2.2a Adjusted Actual Load

Actual Load adjusted to reflect: (i) Load relief measures such as voltage reduction and Load Shedding; (ii) Load reductions provided by Demand Side Resources; (iii) normalized design weather conditions; (iv) Station Power delivered that is not being self supplied pursuant to Section 4.24 of the ISO Services Tariff; and (v) adjustments for Special Case Resources and EDRP.

2.3 Affiliate

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

2.4 Ancillary Services

Services necessary to support the transmission of Energy from Generators to Loads, while maintaining reliable operation of the NYS Power System in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Reliability Rules. Ancillary Services include Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service; Reactive Supply and Voltage Support Service (or "Voltage Support Service"); Regulation Service; Energy Imbalance

2.6 Automatic Generation Control ("AGC")

The automatic regulation of the power output of electric Generators within a prescribed range in response to a change in system frequency, or tie-line loading, to maintain system frequency or scheduled interchange with other areas within predetermined limits.

2.7 Available Generating Capacity

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

2.7a Available Reserves

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

2.8 Availability

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

2.10 Reserved for future use.

2.11 Base Point Signals

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

2.11a Basis Amount

The greatest amount owed to the ISO for purchases of Energy and Ancillary Services in any month during the Prior Equivalent Capability Period, as adjusted by the ISO to reflect material changes in the extent of the Customer's participation in the ISO-administered Energy and Ancillary Services Markets.

2.13 Bid

Offer to purchase and/or sell Energy, Demand Reductions, Transmission Congestion Contracts and/or Ancillary Services at a specified price that is duly submitted to the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures.

2.13a Bid Component

A component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Article III of Attachment K.

2.14 Bid Price

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

2.15 Bid Production Cost

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

2.15a Bidder

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

2.16 Bilateral Transaction

A Transaction between two or more parties for the purchase and/or sale of Capacity, Energy, and/or Ancillary Services other than those in the ISO Administered Markets.

2.18b CARL Data

Control Area Resource and Load ("CARL") data submitted by Control Area System Resources to the ISO.

2.19 Centralized Transmission Congestion Contracts ("TCC") Auction ("Auction")

The process by which TCCs are released for sale for the Centralized TCC Auction period, through a bidding process administered by the ISO or an auctioneer.

2.20 Reserved for future use.

2.21 Reserved for future use.

2.22 Code of Conduct

The rules, procedures and restrictions concerning the conduct of the ISO directors and employees, contained in Attachment F to the ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

2.23 Commission ("FERC")

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or any successor agency.

2.23a Compensable Overgeneration

A quantity of Energy injected by a Supplier, over a given SCD interval, that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Supplier and for which the Supplier may be paid pursuant to ISO Procedures, provided that the excess Energy injection does not exceed the Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection over that interval, plus a tolerance. The tolerance shall initially be set at 3% of a given Supplier's Normal Upper Operating Limit and may be modified by the ISO if necessary to maintain good Control Performance.

2.24 Completed Application

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

2.29b Congestion Surplus Payment

The payment allocated to a Transmission Owner that is responsible for a transmission facility return-to-service or uprating or a transmission facility outage or derating that contributes to an increase in a Constraint Residual.

2.30 Constraint

An upper or lower limit placed on a variable or set of variables that are used by the ISO in its SCUC, RTC, or RTD programs to control and/or facilitate the operation of the NYS Transmission System.

2.30a Constraint Residual

The dollar value associated with a Constraint that is binding for an hour of the Day-Ahead Market, which is calculated pursuant to Section 2.4.1 of Part V of Attachment B.

2.31 Contingency

An actual or potential unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a Generator, transmission line, circuit breaker, switch or other electrical element. A Contingency also may include multiple components, which are related by situations leading to simultaneous component outages.

2.32 Control Area

An electric system or combination of electric power systems to which a common Automatic Generation Control scheme is applied in order to: (1) match, at all times, the power output of the Generators within the electric power system(s) and Capacity and Energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the Load within the electric power system(s); (2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice; (3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and (4) provide sufficient generating Capacity to maintain Operating Reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

2.32a Control Area System Resource

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

2.32b Control Performance

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

2.32c Controllable Transmission

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

2.32d Credit Assessment

An assessment of a Customer's creditworthiness, conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section IV.C. of Attachment K of this Tariff.

2.33 Curtailment or Curtail

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

2.36 Day-Ahead LBMP

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

2.36a Day-Ahead Margin

That portion of Day-Ahead LBMP for an SCD interval that represents the difference between the Supplier's accepted Bid Price and the Day-Ahead LBMP for that interval.

2.36b Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment

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

2.37 Day-Ahead Market

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

2.38 Decremental Bid

A monotonically increasing Bid curve provided by an entity engaged in a Bilateral Import or Internal Transaction to indicate the LBMP below which that entity is willing to reduce its Generator's

output, and purchase Energy in the LBMP Markets, or by an entity engaged in a Bilateral Wheel Through Transaction to indicate the Congestion Component cost below which that entity is willing to accept Transmission Service.

2.38a Demand Reduction

A quantity of reduced electricity demand from a Demand Side Resource that is bid, produced, purchased and sold over a period of time and measured or calculated in Megawatt hours.

2.38b Demand Reduction Aggregator

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

2.38c Demand Reduction Incentive Payment

A payment to Demand Reduction Providers that are scheduled to make Day-Ahead Demand Reductions that are not supplied by a Local Generator. The payment shall be equal to the product of: (a) the Day-Ahead hourly LBMP at the applicable Demand Reduction bus; and (b) the lesser of the actual hourly Demand Reduction or the Day-Ahead scheduled hourly Demand Reduction in MW. Demand Reduction Incentive Payments shall not be made after October 31, 2004.

2.38d Demand Reduction Provider

An entity that is eligible, pursuant to the relevant ISO Procedures, to bid Demand Side Resources of at least 1 MW into the Day-Ahead Market, or, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their provision of non-synchronized Operating Reserves, the Real-Time Market. A Demand Reduction Provider can be (i) a Load Serving Entity or (ii) a Demand Reduction Aggregator.

2.39 Demand Side Resources

Resources located in the NYCA that are capable of reducing demand in a responsive, measurable and verifiable manner within time limits, and that are qualified to participate in competitive Energy and, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their participation, certain Operating Reserves markets pursuant to this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures.

2.40 Dependable Maximum Net Capability ("DMNC")

The sustained maximum net output of a Generator, as demonstrated by the performance of a test or through actual operation, averaged over a continuous time period as defined in the ISO Procedures.

2.41 Desired Net Interchange ("DNI")

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

2.43 Dispatchable

A bidding mode in which Generators or, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their provision of non-synchronized Operating Reserves, Demand Side Resources indicate that they are willing to respond to real-time control from the ISO. Dispatchable Generators may be either ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Demand Side Resources must be ISO-Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Suppliers that are not providing Regulation Service will follow five-minute RTD Base Point Signals. Dispatchable Generators that are providing Regulation Service will follow six-second AGC Base Point Signals.

