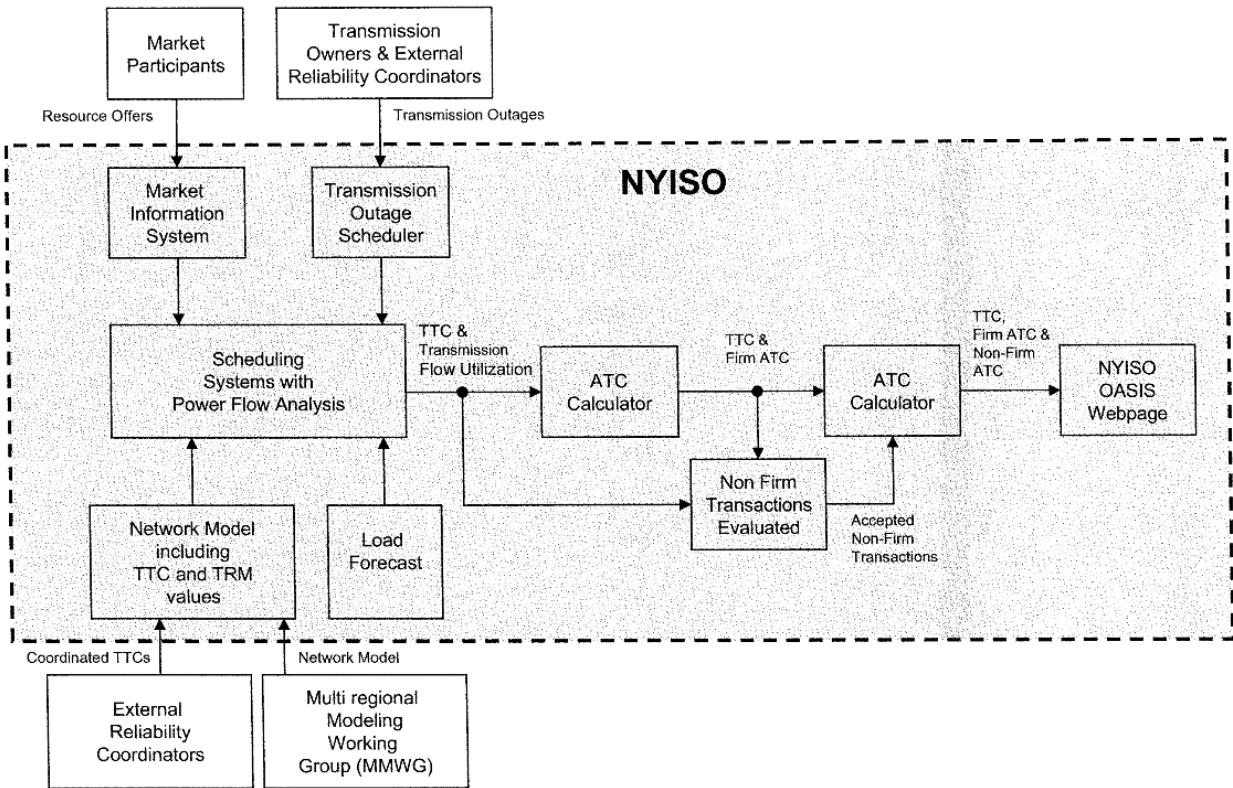
For all purposes and for all time periods, the ISO calculates and posts Non-Firm ATC by first calculating the amount of Firm ATC and then subtracting Non-Firm Transmission Flow Utilization:

$$ATC_{Non-Firm} = ATC_{Firm} - Transmission\ Flow\ Utilization_{Non-Firm}$$

The ISO’s ATC calculation algorithms are posted at the “ATC Detailed Algorithms” link at: http://www.nyiso.com/public/market_data/power_grid_data/dam_outages.jsp.

9.3 Process Flow Diagram

The following diagram illustrates the process that the ISO follows when computing and posting ATC.



9.4 Total Transfer Capability (“TTC”)

The ISO shall develop TTC values for each Interface and Scheduled Line. External Interfaces may be represented by one or more Proxy Generator Buses for scheduling and dispatching purposes. Each Proxy Generator Bus associated with an External Interface may be associated with distinct, posted TTC values. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Bus for which the ISO separately posts a TCC value.

The TTC value for each Interface and Scheduled Line shall be the maximum amount of electric power that can be reliably transferred over the New York State Transmission System. The ISO shall use studies that it performs, joint studies conducted with neighboring Control Areas, and real-time system monitoring to determine the appropriate TTC values. The TTC values are periodically reviewed and may be updated as warranted to ensure that accurate values are posted.

Databases used in the determination of the TTC values include MultiRegional Modeling Working Group system representations, and the ISO’s Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market system representations.

The normal maximum Interface and Scheduled Line TTC values correspond to TTC assessments that assume: (1) all significant Bulk Power System transmission facilities are in service, (2) Capability Period forecast peak-load conditions, (3) no significant generation outages with generation output levels consistent with typical operation for Capability Period forecast peak-load conditions, and (4) coordination with neighboring Control Area transfer capability assessments.

Interface or Scheduled Line TTC values may be modified in response to identified transmission facility or generation outage conditions. TTC values may also be modified to

account for neighboring Control Area transfer capability assessments for identified transmission facility or generation outage conditions, assuming the NYISO receives timely notification of such conditions, or to account for operating conditions affecting the New York State Transmission System.

9.5 Transmission Flow Utilization

With respect to the ATC calculation that the ISO performs after the closing of the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market, the ISO shall use the SCUC and RTS market software to determine market schedules. The Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market schedules established by the market software are security constrained network powerflow solutions that are used to determine the Transmission Flow Utilization value for the ISO's Interfaces and Scheduled Lines. Thus:

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} for each Internal and External Interface is determined by the corresponding security constrained network powerflow solutions of SCUC or RTS, as applicable.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Non-Firm} for each Internal and External Interface is the sum of Non-Firm Transactions scheduled.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Firm} for Scheduled Lines is determined by the corresponding security constrained network powerflow solutions of SCUC or RTS, as applicable.

Transmission Flow Utilization_{Non-Firm} for Scheduled Lines is the sum of Non-Firm Transactions scheduled.

9.6 Transmission Reliability Margin (“TRM”)

TRM is the amount of transmission transfer capability necessary to ensure that the interconnected transmission network remains secure under a reasonable range of system conditions. TRM accounts for the inherent uncertainty in system conditions and the need for operating flexibility to ensure reliable system operation as system conditions change.

Databases used in the determination of the TRM values include the MultiRegional Modeling Working Group system representations and the ISO’s Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market system representations.

