

## 2.2 Definitions - B

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

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

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

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

**Behind-the-Meter Net Generation ("BTM:NG") Resource:** A facility within a defined electrical boundary comprised of a Generator(s) and a Host Load, where the Generator(s) routinely serves the Host Load and has excess generation capability after serving that Host Load. The Generator of the BTM:NG Resource must have a minimum nameplate rating of 2 MW, a minimum ACHL of 1 MW, and a minimum net injection to the NYS Transmission System of 1 MW. A facility that otherwise meets these eligibility requirements, but whose Host Load consists only of Station Power as defined in Services Tariff Section 2.19, does not qualify to be a BTM:NG Resource. BTM:NG Resources cannot simultaneously participate as a BTM:NG Resource and in any ISO and/or Transmission Operator administered Demand Response or generation buy-back programs.

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

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

**Bid Price:** The price at which the Customer offering the Bid is willing to provide the product or service, or is willing to pay to receive such product or service, as applicable. In the case of a CTS Interface Bid, the Bid Price is a dollar value that indicates the bidder's willingness to purchase Energy at a CTS Source and sell it at a CTS Sink across a CTS Enabled Interface if, at the time of scheduling, the forecasted CTS Sink Price minus the forecasted CTS Source Price is greater than, or equal to, the dollar value specified in the Bid.

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

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

**Bidding Requirement:** The credit requirement for bidding in certain ISO-administered auctions, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.3 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

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

**Billing Period:** The period of time designated in Sections 7.2.2.1, 7.2.3.1, or 7.2.3.2 of this ISO Services Tariff over which the ISO will aggregate and settle a charge or a payment for services furnished under this ISO Services Tariff or the ISO OATT.

## 2.4 Definitions - D

**DADRP Component:** The credit requirement for a Demand Reduction Provider to bid into the Day-Ahead Market, and a component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

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

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

**Day-Ahead Margin:** That portion of Day-Ahead LBMP, Operating Reserves settlement or Regulation Service settlement for an hour that represents the difference between the Supplier's accepted Day-Ahead offer price and the Day-Ahead LBMP, Operating Reserves settlement or Regulation Service settlement for that hour.

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

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

**Day-Ahead Reliability Unit:** A Day-Ahead committed Resource which would not have been committed but for a request by a Transmission Owner that the unit be committed in the Day-Ahead Market in order to meet the reliability needs of the Transmission Owner's local system or as the result of the ISO's analysis indicating the unit was needed in order to meet the reliability requirements of the NYCA.

**Decremental Bid:** A monotonically increasing Bid curve provided by an entity engaged in a Bilateral Import, other than an entity submitting a CTS Interface Bid, 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 Wheel Through Transaction to indicate the Congestion Component cost at or below which that entity is willing to accept Transmission Service.

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

Megawatt hours. Demand Reductions offered by a Demand Side Resource as Energy in the LBMP Markets may only be offered in the Day-Ahead Market, and shall be offered only by a Demand Reduction Provider. The same Demand Reduction may not be offered by a Demand Reduction Provider and by a customer as Operating Reserves or Regulation Service.

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

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

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

**Demand Side Ancillary Service Program (DSASP):** An ISO program that allows qualified DSASP Resources to participate in the ISO's Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets for Operating Reserves and Regulation Service in accordance with the ISO Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

**Demand Side Ancillary Service Program Resource (DSASP Resource):** A Demand Side Resource or an aggregation of Demand Side Resources located in the NYCA with at least 1 MW of load reduction that is represented by a point identifier (PTID) and is assigned to a Load Zone or Subzone by the ISO and that is:

- i. Capable of controlling demand in a responsive, measurable and verifiable manner within time limits prescribed by the ISO; and
- ii. Qualified to participate in the ISO's Ancillary Services market as a Supplier of Operating Reserves or Regulation Service pursuant to the ISO Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

**Demand Side Ancillary Service Program Provider (DSASP Provider):** A Customer that is eligible, pursuant to the ISO Tariff and ISO Procedures, to offer DSASP Resource(s) as Operating Reserves or Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead or Real-Time Market. A DSASP Provider is responsible for enrolling its DSASP Resource(s), and, when communicating directly with the ISO via telemetry, is responsible for dispatching its DSASP Resource(s).