2.44 Dispatch Day

The twenty-four (24) hour period commencing at the beginning of each day (0000 hour).

2.45 Dispute Resolution Administrator ("DRA")

An individual hired by the ISO to administer the Dispute Resolution Process established in the ISO Tariffs and ISO Agreement.

2.46 Dispute Resolution Process ("DRP")

The procedures: (1) described in the ISO Tariffs and the ISO Agreement that are used to resolve disputes between Market Participants and the ISO involving services provided under the ISO Tariffs (excluding applications for rate changes or other changes to the ISO Tariffs or rules

relating to such services); and (2) described in the ISO/NYSRC Agreement that are used to resolve disputes between the ISO and NYSRC involving the implementation and/or application of the Reliability Rules.

2.46a DMNC Test Period

The period within a Capability Period during which a Resource required to do so pursuant to ISO procedures shall conduct a DMNC test if that DMNC test is to be valid for

purposes of determining the amount of Installed Capacity used to calculate the Unforced Capacity that this Resource is permitted to supply to the NYCA. Such periods will be established pursuant to the ISO Procedures.

2.46b East of Central-East

An electrical area comprised of Load Zones F, G, H, I, J, and K, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

2.46c East of Central-East Excluding Long Island

An electrical area comprised of Load Zones F, G, H, I, and J, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

2.46d East of Central-East Excluding New York City and Long Island

An electrical area comprised of Load Zones F, G, H, and I, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

2.46e Economic Operating Point

A point on the eleven constant cost steps that comprise a Supplier's Incremental Energy Bid, established pursuant to the ISO Procedures, that is a function of the Real-Time LBMP at the Supplier's bus, the Supplier's real-time Energy injection, real-time schedule, stated response rate and Economic Operating Point in the previous RTD interval, which may be the Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection. A Supplier's Economic Operating Point may be above, below, or equal to its Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection.

2.47 Emergency

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

2.47a Emergency Demand Response Program ("EDRP")

A program pursuant to which the ISO makes payments to Curtailment Service Providers that voluntarily take effective steps in real time, pursuant to ISO procedures, to reduce NYCA demand in Emergency conditions.

2.48 Emergency State

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

2.48a Emergency Upper Operating Limit (UOL_E)

The upper operating limit that a Generator indicates it expects to be able to reach, or the maximum amount of demand that a Demand Side Resource expects to be able to reduce, at the request of the ISO during extraordinary conditions. Each Generator or Demand Side Resource shall specify a UOL_E in its bids that shall be equal to or greater than its stated Normal Upper Operating Limit.

2.49 Energy ("MWh")

A quantity of electricity that is bid, produced, purchased, consumed, sold, or transmitted over a period of time, and measured or calculated in megawatt hours.

2.49a Energy and Ancillary Component

A component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Article III of Attachment K.

2.49b Energy Limited Resource

Capacity resources that, due to design considerations, environmental restrictions on operations, cyclical requirements, such as the need to recharge or refill, or other non-economic reasons, are unable to operate continuously on a daily basis, but are able to operate for at least four consecutive hours each day.

2.49c Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate

The portion of time a unit is in demand, but is unavailable due to forced outages.

2.49d Equivalency Rating

A rating determined by the ISO, at a Customer's request, based on the ISO's financial evaluation of an Unrated Customer that shall serve as the starting point of the ISO's determination of an amount of Unsecured Credit to be granted to the Customer, if any, as provided in Table K-1.

2.49e Excess Amount

The difference, if any, between the dollar amounts charged to purchasers of Unforced Capacity in an ISO-administered Unforced Capacity auction and the dollar amounts paid to sellers of Unforced Capacity in that ISO-administered Installed Capacity auction.

2.50 Excess Congestion Rents

Congestion revenues in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy collected by the ISO that are in excess of its Day-Ahead payment obligations. Excess Congestion Rents may arise if Congestion occurs in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy and if the Day-Ahead Transfer

2.60 Generator

A facility capable of supplying Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services that is accessible to the NYCA.

2.61 [Reserved for future use]

2.65 Grandfathered TCCs

The TCCs associated with: (1) Modified Wheeling Agreements; (2) Transmission Facility Agreements with transmission wheeling provisions; (3) Third Party TWA where the party entitled to exercise the transmission rights associated with such Agreements has chosen, as provided by the Tariff, to convert those rights to TCCs; and (4) Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load, Table 3 of Attachment L to the ISO OATT.

2.66 **ICAP Demand Curve**

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

2.66a ICAP Spot Market Auction

An auction conducted pursuant to Section 5.14.1(a) of this Tariff to procure and set LSE Unforced Capacity Obligations for the subsequent Obligation Procurement Period, pursuant to the Demand Curves applicable to each respective LSE and the supply that is offered.

2.67 Imports

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

2.68 Inadvertent Energy Accounting

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

2.68a In-City

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

2.69 Incremental Energy Bid

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

2.70 Independent System Operator ("ISO")

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

2.71 Independent System Operator Agreement ("ISO Agreement")

The agreement that establishes the New York ISO.

2.72 Independent System Operator/New York State Reliability Council ("ISO/NYSRC Agreement")

The agreement between the ISO and the New York State Reliability Council governing the relationship between the two organizations.

2.73 Independent System Operator-Transmission Owner Agreement ("ISO/TO Agreement")

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

2.74 Installed Capacity

External or Internal Capacity, in increments of 100 kW, that is made-available~~,~~ pursuant to Tariff requirements and ISO Procedures.

2.74a Installed Capacity Equivalent

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

2.74b Installed Capacity Marketer

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

2.74c Installed Capacity Supplier

An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Special Case Resource, Intermittent Power Resource, municipally-owned generation, System Resource or Control Area System Resource that satisfies the ISO's qualification requirements for supplying Unforced Capacity to the NYCA.

2.75 Interconnection or Interconnection Points ("IP")

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

2.76 Interface

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

2.78 Internal

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

2.79 Internal Transactions

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

2.80 Investment Grade Customer

A Customer that meets the criteria set forth in Article II of Attachment K.

2.80a Investor-Owned Transmission Owners

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

2.81 ISO Administered Markets

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

2.81a ISO-Committed Fixed

A bidding mode in which a Generator requests that the ISO commit and schedule it in the Day-Ahead Market, and participates as a Self-Committed Fixed Generator in the Real-Time Market.

2.81b ISO-Committed Flexible

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

2.90 Load

A term that refers to either a consumer of Energy or the amount of demand (MW) or Energy (MWh) consumed by certain consumers.

2.91 Load Serving Entity ("LSE")

Any entity, including a municipal electric system and an electric cooperative, authorized or required by law, regulatory authorization or requirement, agreement, or contractual obligation to supply Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services to retail customers located within the NYCA, including an entity that takes service directly from the ISO to supply its own Load in the NYCA.