TRM equal to the sum of the following components shall be applied to calculations conducted up to eighteen months before the Dispatch Day to address unexpected system conditions including: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging in value from zero (0) MW to five hundred (500) MW based on the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each External Interface, (2) load forecast uncertainty (normally this value is set to zero (0) MW), (3) uncertainty in external system conditions (normally this value is set to zero (0) MW), and (4) External Interface transmission facility availability ranging in value from zero (0) MW to one thousand (1000) MW reflecting the uncertainty of transfer capability resulting from the most significant single transmission facility outage for each External Interface.

The TRM used for purposes of ATC calculations conducted for External Interfaces for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall be used to address unexpected system conditions equal to the sum of the following components: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging in value from zero (0) to five hundred (500) MW based on the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each External Interface, (2) load forecast

uncertainty, normally of value zero (0) MW, and (3) uncertainty in external system conditions, normally of value zero (0) MW.

The TRM used for purposes of the ATC calculations conducted for Internal Interfaces for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall normally be equal to the sum of the following components or a value of one hundred (100) MW, although the ISO may increase it above that level if necessary. TRM is applied to these ATC calculations to address unexpected system conditions including: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows normally of value zero (0) MW, (2) load forecast uncertainty normally of value zero (0) MW, (3) uncertainty in external and internal system conditions normally of value one hundred (100) MW, and (4) ISO Balancing Authority requirements normally of value zero (0) MW.

The TRM used for purposes of the ATC calculations conducted for Scheduled Lines for the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market shall normally be equal to the sum of the following components, which will ordinarily be expected to have a combined value of zero (0) MW, although the ISO may increase it above that level if necessary: (1) unscheduled loop or parallel flows ranging based on the average of the last three months of historical parallel flows observed for each associated External Proxy Generator Bus, normally of value zero (0) MW, (2) load forecast uncertainty, normally of value zero (0) MW, and (3) uncertainty in external system conditions, normally of value zero (0) MW.

TRM is used to decrement TTC from External and Internal Interfaces and from Scheduled Lines when calculating ATC, and thus is not available when requesting Non-Firm transmission service. The ISO may, however, still be able to provide additional Firm Transmission Service over Internal Interfaces for Transmission Customers that are willing to pay congestion charges by redispatching New York State Power System.

The specific values of TRM used on each Internal and External Interface and Scheduled Line are posted on the ISO's website. The TRM values are periodically reviewed by the ISO and may be updated as warranted.

9.7 Existing Transmission Commitments (“ETC”)

The ISO shall not set aside transmission capacity as ETC when calculating ATC or otherwise in developing SCUC and RTS market schedules.

9.8 Capacity Benefit Margin

The ISO shall not set aside transmission capacity as CBM when calculating ATC or otherwise in developing SCUC and RTS market schedules.

9.9 Coordinated ATC Postings

The ISO's practice is to make joint TTC/ATC postings along with neighboring system operators on the website of the Northeast Power Coordinating Council. The ISO does not coordinate its ATC calculations with neighboring system operators because they do not incorporate the Transmission Flow Utilization information produced by the ISO's market software into their ATC calculations.

2.16 Definitions - P

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.19 Definitions - S

Safe Operations: Actions which avoid placing personnel and equipment in peril with regard to the safety of life and equipment damage.

Scheduled Line: A transmission facility or set of transmission facilities: (a) that provide a distinct scheduling path interconnecting the ISO with an adjacent control area, (b) over which Customers are permitted to schedule External Transactions, (c) for which the ISO separately posts TTC and ATC, and (d) for which there is the capability to maintain the Scheduled Line actual interchange at the DNI, or within the tolerances dictated by Good Utility Practice. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator Bus. Transmission facilities shall only become Scheduled Lines after the Commission accepts for filing revisions to the NYISO's tariffs that identify a specific set or group of transmission facilities as a Scheduled Line. The following transmission facilities are Scheduled Lines: the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, the Dennison Scheduled Line, the Northport Norwalk Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line.

SCUC: Security Constrained Unit Commitment, described in Section 4.2.4 of this ISO Services Tariff.

Secondary Holders: Entities that: (1) purchase TCCs in the Secondary Market; (2) purchase TCCs in a Direct Sale from a Transmission Owner and have not been certified as a Primary Holder by the ISO; or (3) receive an allocation of Native Load TCCs from a Transmission Owner (See Attachment M). A Transmission Customer purchasing TCCs in a Direct Sale may qualify as a Primary Holder with respect to those TCCs purchased in that Direct Sale.

Second Settlement: The process of: (1) identifying differences between Energy production, Energy consumption or NYS Transmission System usage scheduled in a First Settlement and actual production, consumption, or usage during the Dispatch Day; and (2) assigning financial responsibility for those differences to the appropriate Customers and Market Participants. Charges for Energy supplied (to replace generation deficiencies or unscheduled consumption), and payments for Energy consumed (to absorb consumption deficiencies or excess Energy supply) or changes in transmission usage will be based on the Real-Time LBMPs.

Secondary Market: A market in which Primary and Secondary Holders sell TCCs by mechanisms other than through the Centralized TCC Auction or by Direct Sale. Buyers of TCCs in the Secondary Market shall neither pay nor receive Congestion Rents directly to or from the ISO.

Security Coordinator: An entity that provides the security assessment and Emergency operations coordination for a group of Control Areas. A Security Coordinator must not participate in the wholesale or retail merchant functions.

Self-Committed Fixed: A bidding mode in which a Generator is self-committed and opts not to be Dispatchable over any portion of its operating range.

Self-Committed Flexible: A bidding mode in which a Dispatchable Generator follows Base Point Signals within a portion of its operating range, but self-commits.

Self-Supply: The provision of certain Ancillary Services, or the provision of Energy to replace Marginal Losses by a Transmission Customer using either the Transmission Customer's own Generators or generation obtained from an entity other than the ISO.

Service Agreement: The agreement, in the form of Attachment A to the Tariff, and any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by a Customer and the ISO of service under the Tariff, or any unexecuted Service Agreement, amendments or supplements thereto, that the ISO unilaterally files with the Commission.

Service Commencement Date: The date that the ISO begins to provide service pursuant to the terms of a Service Agreement, or in accordance with the Tariff.

Settlement: The process of determining the charges to be paid to, or by, a Customer to satisfy its obligations.

Shadow Price: The marginal value of relieving a particular Constraint which is determined by the reduction in system cost that results from an incremental relaxation of that Constraint.

Shift Factor ("SF"): A ratio, calculated by the ISO, that compares the change in power flow through a transmission facility resulting from the incremental injection and withdrawal of power on the NYS Transmission System.

Shutdown Period: An ISO approved period of time immediately following a shutdown order, such as a zero base point, that has been designated by the Customer, during which unstable operation prevents the unit from accurately following its base points.