2.92 Load Shedding

The systematic reduction of system demand by disconnecting Load in response to a Transmission System or area Capacity shortage, system instability, or voltage control considerations under the ISO OATT.

2.93 Load Zone

One (1) of eleven (11) geographical areas located within the NYCA that is bounded by one (1) or more of the fourteen (14) New York State Interfaces.

2.98 Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement

The portion of the NYCA Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement that must be electrically located within a Locality, or possess an approved Unforced Capacity Deliverability Right, in order to ensure that sufficient Energy and Capacity are available in that Locality and that appropriate reliability criteria are met.

2.98a Locational Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement

The Unforced Capacity equivalent of the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement.

2.98b Long Island ("L.I.")

An electrical area comprised of Load Zone K, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

2.99 Lost Opportunity Cost

The foregone profit associated with the provision of Ancillary Services, which is equal to the product of: (1) the difference between (a) the Energy that a Generator could have sold at the specific LBMP and (b) the Energy sold as a result of reducing the Generator's output to provide an Ancillary Service under the directions of the ISO; and (2) the LBMP existing at the time the Generator was instructed to provide the Ancillary Service, less the Generator's Energy bid for the same MW segment.

2.99a LSE Unforced Capacity Obligation

The amount of Unforced Capacity that each NYCA LSE must obtain for an Obligation Procurement Period as determined by the ICAP Demand Curve for the NYCA, the New York

2.101 Marginal Losses

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

2.102 Marginal Losses Component

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

2.102a Market Advisor

The person or persons, or consulting firm, or other entity or entities, retained by the ISO's independent Board of Directors pursuant to Article 4 of the ISO's market monitoring plan (which is on file with the Commission in Docket No. ER97-1523-010, *et al.*).

2.102b Market-Clearing Price

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

2.102c Market Monitoring and Performance Unit

The group within the ISO that is responsible, in consultation with the Market Advisor, for implementing the ISO's market monitoring plan (which is on file with the Commission in docket No. ER97-1523-010, *et al.*).

2.103 Market Participant

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

2.104 Market Services

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

2.105 Member Systems

The eight Transmission Owners that comprise the membership of the New York Power Pool.

2.106 Minimum Generation Bid

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

2.106a Minimum Payment Nomination

An offer, submitted in dollars per Megawatt-hour and not to exceed $500 per Megawatt-hour, to reduce Load equal to the Installed Capacity Equivalent of the amount of Unforced Capacity a Special Case Resource is supplying to the NYCA.

2.107 Modified Wheeling Agreement ("MWA")

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

2.107a Monthly Auction

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

2.109 Network Integration Transmission Service

The Transmission Service provided under Part III of the Tariff.

2.109a New York City

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

2.110 New York Control Area ("NYCA")

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

2.111 New York Power Pool ("NYPP")

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

2.112 New York State Power System (“NYS Power System”)

All facilities of the NYS Transmission System, and all those Generators located within the NYCA or outside the NYCA, some of which may from time-to-time be subject to operational control by the ISO.

2.113 New York State Reliability Council ("NYSRC")

An organization established by agreement among the Member Systems to promote and maintain the reliability of the NYS Power System.

2.114 New York State Reliability Council Agreement ("NYSRC Agreement")

The agreement which established the NYSRC.

2.115 New York State Transmission System ("NYS Transmission System")

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

2.115a Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus

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

2.117 Non-Utility Generator ("NUG ," "Independent Power Producer" or "IPP")

Any entity that owns or operates an electric generating facility that is not included in an electric utility's rate base. This term includes, but is not limited to, cogenerators and small power producers and all other non-utility electricity producers, such as exempt wholesale Generators that sell electricity.

2.118 Normal State

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

2.118a Normal Upper Operating Limit (UOL_N)

The upper operating limit that a Generator indicates it expects to be able to reach, or the maximum amount of demand that a Demand Side Resource expects to be able to reduce, during normal conditions. Each Resource will specify its UOL_N in its Bids.

2.119 NPCC

The Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

2.120 NRC

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto.

2.122 NYPA Tax-Exempt Bonds

Obligations of the New York Power Authority, the interest on which is not included in gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

2.123 Obligation Procurement Period

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

2.124 Off-Peak

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

2.125 Offeror

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

2.129 Operating Reserves

Capacity that is available to supply Energy or, to the extent that the ISO's software can support Demand Side Resources' provision of non-synchronized Operating Reserves, reduce demand in the event of Contingency conditions and that meets the requirements of the ISO. The ISO will administer Operating Reserves markets, in the manner described in this Article 4 and Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff, to satisfy the various Operating Reserves requirements, including locational requirements, established by the Reliability Rules and other applicable reliability standards. The basic Operating Reserves products that will be procured by the ISO on behalf of the market are classified as follows:

(1) Spinning Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff that are already synchronized to the NYS Power System and can respond to instructions to change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within ten (10) minutes;

(2) 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators, or, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their provision of this product, Demand Side Resources, that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff and that can be started, synchronized and can change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within ten (10) minutes; and

(3) 30-Minute Reserve: Synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators, or non-synchronized Operating Reserves provided by Generators or, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their provision of this product, Demand Side Resources, that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff, and that can respond to instructions to change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within thirty (30) minutes, including starting and synchronizing to the NYS Power System.

2.129a Operating Reserve Demand Curve

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

2.130 Operating Study Power Flow

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

2.131 Operational Control

Directing the operation of the Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control to maintain these facilities in a reliable state, as defined by the Reliability Rules. The ISO shall approve operational decisions concerning these facilities, made by each Transmission Owner before the Transmission Owner implements those decisions. In accordance with ISO Procedures, the ISO shall direct each Transmission Owner to take certain actions to restore the system to the Normal State. Operational Control includes security monitoring, adjustment of generation and transmission resources, coordination and approval of changes in transmission

status for maintenance, determination of changes in transmission status for reliability, coordination with other Control Areas, voltage reductions and Load Shedding, except that each Transmission Owner continues to physically operate and maintain its facilities.

2.132 Optimal Power Flow ("OPF")

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

to meet Load which was not security constrained. Out-of-Merit Generation occurs to maintain system reliability or to provide Ancillary Services.

2.136 Performance Index

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

2.137 Performance Tracking System

A system designed to provide quantitative comparisons of actual values versus expected and forecasted values for Generators and Loads. This system will be used by the ISO to measure compliance with criteria associated with, but not limited to, the provision of Regulation Service.

2.138 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 II of the Tariff.

2.139 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.

2.151a Ramp Capacity

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

2.152 Reactive Power (MVAr)

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

2.153 Real Power Losses

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

2.153a Real-Time Bid

A Bid submitted into the Real-Time Commitment at least seventy-five minutes before the start of a dispatch hour.

2.153b Real-Time Commitment ("RTC")

A multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a

least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. The optimization evaluates the next ten points in time separated by fifteen minute intervals. Each RTC run within an hour shall have a designation indicating the time at which its results are posted; "$RTC_{00,}$" "$RTC_{15,}$" "$RTC_{30,}$" and "RTC_{45}" post on the hour, and at fifteen, thirty, and forty-five minutes after the hour, respectively. Each RTC run will produce binding commitment instructions for the periods beginning fifteen and thirty minutes after its scheduled posting time and will produce advisory commitment guidance for the remainder of the optimization period. RTC_{15} will also establish External Transaction schedules. Additional information about RTC's functions is provided in Section 4.4.2 of this ISO Services Tariff.

2.153c Real-Time Dispatch ("RTD")

A multi-period security constrained dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service on a least-as-bid production cost basis over a fifty, fifty-five or sixty-minute period (depending on when each RTD run occurs within an hour). The Real-Time Dispatch dispatches, but does not commit, Generators, and shall dispatch, but not commit, Demand Side Resources to the extent that it can support their participation. Real-Time Dispatch runs will normally occur every five minutes. Additional information about RTD's functions is provided in Section 4.4.3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

Throughout this ISO Services Tariff the term "RTD" will normally be used to refer to both the Real-Time Dispatch and to the specialized Real-Time Dispatch Corrective Action Mode software.

2.153d Real-Time Dispatch–Corrective Action Mode ("RTD-CAM")

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

2.154 Real-Time LBMP

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

2.155 Real-Time Market

The ISO Administered Markets for Energy and Ancillary Services resulting from the operation of the RTC and RTD.

2.155a Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection

The quantity of Energy that a Supplier is directed to inject in real-time by the ISO. Unless otherwise directed by the ISO, a Dispatchable Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection is equal to its RTD Base Point Signal, or, if it is providing Regulation Service, to its AGC Base Point Signal, and an ISO Committed Fixed or Self-Committed Fixed Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection is equal to its stated output level in real-time.

2.155b Reconfiguration Auction

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

2.156 Reduction or Reduce

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

2.157 Reference Bus

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

2.157a Regulation Service Demand Curve

A series of quantity/price points that defines the maximum Shadow Price for Regulation Service corresponding to each possible quantity of Resources that the ISO's software may schedule to satisfy the ISO's Regulation Service constraint.

A single Regulation Service Demand Curve will apply to both the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market for Regulation Service. The Shadow Price for Regulation Service shall be used to calculate Regulation Service payments under Rate Schedule 3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

2.157b Regulation Revenue Adjustment Charge ("RRAC")

A charge that will be assessed against certain Generators that are providing Regulation Service under Section 6.0 of Rate Schedule 3 to this ISO Services Tariff.

2.158c Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payment ("RRAP")

A payment that will be made to certain Generators that are providing Regulation Service under Section 6.0 of Rate Schedule 3 to this ISO Services Tariff.

2.158 Reliability Rules

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

2.160a Residual Transmission Capacity

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

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

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

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

GTR is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered Rights.

GTCC is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered TCCs.

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

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin.

2.160b Resource

An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Special Case Resource, Intermittent Power Resource, municipally-owned generation, System Resource, or Control Area System Resource.

2.160c Rest of State

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

2.161 Safe Operations

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

2.161a Scheduling Differential

A monetary amount, to be defined by the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures, that is assigned to, or defines Bid Price limits applicable to, Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids at Proxy Generator Buses, in order to establish an appropriate scheduling priority for the Transaction or Firm Transmission Service associated with each such Bid. The Scheduling Differential shall be no larger than one dollar ($1.00).

2.162 SCUC

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

2.163 [NOT USED]

2.163a 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.

2.164 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.

2.165 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

2.166 Reserved for future use.

2.167 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.

2.167a 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.

2.167b 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.

2.168 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.

2.169 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

special rules, set forth in Section 5.12.11(a) of this ISO Services Tariff and related ISO Procedures, in order to facilitate their participation in the Installed Capacity market as Installed Capacity Suppliers.

2.172c 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:

   a. owned by the same entity that owns the Generator;

   b. located on the Generator site; and

   c. 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 (iii) provided during a Black Start restoration by Generators that provide Black Start Capability Service.

2.172d 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.

2.173 Storm Watch

Actual or anticipated severe weather conditions under which region-specific portions of

2.194b Virtual Transaction

Any bid to purchase or offer to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead LBMP market submitted at the load bus specified for Virtual Transactions.

2.194c West of Central-East ("West" or "Western")

An electrical area comprised of Load Zones A, B, C, D, and E, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

ARTICLE 4

MARKET SERVICES: RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

4.1 Market Services - General Rules

4.1.1 Overview

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

4.1.2 Independent System Operator Authority

The ISO shall provide all Market Services in accordance with the terms of the ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Related Agreements. The ISO shall be the sole point of Application for all Market Services provided in the NYCA. Each Market Participant that sells or purchases Energy, including Demand Side Resources, sells or purchases Capacity, or provides Ancillary Services in the ISO Administered Markets utilizes Market Services and must take service as a Customer under the Tariff.

4.1.3 Informational and Reporting Requirements

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

and Capacity market clearing prices in addition to Congestion Costs.

4.1.4 Scheduling Prerequisites

Each Customer shall be subject to a minimum Transaction size of one (1) megawatt ("MW") between each Point of Injection and Point of Withdrawal in any given hour. Each Transaction must be scheduled in whole megawatts.

4.1.5 Communication Requirements for Market Services

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

4.1.6 Customer Responsibilities

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

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

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

All qualified Demand Reduction Providers that submit Demand Reduction Bids and are scheduled in the SCUC or RTD to reduce demand are expected to reduce their real-time Energy consumption.

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

4.1.7 Commitment for Local Reliability

Generating units committed by the ISO for service to ensure local reliability will recover startup and minimum generation costs not recovered in the Dispatch Day. Payment for such costs shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C. Such payments shall be recovered by the ISO from the local customers for whose benefit the generation was committed in accordance with Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT. Payments made by the ISO to those Generators shall be in accordance with Attachment C.

Re-dispatching costs incurred as a result of reductions in Transfer Capability caused by Storm Watch ("Storm Watch Costs") shall be aggregated and recovered on a monthly basis by

the ISO exclusively from Transmission Customers in Load Zone J. The ISO shall calculate Storm Watch Costs by multiplying the real-time Shadow Price of any binding constraint associated with a Storm Watch, by the higher of (a) zero; or (b) the scheduled Day-Ahead flow across the constraint minus the actual real-time flow across the constraint.

4.2 Day-Ahead Markets and Schedules

4.2.1 Pre-Scheduled Transaction Requests

Pre-Scheduled Transaction Requests shall be submitted, pursuant to ISO Procedures, no earlier than eighteen (18) months prior to the Dispatch Day, and shall include hourly Transaction quantities (in MW) at each affected External Interface for each specified Dispatch Day.