Sink Price Cap Bid: A Bid Price provided by an entity engaged in an Export to indicate the relevant Proxy Generator Bus LBMP below which that entity is willing to either purchase

Energy in the LBMP Markets or, in the case of Bilateral Transactions, to accept Transmission Service.

Special Case Resource: Demand Side Resources capable of being interrupted upon demand, and Local Generators, rated 100 kW or higher, that are not visible to the ISO's Market Information System and that are subject to special rules, set forth in Section 5.12.11.1 of this ISO Services Tariff and related ISO Procedures, in order to facilitate their participation in the Installed Capacity market as Installed Capacity Suppliers. Special Case Resources that are not Local Generators, may be offered as synchronized Operating Reserves and Regulation Service and Energy in the Day-Ahead Market. Special Case Resources, using Local Generators rated 100 kW or higher, that are not visible to the ISO's Market Information System may also be offered as non-synchronized Operating Reserves.

Special Case Resource Capacity: The Installed Capacity Equivalent of the Unforced Capacity which has been sold by a Special Case Resource in the Installed Capacity market during the current Capability Period.

Start-Up Period: An ISO approved period of time immediately following synchronization to the Bulk power system, which has been designated by a Customer and bid into the Real-Time Market, during which unstable operation prevents the unit from accurately following its base points.

Station Power: Station Power shall mean the Energy used by a Generator:

1. for operating electric equipment located on the Generator site, or portions thereof, owned by the same entity that owns the Generator, which electrical equipment is used by the Generator exclusively for the production of Energy and any useful thermal energy associated with the production of Energy; and
2. for the incidental heating, lighting, air conditioning and office equipment needs of buildings, or portions thereof, that are: owned by the same entity that owns the Generator; located on the Generator site; and
3. used by the Generator exclusively in connection with the production of Energy and any useful thermal energy associated with the production of Energy.

Station Power does not include any Energy: (i) used to power synchronous condensers; (ii) used for pumping at a pumped storage facility or for charging a Limited Energy Storage Resource; or (iii) provided during a Black Start restoration by Generators that provide Black Start Capability Service.

Start-Up Bid: A Bid parameter that may vary hourly and that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to bring a Generator up to its specified minimum operating level from an offline state or

a Demand Side Resource from a level of no Demand Reduction to its specified minimum level of Demand Reduction.

Start-Up Bids submitted for a Generator that is not able to complete its specified minimum run time (of up to a maximum of 24 hours) within the Dispatch Day are expected to include expected net costs related to the hour(s) that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day in order to complete its minimum run time. The component of the Start-Up Bid that incorporates costs that the Generator expects to incur on the day following the Dispatch Day is expected to reflect the operating costs that the Supplier does not expect to be able to recover through LBMP revenues while operating to meet the Generator's minimum run time, at the minimum operating level Bid for that Generator for the hour of the Dispatch Day in which the Generator is scheduled to start-up. Settlement rules addressing Start-Up Bids that incorporates costs related to the hours that a Generator needs to run on the day following the Dispatch Day on which the Generator is committed are set forth in Attachment C to this ISO Services Tariff.

Storm Watch: Actual or anticipated severe weather conditions under which region-specific portions of the NYS Transmission System are operated in a more conservative manner by reducing transmission transfer limits.

Strandable Costs: Prudent and verifiable expenditures and commitments made pursuant to a Transmission Owner's legal obligations that are currently recovered in the Transmission Owner's retail or wholesale rate that could become unrecoverable as a result of a restructuring of the electric utility industry and/or electricity market, or as a result of retail-turned-wholesale customers, or customers switching generation or Transmission Service suppliers.

Stranded Investment Recovery Charge: A charge established by a Transmission Owner to recover Strandable Costs.

Subzone: That portion of a Load Zone in a Transmission Owner's Transmission District.

Supplemental Event Interval: Any RTD interval in which there is a maximum generation pickup or a large event reserve pickup or which is one of the three RTD intervals following the termination of the maximum generation pickup or the large event reserve pickup.

Supplemental Resource Evaluation ("SRE"): A determination of the least cost selection of additional Generators, which are to be committed, to meet: (i) changed or local system conditions for the Dispatch Day that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules for the Dispatch Day to be inadequate to meet the reliability requirements of the Transmission Owner's local system or to meet Load or reliability requirements of the ISO; or (ii) forecast Load and reserve requirements over the six-day period that follows the Dispatch Day.

Supplier: A Party that is supplying the Capacity, Demand Reduction, Energy and/or associated Ancillary Services to be made available under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff, including Generators and Demand Side Resources that satisfy all applicable ISO requirements.

System Resource: A portfolio of Unforced Capacity provided by Resources located in a single ISO-defined Locality, the remainder of the NYCA, or any single External Control Area, that is owned by or under the control of a single entity, which is not the operator of the Control Area where such Resources are located, and that is made available, in whole or in part, to the ISO.

4.2 Day-Ahead Markets and Schedules

4.2.1 Day-Ahead Load Forecasts, Bids and Bilateral Schedules

4.2.1.1 General Customer Forecasting and Bidding Requirements

By 5 a.m., on the day prior to the Dispatch Day (or by 4:50 a.m. for Eligible Customers seeking to schedule External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line):

(i) All LSEs serving Load in the NYCA shall provide the ISO with Day-Ahead and seven (7) day Load forecasts; and (ii) Customers submitting Bids in the Day-Ahead Market shall provide the ISO, consistent with ISO Procedures:

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

4.2.1.1.2 Bids to supply Ancillary Services;

4.2.1.1.3 Requests for Bilateral Transaction schedules;

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

4.2.1.1.5 Demand Reduction Bids.

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

4.2.1.2 Load Forecasts

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

4.2.1.3 Bids by Dispatchable and ISO-Committed Fixed Resources to Supply Energy and/or Ancillary Services

4.2.1.3.1 General Rules

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

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

4.2.1.3.2 Bid Parameters

Day-Ahead Bids by Dispatchable or ISO-Committed Fixed Suppliers, may identify variable Energy price Bids, consisting of up to eleven monotonically increasing, constant cost incremental Energy steps, and other parameters described in Attachment D of this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures. Day-Ahead Bids from Demand Side Resources offering Operating Reserves or Regulation Service shall be ISO-Committed Flexible and shall have an Energy Bid price no lower than \$75/MW hour. Day-Ahead offers by Intermittent Power

Resources that depend on wind as their fuel shall be ISO-Committed Flexible and shall not include a Minimum Generation Bid or a Start-Up Bid.

Day-Ahead Bids by ISO-Committed Fixed and ISO-Committed Flexible Generators shall also include Minimum Generation Bids and hourly Start-Up Bids. Bids shall specify whether a Supplier is offering to be ISO-Committed Fixed, ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible.