The ISO shall reserve Ramp Capacity, and Transfer Capability on affected Interfaces, for each Pre-Scheduled Transaction. The ISO shall evaluate requests to withdraw Pre-Scheduled Transactions pursuant to ISO Procedures. The ISO shall submit Pre-Scheduled Transactions to the appropriate LBMP Market for the designated Dispatch Day.

Prescheduled Transactions that are submitted for scheduling in the Day-Ahead Market shall be assigned a Decremental Bid or Sink Price Cap Bid, as appropriate, to provide the highest scheduling priority available.

4.2.2 Day-Ahead Load Forecasts, Bids and Bilateral Schedules

A. General Customer Forecasting and Bidding Requirements

By 5 a.m., on the day prior to the Dispatch Day: (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, other than Pre-scheduled Transaction Requests, shall provide the ISO, as appropriate with:

1. Bids to supply Energy, including Bids to supply Energy in Virtual Transactions;
2. Bids to supply Ancillary Services;
3. Requests for Bilateral Transaction schedules;
4. Bids to purchase Energy, including Bids to purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions; and
5. Demand Reduction Bids.

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

B. 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.

C. Bids by Dispatchable and ISO-Committed Fixed Generators to Supply Energy and/or Ancillary Services

1. General Rules

Day-Ahead Bids by Dispatchable Generators or ISO-Committed Fixed Generators 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 Generator will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments. Bids to supply Energy at Proxy Generator Buses shall be priced no lower than the Bid that provides the highest scheduling priority for sales to the relevant LBMP Market plus the product of (i) the Scheduling Differential and (ii) three.

If the Generator 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 Generator'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 Generator that is eligible to provide Operating Reserves does not submit a Day-Ahead Availability Bid for Operating Reserves it shall be assigned a Day-Ahead Availability Bid of zero.

2. Bid Parameters

Day-Ahead Bids by Dispatchable or ISO-Committed Fixed Generators, 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 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 Generator is offering to be ISO-Committed Fixed, ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible.

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.

D. 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 4.4.4 of this ISO Services Tariff.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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). Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids shall be subject to the bid limitations and pricing rules set forth in Section III.2.0 (7) of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff.

H. 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, provided however that Bids from External purchasers to purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market shall be priced no higher than the Bid that provides the highest scheduling priority for purchases in the LBMP Market, minus the product of (i) the Scheduling Differential and (ii) three.

I. Day-Ahead Bids to Supply Demand Reductions or Operating Reserves from Demand Side Resources

Demand Reduction Bids from Demand Reduction Providers shall be in whole megawatts and, as described in Attachment D, shall: (i) identify the amount of demand, in MW, that is available for commitment in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the dispatch day) and (ii) the prices at which the Demand Reduction Provider will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments to reduce demand. 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.

To the extent that the ISO's software can support their participation in the Day-Ahead Operating Reserves markets, Demand Reduction Providers that submit Bids on behalf of Demand Side Resources eligible to supply certain Operating Reserves under Rate Schedule 4 of

this ISO Services Tariff, shall specify emergency response rates that shall determine the quantity of Operating Reserves each Demand Side Resource is capable of providing. If no Availability Bid is included in a Demand Reduction Bid for a Demand Side Resource that is eligible to provide Operating Reserves, that Demand Side Resource will be assigned an Availability Bid of zero.

4.2.3 ISO Responsibility to Establish a Statewide Load Forecast

By 6 a.m., on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, the ISO will verify the Individual Load forecasts from the LSEs. Should the ISO determine that Individual Load forecasts are inconsistent with the ISO's forecast, the ISO will evaluate the discrepancies between them. 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.

Reserved for future use.

4.2.4 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 Side Resources 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. 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 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

requirements as determined by the ISO given the Regulation Service Demand Curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves referenced above; (iii) Bilateral Transaction schedules; (iv) price Bids and operating Constraints submitted for Generator or 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.

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.

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.

4.2.5 Reliability Forecast

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

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).

4.2.6 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. A Transmission Owner may request commitment of additional Generators (including specific output level(s)) if it determines that additional generation is needed to ensure local area reliability in accordance with the Local Reliability Rules. The ISO will use SRE to fulfill a Transmission Owner's request for additional units. Any requests by Transmission Owners to commit Generators not otherwise committed by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market will be posted upon receipt on OASIS.

4.2.7 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 reduce demand, 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 reduce demand 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), provided however that Demand Reduction Incentive Payments shall not be available for Demand Reductions after October 31, 2004. Each LSE 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.

A zonal floor bid price of $50/MW hour is applicable to all Day-Ahead Demand Response Resources that bid into the Day-Ahead Energy market.

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.

4.3 In-Day Scheduling Changes

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

system dispatch to be inadequate to meet the requirements established in the Reliability Rules.

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published, the ISO shall normally grant requests by Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources for reductions from Day-Ahead schedules to their UOL_Ns for any hour(s) in which they are scheduled above their UOL_Ns. However, the ISO may schedule such Resources to provide Energy in the Real-Time Market in an amount up to its Day-Ahead schedule during the relevant hour(s) at a price no higher than the relevant Day-Ahead offer price when it is needed to prevent or to address an Emergency.

The ISO shall commit additional Resources, via SRE, beyond those committed Day-Ahead when necessary to meet Load. After providing notice, the ISO may require all Resources to run above their UOL_Ns, up to the level of their UOL_Es (pursuant to ISO Procedures) and may raise the UOL_Ns, of Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources to their UOL_E levels, in order to achieve a reliable next-day schedule while minimizing total Bid Production Cost over the remainder of the day to meet Load scheduled Day-Ahead. The ISO may use the following additional Resources in order to prevent or address an Emergency: (i) Bids submitted to the ISO that were not previously accepted but were designated by the bidder as continuing to be available; (ii) new Bids from all Suppliers, including neighboring systems; and (iii) cancellation of/or rescheduling of transmission facility.

4.4 Real-Time Markets and Schedules

4.4.1 In-Day Pre-Scheduled Transactions

For any hour in which the operator of an External Control Area informs the ISO that it must call on a Supplier located in the NYCA to provide the External Control Area with Energy, and that Supplier has previously committed to provide installed capacity to the External Control Area, then the ISO shall ensure, to the extent possible, that the required quantity of Energy will flow to the External Control Area in the hour. If the Supplier has already submitted an Export to the External Control Area for evaluation by the ISO, the ISO shall treat the Export as an in-day Pre-Scheduled Transaction. Such a Transaction shall be assigned a Sink Price Cap Bid that provides the highest scheduling priority available. If the Supplier has not previously submitted an Export for evaluation by the ISO it shall immediately submit such a bid into RTC. The ISO shall schedule the proposed Export as an in-day Pre-Scheduled Transaction, with the highest scheduling priority available, unless there is no Ramp Capacity or Transfer Capability on the relevant External Interface, in which case the Export will not be scheduled. To the extent that Ramp Capacity or Transfer Capability are available to support only a portion of an in-day Pre-Scheduled Transaction the ISO will schedule that portion of the Transaction.

In-day Pre-Scheduled Transactions will only be subject to Curtailment in the same limited circumstances as other Pre-Scheduled Transactions.

4.4.2 Real-Time Commitment ("RTC")

A. 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 4.4.2.B below.

B. Bids and Other Requests

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published and no later than seventy-five (75) minutes before each hour, Customers may submit Real-Time Bids into RTC for real-time evaluation.

1. Real-Time Bids to Supply Energy and Ancillary Services

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. ISO-Committed Fixed Generators, ISO-Committed Flexible Generators, and Self-Committed Flexible Generators may not increase their Day-Ahead Incremental Energy Bids that are applicable to any portion of their Capacity that was scheduled Day-Ahead, and may not increase their Minimum Generation Bids, or Start-Up Bids, for any hour in which they received a Day-Ahead Energy schedule. Bids to supply Energy or Ancillary Services shall be subject to the rules set forth in Section 4.2.2 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, or Self-Committed Fixed in real-time. 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 in real-time without restriction. Generators that received a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may change their bidding mode between Day-Ahead and real-time subject to the following restrictions: (i) Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in ISO-Committed Flexible mode may not switch to ISO-Committed Fixed or Self-Committed Fixed mode unless a real-time physical operating problem makes it impossible for them to bid in any other mode; (ii) Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in Self-Committed Flexible mode may not switch to ISO-Committed Fixed or ISO-Committed Flexible mode and may only switch to Self-Committed Fixed mode if a real-time physical operating problem makes it impossible for them to bid in any other mode; (iii) Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in

ISO-Committed Fixed mode may not switch to ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible mode in real-time; and (iv) Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in Self-Committed Fixed mode may not switch to a different bidding mode in real-time.

Generators 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).

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. Bids associated with Internal Bilateral Transactions shall be subject to the rules set forth above in Section 4.2.2(G).

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.

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.

4. Real-Time Demand Reductions

Demand Reduction Providers shall be permitted to submit Real-Time Energy Bids to the extent that the ISO's software can support their participation in the real-time Energy market and rules are established to govern their real-time bidding options.

C. External Transaction Scheduling

RTC_{15} 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.

D. Posting Commitment/De-Commitment and External Transaction Scheduling Decisions

Except as specifically noted in Section 4.4.4 of this ISO Services Tariff, RTC will make all Resource commitment and de-commitment decisions. RTC will also produce advisory commitment information and advisory real-time prices. RTC will make decisions and post information in a series of fifteen-minute "runs" which are described below.

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

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

(v) Schedule Pre-Scheduled Transaction and economic External Transactions to run during the entirety of the next hour.

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 ten-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 thirty-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; and

(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.

E. 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 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 that Interface. Finally, RTC_{15} will also calculate Real-Time LBMPs at certain times at Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Buses 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 4.4.3(B).

Reserved for future use.

Reserved for future use.

Reserved for future use.

4.4.3 Real-Time Dispatch

A. Overview

The Real-Time Dispatch will make dispatching decisions, send Base Point Signals to Internal Generators and, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their participation, 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. 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.

B. Calculating Real-Time Market LBMPs and Advisory Prices

With the exceptions noted above in Section 4.4.2(E), 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.

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

Under Sections I.A.2.a and 2.b of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Sections I.A.2.a and 2.b 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 5.1A of Rate Schedule 3 and Section 6.1A of Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff.

Reserved for future use.

Reserved for future use.

Reserved for future use.

4.4.4 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.

A. RTD-CAM Modes

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. As is explained in Section 4.10 below, the distinction also has significance with respect to Resources' eligibility to receive Bid Production Cost guarantee payments.

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.

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. 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.

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.

B. Calculating Real-Time LBMPs

When RTD-CAM is activated, except when it is in reserve pickup mode, it shall calculate *ex* ante Real-Time LBMPs at each Generator bus, and for each Load Zone, every five minutes, in accordance with the procedures set forth above in Section 4.4.3B. When it is in reserve pickup mode, RTD-CAM will calculate *ex ante* Real-Time LBMPs every ten minutes, but shall otherwise follow the procedures set forth above in Section 4.4.3B. In addition, RTD-CAM will calculate Bid Production Cost payments for eligible Generators during large event, but not small event, reserve pickups and during maximum generation pickups. These payments are described in Section 4.10, and in Rate Schedule 4, of this ISO Services Tariff.

C. Posting Commitment Decisions

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

4.5 Real-Time Market Settlements

Transmission Customers taking service under the Tariff, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. All withdrawals and injections not scheduled on a Day-Ahead

basis, including Real-Time deviations from any Bilateral Transaction schedules, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement. Transmission Customers not taking service under this Tariff shall be subject to balancing charges as provided for under the ISO OATT. Settlements with External Suppliers or External Loads will be based upon hourly scheduled withdrawals or injections. Real-Time Market Settlements for injections by Resources supplying Regulation Service or Operating Reserves shall follow the rules which are described in Rate Schedules 3 and 4, respectively.

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

(i) Generators providing Energy under contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 (including PURPA contracts) in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for penalties for being off-schedule, with the exception of Generators under must-take PURPA contracts executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999 who have not provided telemetering to their local TO and historically have not been eligible to participate in the NYPP market, which will continue to be treated as TO Load modifiers under the ISO-administered markets;

(ii) Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district

steam system located in New York City (LBMP Zone J) in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 365 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 500 MW of such Generators.

This procedure shall not apply to a Generator at times when it has been scheduled to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves.

In subsections A, B, C, D, E and F of this Section 4.4.5, references to "scheduled" Energy injections and withdrawals shall encompass injections and withdrawals that are scheduled Day-Ahead, as well as injections and withdrawals that occur in connection with real-time Bilateral Transactions. In subsections A, C, D and F of this Section 4.4.5, references to Energy Withdrawals and Energy Injections shall not include Energy Withdrawals or Energy Injections in Virtual Transactions.