4.2.1.3.3 Upper Operating Limits

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

4.2.1.4 Offers to Supply Energy from Self-Committed Fixed Generators

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

4.2.1.5 Bids to Supply Energy in Virtual Transactions

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

4.2.1.6 Bids to Purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions

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

4.2.1.7 Bilateral Transactions

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

4.2.1.8 Bids to Purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market

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

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

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

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

4.2.2 ISO Responsibility to Establish a Statewide Load Forecast

By 8 a.m., the ISO will develop and publish its statewide Load forecast on the OASIS. The ISO will use this forecast to perform the SCUC for the Dispatch Day.

4.2.3 Security Constrained Unit Commitment ("SCUC")

Subject to ISO Procedures and Good Utility Practice, the ISO will develop a SCUC schedule over the Dispatch Day using a computer algorithm which simultaneously minimizes the total Bid Production Cost of: (i) supplying power or Demand Reductions to satisfy accepted purchasers' Bids to buy Energy from the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) providing sufficient Ancillary Services to support Energy purchased from the Day-Ahead Market consistent with the Regulation Service Demand curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves set forth in Rate Schedules 3 and 4 respectively of this ISO Services Tariff; (iii) committing sufficient Capacity to meet the ISO's Load forecast and provide associated Ancillary Services; and (iv) meeting Bilateral Transaction schedules submitted Day-Ahead excluding schedules of Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs. The computer algorithm shall consider whether accepting Demand Reduction Bids will reduce the total Bid Production Cost. The schedule will include commitment of sufficient Generators and/or Demand Side Resources to provide for the safe and reliable operation of the NYS Power System. Pursuant to ISO Procedures, the ISO may schedule any Resource to run above its UOL_N up to the level of its UOL_E . In cases in which the sum of all Bilateral Schedules, excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading

Hubs as their POWs, and all Day-Ahead Market purchases to serve Load within the NYCA in the Day-Ahead schedule is less than the ISO's Day-Ahead forecast of Load, the ISO will commit Resources in addition to the Operating Reserves it normally maintains to enable it to respond to contingencies. The purpose of these additional resources is to ensure that sufficient Capacity is available to the ISO in real-time to enable it to meet its Load forecast (including associated Ancillary Services). In considering which additional Resources to schedule to meet the ISO's Load forecast, the ISO will evaluate unscheduled Imports, and will not schedule those Transactions if its evaluation determines the cost of those Transactions would effectively exceed a Bid Price cap in the hours in which the Energy provided by those Transactions is required. In addition to all Reliability Rules, the ISO shall consider the following information when developing the SCUC schedule: (i) Load forecasts; (ii) Ancillary Service requirements as determined by the ISO given the Regulation Service Demand Curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves referenced above; (iii) Bilateral Transaction schedules excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs; (iv) price Bids and operating Constraints submitted for Generators or for Demand Side Resources; (v) price Bids for Ancillary Services; (vi) Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids for External Transactions; (vii) Ancillary Services in support of Bilateral Transactions; and (viii) Bids to purchase or sell Energy from or to the Day-Ahead Market. External Transactions with minimum run times greater than one hour will only be scheduled at the requested Bid for the full minimum run time. External Transactions with identical Bids and minimum run times greater than one hour will not be prorated. The SCUC schedule shall list the twenty-four (24) hourly injections and withdrawals for: (a) each Customer whose Bid the ISO accepts for the following Dispatch Day;

and (b) each Bilateral Transaction scheduled Day-Ahead excluding Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs.

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

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

4.2.3.1 Reliability Forecast for the Dispatch Day

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

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

Dispatch Day if it determines that the Generator(s) are needed to meet NYCA reliability requirements.

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

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

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

In order to meet Load or reliability requirements in response to such changed conditions the ISO may: (i) commit additional Resources, beyond those committed Day-Ahead, using a SRE and considering (a) Bids submitted to the ISO that were not previously accepted but were designated by the bidder as continuing to be available; or (b) new Bids from all Suppliers, including neighboring systems; or (ii) take the following actions: (a) after providing notice,

require all Resources to run above their UOL_{NS}, up to the level of their UOL_{ES} (pursuant to ISO Procedures) and/or raise the UOL_{NS} of Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources to their UOL_E levels, or (b) cancel or reschedule transmission facility maintenance outages when possible. Actions taken by the ISO in performing supplemental commitments will not change any financial commitments that resulted from the Day-Ahead Market

4.2.4 Reliability Forecast for the Six Days Following the Dispatch Day

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

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

A Supplier that bids on behalf of a long start-up time Generator, including one that is committed and whose start is subsequently aborted by the ISO as described in this Section 4.2.4,

may be eligible for a Bid Production Cost Guarantee pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff. The costs of such a Bid Production Cost guarantee will be recovered by the ISO under Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT.

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

The bidding requirements and the Bid tables in Attachment D indicate that Energy Bids are to be provided for days one (1) through seven (7). Energy Bids are binding for day one (1) only for units in operation or with start-up periods less than one (1) day. Minimum Generation Bids for Generators with start-up periods greater than one (1) day will be binding only for units

that are committed by the ISO and only for the first day in which those units could produce Energy given their start-up periods. For example, Minimum Generation Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of two (2) days would be binding only for day three (3) because, if that unit begins to start up at any time during day one (1), it would begin to produce Energy forty-eight (48) hours later on day three (3). Similarly, the Minimum Generation Bids for a Generator with a start-up period of three (3) days would be binding only for day four (4).

4.2.5 Post the Day-Ahead Schedule

By 11 a.m. on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall close the Day-Ahead scheduling process and post on the Bid/Post System the Day-Ahead schedule for each entity that submits a Bid or Bilateral Transaction schedule. All schedules shall be considered proprietary, with the posting only visible to the appropriate scheduling Customer and Transmission Owners subject to the applicable Code of Conduct (See Attachment F to the ISO OATT). The ISO will post on the OASIS the statewide aggregate resources (Day-Ahead Energy schedules and total operating capability forecast) and Load (Day-Ahead scheduled and forecast) for each Load Zone, and the Day-Ahead LBMP prices (including the Congestion Component and the Marginal Losses Component) for each Load Zone in each hour of the upcoming Dispatch Day. The ISO shall conduct the Day-Ahead Settlement based upon the Day-Ahead schedule determined in accordance with this section. The ISO will provide the Transmission Owner with the Load forecast (for seven (7) days) as well as the ISO security evaluation data to enable local area reliability to be assessed.

4.2.6 Day-Ahead LBMP Market Settlements

The ISO shall calculate the Day-Ahead LBMPs for each Load Zone and at each Generator bus and Demand Reduction Bus as described in Attachment B. Each Supplier that

bids a Generator into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the hourly Energy schedule. For each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in SCUC to provide Energy from the Demand Reduction, the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource that accounts for the Demand Reduction shall be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Demand Reduction Bus; and (b) the hourly demand reduction scheduled Day-Ahead (in MW). In addition, each Demand Reduction Provider that bids a Demand Reduction into the Day-Ahead Market and is scheduled in the SCUC to provide Energy through Demand Reduction shall receive a Demand Reduction Incentive Payment from the ISO equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the lesser of the actual hourly Demand Reduction or the scheduled hourly Demand Reduction (in MW). Each Customer that bids into the Day-Ahead Market, including each Customer that submits a Bid for a Virtual Transaction, and has a schedule accepted by the ISO to purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market will pay the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly Zonal LBMP at each Point of Withdrawal; and (b) the scheduled Energy at each Point of Withdrawal. Each Customer that submits a Virtual Transaction bid into the ISO Day-Ahead Market and has a schedule accepted by the ISO to sell Energy in a Load Zone in the Day-Ahead Market will receive a payment equal to the product of (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for that Load Zone; and (b) the hourly scheduled Energy for the Customer in that Load Zone. Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Day-Ahead Market with a Trading Hub as its POI and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will pay the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the

Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW. Each Trading Hub Energy Owner who bids a Bilateral Transaction into the Day-Ahead Market with a Trading Hub as its POW and has its schedule accepted by the ISO will be paid the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly zonal LBMP for the Load Zone associated with that Trading Hub; and (b) the Bilateral Transaction scheduled MW.

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

4.4 Real-Time Markets and Schedules

4.4.1 Real-Time Commitment (“RTC”)

4.4.1.1 Overview

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

4.4.1.2 Bids and Other Requests

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published and no later than seventy-five (75) minutes before each hour (or no later than eighty-five minutes before each hour for Bids to schedule External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Buses associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line), Customers may submit Real-Time Bids into RTC for real-time evaluation.

4.4.1.2.1 Real-Time Bids to Supply Energy and Ancillary Services

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

Generators that did not submit a Day-Ahead Bid for a given hour may offer to be ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed or, with ISO approval, as ISO-Committed Fixed in real-time. Demand Side Resources that did not submit a Day-Ahead Bid to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service for a given hour or that submitted a Day-Ahead Bid to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service but did not receive a Day-

Ahead schedule for a given hour may offer to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service as ISO-Committed Flexible for that hour in the Real-Time Market provided, however, that the Demand Side Resource shall have an Energy price Bid no lower than \$75 /MW hour.

Generators that submitted a Day-Ahead Bid but did not receive a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may change their bidding mode for that hour to be ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed or, with ISO approval, ISO-Committed Fixed in real-time without restriction.

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

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

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

4.4.1.2.2 Bids Associated with Internal and External Bilateral Transactions

Customers may seek to modify Bilateral Transactions that were previously scheduled Day-Ahead or propose new Bilateral Transactions, including External Transactions, for economic evaluation by RTC, provided however, that Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs

as their POWs that were previously scheduled Day-Ahead may not be modified. Bids associated with Internal Bilateral Transactions shall be subject to the rules set forth above in Section 4.2.1.7.

Except as noted in Attachment N to this ISO Services Tariff, Sink Price Cap Bids or Decremental Bids for External Transactions may be submitted into RTC up to seventy five minutes before the hour in which the External Transaction would flow. External Transaction Bids must have a one hour duration, must start and stop on the hour, and must have constant magnitude for the hour. Intra-hour schedule changes, or Bid modifications, associated with External Transactions will not be accommodated.

4.4.1.2.3 Self-Commitment Requests

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

4.4.1.2.4 ISO-Committed Fixed

The ability to use the ISO-Committed Fixed bidding mode in the Real-Time Market shall be subject to ISO approval pursuant to procedures, which shall be published by the ISO.

Generators that do not have the communications systems, operational control mechanisms or hardware to be able to respond to five-minute dispatch basepoints are eligible to bid as ISO-Committed in the Real-Time Market. Real-Time Bids by ISO-Committed Fixed Generators shall identify variable Energy price Bids, consisting of up to eleven monotonically increasing, constant cost incremental Energy steps, and other parameters described in Attachment D of this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures. Real-Time Bids by ISO-Committed Fixed

Generators shall also include Minimum Generation Bids and hourly Start-Up Bids. ISO-Committed Fixed Bids shall specify that the Generator is offering to be ISO-Committed Fixed.

RTC shall schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Generators.

4.4.1.3 External Transaction Scheduling

RTC₁₅ will schedule External Transactions on an hour-ahead basis as part of its development of a co-optimized least-bid cost real-time commitment. RTC will alert the ISO when it appears that scheduled External Transactions need to be reduced for reliability reasons but will not automatically Curtail them. Curtailment decisions will be made by the ISO, guided by the information that RTC provides, pursuant to the rules established by Attachment B of this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures.

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

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

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

RTC₁₅ will begin at the start of the first hour of the RTC co-optimization period and will post its commitment, de-commitment, and External Transaction scheduling decisions no later than fifteen minutes after the start of that hour. During the RTC₁₅ run, RTC will:

- (i) Commit Resources with 10-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at their minimum generation levels by that time;
- (ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at their minimum generation levels by that time;
- (iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected by that time;
- (iv) Issue advisory commitment and de-commitment guidance for periods more than thirty minutes in the future and advisory dispatch information;
- (v) Schedule economic External Transactions to run during the entirety of the next hour; and
- (vi) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

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

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

- (ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at that time;
- (iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected at that time;
- (iv) Issue advisory commitment, de-commitment, and dispatching guidance for the period from thirty minutes in the future until the end of the RTC co-optimization period;
- (v) Either reaffirm that the External Transactions scheduled by RTC_{15} to flow in the next hour should flow, or inform the ISO that External Transactions may need to be reduced; and
- (vi) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

4.4.1.5 External Transaction Settlements

RTC_{15} will calculate the Real-Time LBMP for all External Transactions if constraints at the interface associated with that External Transaction are binding. In addition, RTC_{15} will calculate Real-Time LBMPs at Proxy Generator Buses for any hour in which: (i) proposed economic Transactions over the Interface between the NYCA and the External Control Area that the Proxy Generator Bus is associated with would exceed the Available Transfer Capability for the Proxy Generator Bus or for that Interface; (ii) proposed interchange schedule changes pertaining to the NYCA as a whole would exceed any Ramp Capacity limits in place for the NYCA as a whole; or (iii) proposed interchange schedule changes pertaining to the Interface between the NYCA and the External Control Area that the Proxy Generator Bus is associated

with would exceed any Ramp Capacity limit imposed by the ISO for the Proxy Generator Bus or for that Interface. Finally, Real-Time LBMPs will be determined at certain times at Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Buses and Proxy Generator Buses associated with designated Scheduled Lines that are subject to the Special Pricing Rules as is described in Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff.