Generators that are providing Regulation Service shall not be subject to the real-time Energy market settlement provisions set forth in this Section, but shall instead be subject to the Energy settlement rules set forth in Section 6.0 of Rate Schedule 3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

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

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

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

(1) General Rule

When the actual Energy injections by a Supplier over an RTD interval are less than the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over that RTD interval, the Supplier shall pay a charge for the Energy imbalance equal to the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy injections and the lesser of: (i) the actual Energy injections at that bus; or (ii) the Supplier's Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection plus any Compensable Overgeneration. If the Energy injections by a Supplier over an RTD interval are less than the Energy injections scheduled for the Supplier Day-Ahead, and if the Supplier reduced its Energy injections in response to instructions by the ISO or a Transmission Owner that were issued in order to maintain a secure and reliable dispatch, the Supplier may be entitled to a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment, pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

(2) Failed Transactions

If an Energy injection scheduled by RTC at a Proxy Generator Bus fails in the ISO's checkout process after RTC_{15}, the Supplier or Transmission Customer that was scheduled to make the injection will pay the Energy imbalance charge described above in

subsection C(1). In addition, if the checkout failure occurred for reasons within the Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control it will be required to pay the "Financial Impact Charge" described below. The ISO's Market Monitoring and Performance Unit will determine whether the Transaction associated with an injection failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control.

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

If a Wheel Through fails for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge will equal the sum of the Financial Impact Charge described in this subsection and the Financial Impact Charge described below in subsection D(2).

All Financial Impact Charges collected by the ISO shall be used to reduce the charges assessed under Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO Services Tariff. In the event that the Energy injections

scheduled by RTC_{15} at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO then the Supplier or Transmission Customer that is subjected to the Curtailment, in addition to the charge for Energy Imbalance shall be paid the product (if positive) of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP at the Proxy Generator Bus minus the higher of its real-time Bid and zero; and (b) the scheduled Energy injections minus the actual Energy injections at that Proxy Generator Bus for the dispatch hour.

(3) Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources

For any hour in which: (i) a Capacity Limited Resource is scheduled to supply Energy, Operating Reserves, or Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market; (ii) the sum of its schedules to provide these services exceeds its bid-in upper operating limit; (iii) the Capacity Limited Resource requests a reduction for Capacity limitation reasons; and (iv) the ISO reduces the Capacity Limited Resource's upper operating limit to a level equal to, or greater than, its bid-in upper operating limit; the imbalance charge for Energy, Operating Reserve Service or Regulation Service imposed on that Capacity Limited Resource for that hour for its Day-Ahead Market obligations above its Capacity

(4) Demand Reductions

When actual Demand Reduction over an hour from a Demand Reduction Provider that is also the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource(s) that produced the reduction is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled for that hour, that-LSE shall pay a Demand

Reduction imbalance charge consisting of the product of: (a) the greater of the Day-Ahead LBMP or the Real-Time LBMP for that hour and (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction in that hour.

When actual Demand Reduction over an hour from a Demand Reduction Provider that is not the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Side Resource(s) that produced the reduction is less than the Demand Reduction scheduled over that hour, then (1) the LSE providing Energy service to the Demand Reduction Provider's Demand Side Resource(s) shall pay a Demand Reduction imbalance charge equal to the product of (a) the Day-Ahead LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Load bus and (b) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour, and (2) the Demand Reduction Provider will pay an amount equal to (a) the product of (i) the higher of the Day-Ahead LBMP or the Real-Time LBMP calculated for that hour for the applicable Load bus, and (ii) the difference between the scheduled Demand Reduction and the actual Demand Reduction at that bus in that hour, and (b) minus the amount paid by the LSE providing service to the Demand Reduction Provider's Demand Side Resource(s) under (1), above.

D. Settlement When Actual Energy Withdrawals are Less Than Scheduled Energy Withdrawals Other Than Actual or Scheduled Withdrawals in Virtual Transactions

(1) General Rules

When a Customer's Actual Energy Withdrawals over an SCD interval are less than its Energy withdrawals scheduled Day-Ahead over that SCD interval, the Customer

shall be paid the product of: (a) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for each applicable Load Zone; and (b) the difference between the scheduled Energy withdrawals and the Actual Energy Withdrawals in that Load Zone.

(2) Failed Transactions

If an Energy withdrawal at a Proxy Generator Bus scheduled by RTC fails in the ISO's checkout process after RTC_{15}, the Supplier or Transmission Customer that was scheduled to make the withdrawal will pay or be paid the energy imbalance charge described above in subsection D(1). In addition, if the checkout failure occurred for the reasons within the Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control it will be required to pay the "Financial Impact Charge" described below. The ISO's Market Monitoring and Performance Unit will determine whether the Transaction associated with a withdrawal failed for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control.

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

If a Wheel Through fails for reasons within a Supplier's or Transmission Customer's control, the Financial Impact Charge will equal the sum of the Financial Impact Charge described in this subsection and the Financial Impact Charge described above in subsection C(2).

All Financial Impact Charges collected by the ISO shall be used to reduce the charges assessed under Rate Schedule 1 of this ISO Services Tariff.

E. Settlement for Customers Scheduled To Purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions in Load Zones

The Actual Energy Withdrawal in a Load Zone by a Customer scheduled Day-Ahead to purchase Energy in a Virtual Transaction is zero and the Customer shall be paid the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that hour for the applicable Load Zone; and (b) the scheduled Day-Ahead Energy Withdrawal of the Customer for that Hour in that Load Zone.

F. Settlement When Actual Energy Injections Exceed Scheduled Energy Injections

When actual Energy injections from a Generator over an RTD interval exceed the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over the RTD interval the Supplier shall be paid the product of: (1) the

Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus and (2) the difference between the lesser of (i) the Supplier's actual Energy injection or (ii) its Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection for that RTD interval, plus any Compensable Overgeneration and the Supplier's scheduled Energy injection over the RTD interval, unless the payment that the Supplier would receive for such injections would be negative (i.e., unless the LBMP calculated in that RTD interval at the applicable Generator's bus is negative) in which case the Supplier shall be paid the product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD interval for the applicable Generator bus and (2) the difference between the Supplier's actual Energy injection for that RTD interval and the Supplier's scheduled Energy injection over that RTD interval. Suppliers shall not be compensated for Energy in excess of their Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injections, except: (i) for Compensable Overgeneration; (ii) when the ISO initiates a large event reserve pickup or a maximum generation pickup under RTD-CAM; or (iii) when a Transmission Owner initiates a reserve pickup in accordance with a Reliability Rule, including a Local Reliability Rule. When there is no large event reserve pickup or maximum generation pickup, or when there is such an instruction but a Supplier is not located in the area affected by the maximum generation pickup, that Supplier shall not be compensated for Energy in excess of its Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection plus any Compensable Overgeneration. When there is a reserve pickup, or when there is a maximum generation pickup and a Supplier is

located in the area affected by it, and the Supplier was either scheduled to operate in RTD or subsequently was directed to operate by the ISO, that Supplier shall be paid based on the

product of: (1) the Real-Time LBMP calculated in that RTD Interval for the applicable Generator bus; and (2) the actual Energy injection minus the Energy injection scheduled Day-Ahead. Generators will not be compensated for Energy produced during their start-up sequence.