Real-Time LBMPs will be calculated by RTD for all other purposes, including for pricing External Transactions during intervals when the interface associated with an External Transaction is not binding pursuant to Section 4.4.2.2.

4.4.2 Real-Time Dispatch

4.4.2.1 Overview

The Real-Time Dispatch will make dispatching decisions, send Base Point Signals to Internal Generators and Demand Side Resources, calculate Real-Time Market clearing prices for Energy, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service, and establish real-time schedules for those products on a five-minute basis, starting at the beginning of each hour. The Real-Time Dispatch will not make commitment decisions and will not consider start-up costs in any of its dispatching or pricing decisions, except as specifically provided in Section 4.4.2.3 below. Each Real-Time Dispatch run will co-optimize to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service and to minimize the total cost of production over its bid optimization horizon (which may be fifty, fifty-five, or sixty minutes long depending on where the run falls in the hour.) In addition to producing a binding schedule for the next five minutes, each Real-Time Dispatch run will produce advisory schedules for the remaining four time steps of its bid-optimization horizon (which may be five, ten, or fifteen minutes long depending on where the

run falls in the hour). RTD will use the most recent system information and the same set of Bids and constraints that are considered by RTC.

4.4.2.2 Calculating Real-Time Market LBMPs and Advisory Prices

With the exceptions noted above in Section 4.4.1.5, RTD shall calculate *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs at each Generator bus, and for each Load Zone in each RTD cycle, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff. RTD will also calculate and post advisory Real-Time LBMPs for the next four quarter hours in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment B.

4.4.2.3 Real-Time Pricing Rules for Scheduling Ten Minute Resources

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

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

The ISO shall convert to Demand Reductions, in hours in which the ISO requests that Special Case Resources reduce their demand pursuant to ISO Procedures, any Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market from Demand Side

Resources that are also providing Special Case Resource Capacity. The ISO shall settle the Demand Reduction provided by that portion of the Special Case Resource Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as being provided by a Supplier of Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as appropriate. The ISO shall settle any remaining Demand Reductions provided beyond Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Ancillary Services or Energy as being provided by a Special Case Resource, provided such Demand Reduction is otherwise payable as a reduction by a Special Case Resource.

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

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

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

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

The ISO shall convert to Demand Reductions, in hours in which the ISO requests Demand Reductions from the Emergency Demand Response Program pursuant to ISO

Procedures, any Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market by Demand Side Resources that are also providing Curtailment Services Provider Capacity. The ISO shall settle the Demand Reduction provided by that portion of the Curtailment Services Provider Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as being provided by a Supplier of Operating Reserves, Regulation Service or Energy as appropriate. The ISO shall settle Demand Reductions provided beyond Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead as ancillary services or Energy as being provided by a Curtailment Services Provider.

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

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

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

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

Under Sections 17.1.1.2 and 17.1.1.3 of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Sections 16.1.1.2 and 16.1.1.3 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT, the ISO will use special

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

4.4.3 Real-Time Dispatch - Corrective Action Mode

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

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

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

4.4.3.1 RTD-CAM Modes

4.4.3.1.1 Reserve Pickup

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

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

4.4.3.1.2 Maximum Generation Pickup

The ISO will enter this RTD-CAM mode when an Emergency makes it necessary to maximize Energy production in one or more location(s), i.e., Long Island, New York City, East of Central East and/or NYCA-wide. RTD-CAM will produce schedules directing all Generators located in a targeted location to increase production at their emergency response rate up to their UOL_E level and to stay at that level until instructed otherwise. Security constraints will be obeyed to the extent possible. The ISO will continue to optimize for Energy and Operating

Reserves, will recognize locational Operating Reserve requirements, but will suspend its Regulation Service requirements.

4.4.3.1.3 Base Points ASAP -- No Commitments

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

4.4.3.1.4 Base Points ASAP -- Commit As Needed

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

4.4.3.1.5 Re-Sequencing Mode

When the ISO is ready to de-activate RTD-CAM, it will often need to transition back to normal Real-Time Dispatch operation. In this mode, RTD-CAM will calculate normal five-minute Base Point Signals and establish five minute schedules. Unlike the normal RTD-Dispatch, however, RTD-CAM will only look ahead 10-minutes. RTD-CAM re-sequencing will terminate as soon as the normal Real-Time Dispatch software is reactivated and is ready to produce Base Point signals for its entire optimization period.

4.4.3.2 Calculating Real-Time LBMPs

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

4.4.3.3 Posting Commitment Decisions

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

17.3 Bilateral Transaction Bidding, Scheduling and Curtailment

17.3.1 Requests for Bilateral Transaction Schedules

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

17.3.1.1 Point of Injection location. For Transactions with Internal sources, the Point of Injection is the LBMP bus; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sources, the Point of Injection is the Trading Hub Generator bus; for Transactions with External sources, the Point of Injection is the Proxy Generator Bus; however, based upon such an advance notification to the ISO, an External Supplier will have the additional option of being modeled at a specific External LBMP bus (rather than an External Proxy Generator Bus) and being able to submit a bid curve. Otherwise, an External Supplier with Incremental or Decremental Bids at an External Proxy Generator Bus will be modeled as a single point price curve at that bus. An LBMP bus is a specific bus at which a Generator Shift Factor has been calculated, and for which LBMP will be calculated.

17.3.1.2 Point of Withdrawal location. For Internal Load, the Point of Withdrawal is the Load Zone in which the Load is situated or the bus at which that Load is interconnected to the Transmission System, if there is a revenue-quality real-time meter located at that bus (software constraints may initially limit the ability to specify buses as Points of Withdrawal); for delivery points outside the NYCA, the Point of Withdrawal is the Proxy Generator Bus; for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their sinks, the Point of Withdrawal is the Trading Hub Load bus;

- 17.3.1.3 Hourly MW schedules;
- 17.3.1.4 Minimum run times for Firm Point to Point Transmission Service, if any;
- 17.3.1.5 Whether Firm or Non-Firm Transmission Service is requested,
- 17.3.1.6 NERC Transaction Priorities for Bilateral Transactions involving External Generators, Exports, and Wheels Through;
- 17.3.1.7 A Sink Price Cap Bid for Export transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule, a Decremental Bid for Import and Wheels Through transactions up to the MW level of the desired schedule;
- 17.3.1.8 For an Internal Generator, whether the Generator is On-Dispatch or Off-Dispatch;
- 17.3.1.9 The amount and location of any Ancillary Services the Transmission Customer will Self-Supply in accordance with and to the extent permitted by each of the Rate Schedules under the ISO OATT; and
- 17.3.1.10 Other data required by the ISO.

17.3.2 Bilateral Transaction Scheduling

17.3.2.1 ISO's General Responsibilities

The ISO shall determine, pursuant to ISO Procedures, the amount of Total Transfer Capability at each External Interface to be made available for scheduling.

The ISO shall evaluate requests for Transmission Service submitted in the Day-Ahead scheduling process using SCUC, and will subsequently establish a Day-Ahead schedule. During the Dispatch Day, the ISO shall use RTC₁₅ to establish schedules for each hour of dispatch in that day.

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

17.3.2.2 Use of Decremental Bids to Dispatch Internal Generators

When dispatching Generators taking service under the ISO OATT to match changing conditions, the ISO shall treat Decremental Bids and Incremental Energy Bids simultaneously and identically as follows: (i) a generating facility selling Energy in the

LBMP Market may be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Point of Receipt falls below the generating facility's Incremental Energy Bid; (ii) a Generator serving a Transaction scheduled under the ISO OATT may be dispatched downward if the LBMP at the Generator's Point of Receipt falls below the Decremental Bid for the Generator; (iii) a Supplier's Generator may be dispatched upward if the LBMP at the Generator's Point of Receipt rises above the Decremental or Incremental Energy Bid for the Generator regardless of whether the Generator is supplying Energy to the LBMP Market or supporting a Transaction scheduled under the ISO OATT.

17.3.2.3 Scheduling of Bilateral Transactions

Transmission Service for Bilateral Transactions shall be scheduled as follows:

- (i) The ISO shall, following evaluation of the Bids submitted, schedule Transmission Service to support Transactions for the hours in which those Transactions may be accommodated.
- (ii) The ISO shall treat all Internal Generators as dispatchable and all External Generators as non-dispatchable.
- (iii) The ISO will use SCUC and RTD to determine schedules for Internal Generators and schedules for DNI with other Control Areas so that Firm Transmission

Service will be provided to any Bilateral Transaction Customer requesting Firm Transmission Service to the extent that is physically feasible.

- (iv) The ISO shall not schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service Day-Ahead for a Transaction if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are positive, nor will the ISO schedule Non-Firm Transmission Service in the RTC if Congestion Rents associated with that Transaction are expected to be positive. All schedules for Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are advisory only and are subject to Reduction if real-time Congestion Rents associated with those Transactions become positive. Transmission Customers receiving Non-Firm Transmission Service will be required to pay Congestion Rents during any delay in the implementation of Reduction (e.g., during the nominal five-minute RTD intervals that elapse before the implementation of Reduction).

17.3.2.4 Day-Ahead Bilateral Transaction Schedules

The ISO shall compute all NYCA Interface Transfer Capabilities prior to scheduling Transmission Service Day-Ahead. The ISO shall run the SCUC utilizing the computed Transfer Capabilities, submitted Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service and Network Integration Transmission Service schedules, Load forecasts, and submitted Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids.

In the Day-Ahead schedule, the ISO shall use the SCUC to determine Generator schedules, Transmission Service schedules and DNIs with adjacent Control Areas. The ISO shall not use Decremental Bids submitted by Transmission Customers for Generators associated with Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the determination of the Day-Ahead schedule.

17.3.2.5 Reduction and Curtailment

If a Transmission Customer's Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service is supporting an Internal Bilateral Transaction, or an Import, the ISO shall not reduce the Transmission Service.

If the Transaction was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, and the Day-Ahead Schedule for the Generator designated as the Supplier of Energy for that Bilateral Transaction called for that Generator to produce less Energy than was scheduled Day-Ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction, the ISO shall supply the Load or Transmission Customer in an Export with Energy from the Day-Ahead LBMP Market.

The Transmission Customer shall continue to pay the Day-Ahead TUC and, in addition, if it takes service under this Tariff, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction shall pay the Day-Ahead LBMP price, at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction, for the replacement amount of Energy (in MWh) purchased in the LBMP Market. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under this Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Day-Ahead LBMP at the Point of Receipt for the Transaction or \$ 100/MWh for the replacement amount of energy, as specified in the OATT. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with the Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA.

If the Transaction was scheduled following the Day-Ahead Market, or the schedule for the Transaction was revised following the Day-Ahead Market, then the ISO shall supply the Load or Transmission Customer in an Export with Energy from the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, if necessary, if (1) the Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an Internal Generator, and it has been dispatched to produce less than the amount of Energy that is scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; or (2) the

Generator designated to supply the Transaction is an External Generator, and the amount of Energy it has been scheduled an hour ahead to produce (modified for within-hour changes in DNI, if any) is less than the amount of Energy scheduled hour-ahead to be consumed in association with that Transaction; then the Transmission Customer shall pay the Real-Time TUC for the amount of Energy withdrawn in real time in association with that Transaction minus the amount of Energy scheduled Day-Ahead to be withdrawn in association with that Transaction. In addition, to the extent that it has not purchased sufficient replacement Energy in the Day-Ahead Market, the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction, if it takes service under this Tariff, shall pay the Real-Time LBMP price, at the Point of Injection for the Transaction, for any additional replacement Energy (in MWh) necessary to serve the Load. If the Supplier of Energy for the Bilateral Transaction does not take service under this Tariff, it shall pay the greater of 150 percent of the Real-Time LBMP at the Point of Injection for the Transaction or \$100/MWh for the replacement amount of Energy, as specified in the OATT. These procedures shall apply regardless of whether the Generator designated to supply Energy in association with that Transaction was located inside or outside the NYCA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the amount of Transmission Service scheduled hour-ahead in the RTC for Transactions supplied by one of the following Generators shall retroactively be set equal to that Generator's actual output in each RTD interval:

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

- (ii) Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district steam system located in New York City (LBMP Zone J) in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 499 MW of such units; and
- (iii) Existing intermittent (i.e., non-schedulable) renewable resource Generators in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus up to an additional 1000 MW of such Generators.

This procedure shall not apply for those hours the Generator supplying that Transaction has bid in a manner that indicates it is available to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves. If the Energy injections scheduled by RTC₁₅ at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO then the Supplier or Transmission Customer whose transaction is Curtailed, in addition to paying the charge for replacement Energy necessary to serve the Load and the charge to balance the TUC, as appropriate, shall be paid the product (if positive) of:

- (a) the Real-Time LBMP at the Proxy Generator Bus minus the higher of the Real-Time Bid price and zero; and
- (b) the scheduled Energy injection minus the actual Energy injections at that Proxy Generator Bus for the dispatch hour.