4.5a Payments to Suppliers of Regulation Service

Suppliers of Regulation Service shall receive a payment that is calculated pursuant to Rate Schedule 3 of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.6 Payments to Suppliers of Reactive Supply and Voltage Support Service ("Voltage Support Service")

Suppliers of Voltage Support Service shall receive a Voltage Support Service payment in accordance with the criteria and formula in Rate Schedule 2.

4.7 Payments to Generators for Operating Reserves

Suppliers of each type of Operating Reserve will receive payments for each MW of Operating Reserve that they provide, as requested by the ISO, pursuant to Rate Schedule 4.

Additionally, providers of Operating Reserves shall receive a payment for Energy when the ISO requests Energy under a reserve activation. The Energy payment shall be calculated as the product of: (a) the Energy provided; and (b) the Real-Time Market LBMP.

4.8 Payments to Generators for Black Start Capability

Black Start Capability providers shall receive a payment for Black Start Capability as set forth in Rate Schedule 5.

4.9 Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments

If an eligible Supplier is forced to buy out of a Day-Ahead Energy, Regulation Service or Operating Reserve schedule in a manner that reduces its Day-Ahead Margin, that Supplier shall receive a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment. Such payments shall be calculated pursuant to Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

4.10 Bid Production Cost Guarantee and Curtailment Initiation Cost Payments

The ISO shall determine, on a daily basis, if any ISO-Committed Fixed or ISO-Committed Flexible Generator or, when the ISO's software can support their provision of non-synchronized Operating Reserves, an ISO-Committed Flexible Demand Side Resource providing such Operating Reserves, that is committed by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market will not recover its Minimum Generation Bid, Start-Up Bid, and Energy Bid Price through Day-Ahead LBMP and Day-Ahead Ancillary Services revenues. If

the sum of the Minimum Generation Bid, Start-Up Bid and the net Energy Bid Price over the twenty-four (24) hour day of such a Supplier exceeds its Day-Ahead LBMP revenue over the twenty-four (24) hour day, then that Supplier's Day-Ahead LBMP revenue may be augmented by a supplemental Day-Ahead Bid Production Cost guarantee payment. However, the amount of the shortfall of such a Supplier will be compared to the margin that the Supplier receives from being scheduled to provide Ancillary Services that it can provide only if scheduled to operate. The Supplier's Ancillary Service margin is equal to the revenue it would have received for providing these Ancillary Services prior to any reductions based on a failure to provide these services less its Bid to provide these services, if any. If, and only to the extent that, the shortfall exceeds these Ancillary Service margins, the Supplier will receive a payment pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C to this ISO Services Tariff. Suppliers bidding on behalf of Resources that were not committed by the ISO to operate in a given Dispatch Day, but which continue to operate due to minimum run time Constraints, shall not receive such a supplemental payment.

In addition, the ISO shall: (i) use RTD prices and schedules to calculate and pay real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee payments to ISO-Committed Flexible Generators and, to the extent that the ISO's software can support their provision of non-synchronized Operating Reserves, Demand Side Resources, that are ISO-committed during the entire Dispatch Day; (ii) use RTD prices and schedules to calculate and pay real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee

payments to any Self-Committed Flexible Generator if its self-committed minimum generation level does not exceed its Day-Ahead schedule at any point during the Dispatch Day; and (iii) use RTC_{15} prices and schedules to calculate and pay real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee payments to Customers that schedule Imports. All such payments shall be calculated in the manner described in Attachment C to this ISO Services Tariff. No such payments shall be made to Customers that schedule Exports or Wheels-Through. Except as expressly noted in (ii) above, Self-Committed Flexible and Self-Committed Fixed Resources shall not be eligible for these Bid Production Cost guarantee payments.

An ISO-Committed Flexible Generator that is eligible to receive a Day-Ahead Bid Production Cost guarantee payment but that then self-commits in certain hours, thus becoming ineligible for a real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee payment, shall not be disqualified from receiving a Day-Ahead Bid Production Cost guarantee payment.

Any Supplier that provides Energy during a large event reserve pickup or a maximum generation event, as described in Sections 4.4.4(A) (1) and (2) of this ISO Services Tariff shall be eligible for a Bid Production Cost guarantee payment calculated, under Attachment C, solely for the duration of the large event reserve pickup or maximum generation pickup. Such payments shall be excluded from the ISO's calculation of real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee payments otherwise payable to Suppliers on that Dispatch Day.

The ISO shall determine, on a daily basis, if any Demand Reduction committed by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market will not recover its Curtailment Initiation Cost and its Demand Reduction Bid price through Day-Ahead LBMP revenues. If a Demand Reduction Provider's Curtailment Initiation Cost Bid plus its Demand Reduction Bid Price over the twenty-four (24) hour day exceeds its Day-Ahead LBMP revenue over the twenty-four (24) hour day, its Day-Ahead LBMP revenue may be augmented by a supplemental Bid Product Cost guarantee payment pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C.

The ISO shall determine, on a daily basis, if any Special Case Resource committed by the ISO will not recover its Minimum Payment Nomination through LBMP revenues. If a Special Case Resource's Minimum Payment Nomination over the period of requested performance, or four (4) hour period, whichever is greater, exceeds the LBMP revenue received as a Special Case Resource over that same period, its LBMP revenue may be augmented by a supplemental payment pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C. When the Interface between the NYCA and the Control Area in which the Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus is located is export constrained due to limits on Available Interface Capacity or Ramp Capacity limits for that Interface in an hour, External Generators and other Suppliers scheduling Imports at such Non-Competitive Proxy Generator Bus in that hour will not be eligible for Real-Time shortfall payments for those Transactions.

The ISO shall recover any supplemental payments to Generators through the Rate Schedule 1 charge under the ISO OATT.

The ISO shall recover supplemental payments and Demand Reduction Incentive Payments to Demand Reduction Providers pursuant to Rate Schedule 1 of its Open Access Transmission Services Tariff, from all Loads excluding exports and Wheels Through on a zonal basis in proportion to the benefits received after accounting for, pursuant to ISO Procedures, Demand Reduction imbalance charges paid by Demand Reduction Providers pursuant to Section 4.4.5.

4.12 Procurement of Station Power

A Generator may self-supply Station Power in accordance with the following provisions.

(a) A Generator may self supply Station Power during any calendar month when either:

1. Its net output for that month is positive; or

2. Its net output for that month is negative and the Generator, during the same month, has available at other Generators owned by the same entity that owns the Generator positive net output in an amount at least sufficient to offset fully such negative net output (hereinafter referred to as "remote self-supply of Station Power"). A Generator may not remotely self-supply Station Power from Generators that are owned by its owner's corporate affiliates.

i. If an entity owns a portion of a jointly owned Generator it may remotely self-supply its other Generators up to the amount of its entitlement to Energy from the jointly-owned Generator provided that: (A) the entity has the right to call upon that Energy for its own use; and (B) the Energy entitlement is not characterized as a sale from the jointly owned Generator to any of its joint owners.