If the Transmission Customer was receiving Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service, and its Transmission Service was Reduced or Curtailed, the replacement Energy may be purchased in the Real-Time LBMP Market, at the Real-Time LBMP, by the Internal Load. An

Internal Generator supplying Energy for such a Transmission Service that is Reduced or Curtailed may sell its excess Energy in the Real-Time LBMP Market.

The ISO shall not automatically reinstate Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that was Reduced or Curtailed. Transmission Customers may submit new schedules to restore the Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service in the next RTC₁₅ execution.

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

- (i) Reduce Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Partially or fully physically Curtail External Non-Firm Transmission Service (Imports, Exports and Wheels-Through) by changing DNI schedules to (1) Curtail those in the lowest NERC priority categories first; (2) Curtail within each NERC priority category based on Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids, or Sink Price Cap Bids; and (3) prorate Curtailment of equal cost transactions within a priority category.
- (ii) Curtail Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service: Curtail (through changing DNI) unscheduled Non-Firm Transactions which contribute to the violation, starting with the lowest NERC priority category.
- (iii) Dispatch Internal Generators, based on Incremental Energy Bids and Decremental Bids, including committing additional resources, if necessary;
- (iv) Adjust the DNI associated with Transactions supplied by External resources: Curtail External Firm Transactions until the Constraint is relieved by (1) Curtailing based on Incremental Energy Bids, Decremental Bids or Sink Price Cap Bids, and (2) except for External Transactions with minimum run times, prorating Curtailment of equal cost transactions;

- (v) Request Internal Generators to voluntarily operate in manual mode below minimum or above maximum dispatchable levels. When operating in manual mode, Generators will not be required to adhere to the one percent minimum ramp rate set forth in Article 4 of the ISO Services Tariff, nor will they be required to respond to RTD Base Point Signals;
- (vi) In overgeneration conditions, decommit Internal Generators based on Minimum Generation Bid rate in descending order; and
- (vii) Invoke other emergency procedures including involuntary Load Curtailment, if necessary.

17.3.2.6 Scheduling Transmission Service for External Transactions

The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions Day-Ahead. The amount of Firm Transmission Service scheduled in the RTC₁₅ for Bilateral Transactions which designate External Generators to supply Imports or Internal Generators to supply Exports will be equal to the amount of Energy scheduled to be consumed under those Transactions in RTC₁₅. The DNI between the NYCA and adjoining Control Areas will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the effects of any Curtailments of Import or Export Transactions. Additionally, any Curtailment or Reductions of schedules for Export Transactions will cause the scheduled amount of Transmission Service to change.

To the extent possible, Curtailments of External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, and the Linden VFT Scheduled Line shall be based on the transmission priority of the associated Advance

Reservation for use of the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, or the Linden VFT Scheduled Line (as appropriate).

The ISO shall use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy those Generators are scheduled Day-Ahead to produce in each hour. This in turn will determine the Firm Transmission Service scheduled Day-Ahead to support those Transactions. The ISO shall also use Decremental Bids supplied by Transmission Customers using External Generators to supply Wheels-Through to determine the amount of Energy these Generators are scheduled to produce in RTC₁₅, which, in turn, will determine the Transmission Service scheduled in RTC₁₅ to support those Transactions.

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

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

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

3. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by IESO;
4. External Transactions that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by PJM;
5. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO");
6. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Buses that represent the NYCA's common border with the Control Area operated by PJM, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO;
7. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to enter the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to sink in the Control Area operated by the MISO; and
8. Wheels Through the NYCA that are scheduled to exit the NYCA at the Proxy Generator Bus that represents the NYCA's Interface with the Control Area operated by IESO, and to source from the Control Area operated by the MISO.

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

21 Attachment F - Temporary Bid Caps

21.1 Definitions

Except as noted below, all capitalized terms used in Attachment F shall have the meanings specified in Article 2 of the ISO Services Tariff, or in Section 1 of the ISO OATT. In addition, the following terms, which are not defined in the ISO Tariffs, shall have the meanings specified below.

“Bid Cap” shall mean the maximum Bid Price that may be submitted in connection with certain Bids, as specified in Sections 21.5 and 21.6 of this Attachment F.

“Emergency External Purchases” shall mean the purchase, by the ISO, of Capability or Energy from External Suppliers for the purpose of eliminating an Operating Reserve deficiency, as described in the ISO Procedures.

“Price Cap Load Bid” a Bid identifying the maximum price above which an Internal Load is not willing to be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market.

21.2 Supremacy of Attachment F

During the period that this Attachment F is in effect, the provisions set forth herein shall be deemed incorporated by reference into every provision of the ISO Services Tariff affected by this Attachment F, including each of the ISO Services Tariff's Rate Schedules and Attachments. In the event of a conflict between the terms of this Attachment F and the terms of any other provision of the ISO Services Tariff, the terms of Attachment F shall prevail.

21.3 Effective Date

Attachment F shall become effective on July 25, 2000 for Suppliers submitting Day-Ahead Bids to sell Energy in the July 26, 2000 Day-Ahead Market, and on July 26, 2000 for all other Suppliers and for any Demand Reduction Providers that submit Bids which are subject to Sections 21.5 and 21.6 below.

21.4 Expiration Date

Attachment F shall remain in effect until a Northeastern RTO is in place and operating pursuant to market rules established pursuant to the Commission's RTO market design and market structure rulemaking.

21.5 Establishment of Temporary Bid Caps

During the period that Attachment F is in effect, the Bid Cap for all Bids referenced in Section 21.6.1 below shall be \$1,000/MWh. If a Bid exceeds an applicable Bid Cap, the Bid shall be automatically rejected by the ISO. In addition, any Bid for a date during the effectiveness of this Attachment F that is submitted prior to the incorporation of Bid Cap logic into the ISO software that exceeds an applicable Bid Cap will be rejected, and the bidding entity will be required to submit a new Bid that conforms to the Bid Cap.

21.6 Applicability of Temporary Bid Caps

21.6.1 The Bid Cap established in Section 21.5 shall apply to Day-Ahead and real-time Energy Bids, Minimum Generation Bids, Decremental Bids, Price Cap Load Bids, and real-time Sink Price Cap Bids, as applicable. All Suppliers and Demand Side Resources, whether External or Internal to the NYCA, shall be subject to a Bid Cap for all Bids specified herein.

21.6.2. The Bid Cap shall not apply to Ancillary Services Bids, Start-Up Bids or to any other Bid that is not specified in Section 21.6.1. This Attachment F does not supercede the reference level calculation rule or special mitigation procedures applicable to 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve Bids under Sections 23.3.1.4.4 and 23.5.3 (until its expiration twelve months after July 8, 2003) of Attachment H to this ISO Services Tariff.

21.6.3 Bid Caps shall not apply to Emergency External Purchases. Bids or Offers made in connection with External Emergency Purchases shall not establish market-clearing prices.