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

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

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

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

**Direct Sale:** The sale of TCCs directly to a buyer by the Primary Owner through a non-discriminatory auditable sale conducted on the ISO’s OASIS, in compliance with the requirements and restrictions set forth in Commission Order Nos. 888 *et seq.* and 889 *et seq.*

**Dispatchable:** A bidding mode in which Generators or Demand Side Resources indicate that they are willing to respond to real-time control from the ISO. Dispatchable Generators, not including the Generator(s) of a BTM:NG Resource, may be either ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Generators that are the Generator(s) serving a BTM:NG Resource must be Self-Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Demand Side Resources must be ISO-Committed Flexible. Dispatchable Resources that are not providing Regulation Service will follow five-minute RTD Base Point Signals. Dispatchable Resources that are providing Regulation Service will follow six-second AGC Base Point Signals.

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

**Dispute Resolution Administrator (“DRA”):** An individual hired by the ISO to administer the Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedures in Section 5.17 of the ISO Services Tariff.

**DMNC Test Period:** The period within a Capability Period during which a Resource required to do so pursuant to ISO procedures shall conduct a DMNC test if that DMNC test is to be valid for purposes of determining the amount of Installed Capacity used to calculate the Unforced

Capacity that this Resource is permitted to supply to the NYCA. Such periods will be established pursuant to the ISO Procedures.

**DSASP Baseline MW:** The value of the Load level of a DSASP resource in the dispatch interval immediately preceding the interval with a non-zero Base Point Signal, where the status of the regulation flag is set to the off condition for either Operating Reserves or Regulation service.

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

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

## 2.5 Definitions - E

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

**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.

**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.

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

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

**Emergency 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.

**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.

**Emergency Upper Operating Limit (UOL<sub>E</sub>):** The upper operating limit that a Generator indicates it expects to be able to reach, [the upper operating limit that a BTM:NG Resource indicates it expects to be able to inject into the grid after serving its Host Load and subject to its Injection Limit](#), 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<sub>E</sub> in its bids that shall be equal to or greater than its stated Normal Upper Operating Limit.

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

**Energy and Ancillary Services Component:** A component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

**Energy Limited Resource:** Capacity resources, not including BTM:NG Resources, that, due to 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. Energy Limited Resources must register their Energy limiting characteristics with, and justify them to, the ISO consistent with ISO Procedures.

**Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate:** The portion of time a unit is in demand, but is unavailable due to forced outages.

**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 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

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

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

**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.

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

**Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load ("ETCNL"):** Transmission Capacity reserved on a Transmission Owner’s transmission system to serve the Native Load Customers of the current Transmission Owners (as of the filing date of the original ISO Tariff - January 31, 1997). This includes transmission Capacity required: (1) to deliver the output from operating facilities located out of a Transmission Owner’s Transmission District; (2) to deliver power purchased under power supply contracts; and (3) to deliver power purchased under third party

agreements (i.e., Non-Utility Generators). Existing Transmission Capacity for Native Load is listed in Attachment L of the ISO OATT.

**Existing Transmission Agreement (“ETA”):** An agreement between two or more Transmission Owners, or between a Transmission Owner and another entity, in existence at the time of ISO start-up and providing for transmission service by a Transmission Owner to another Transmission Owner or another entity. Table 1A of Attachment L lists all ETAs. ETAs include Transmission Wheeling Agreements (including MWAs and Third Party TWAs) and Transmission Facility Agreements.

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

**Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedures:** The dispute resolution procedures applicable to disputes arising out of the Installed Capacity provisions of this ISO Services Tariff (as set forth in Section 5.17) and the Customer settlements provisions of this ISO Services Tariff (as set forth in Section 7.4.3).

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.7 Definitions - G

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

**Generator:** A facility, [including the Generator\(s\) of a BTM:NG Resource](#), capable of supplying Energy, Capacity and/or Ancillary Services that is accessible to the NYCA. A Generator comprised of a group of generating units at a single location, which grouped generating units are separately committed and dispatched by the ISO, and for which Energy injections are measured at a single location, and each unit within that group, shall be considered a Generator.

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

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

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

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

## 2.8 Definitions - H

**Host Load:** All electrically interconnected Loads within the defined electrical boundary of a BTM:NG Resource that is routinely served by the Generator(s) of a BTM:NG Resource. Station Power, if self-supplied by the Generator of the BTM:NG Resource, will be included in the calculation of the BTM:NG Resource's Host Load.

**HTP Scheduled Line:** A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Control Area at the West 49<sup>th</sup> Street Substation, New York, New York and terminates in Ridgefield, New Jersey.

## 2.9 Definitions - I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period pursuant to reporting requirements and calculations using the SCR's metered Load values provided in Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**[Injection Limit:](#)** The maximum amount of Energy that may be injected by a BTM:NG Resource onto the NYS Transmission System or distribution system at the BTM:NG Resource's Point(s) of Injection. The Injection Limit for a BTM:NG Resource must be at least 1 MW.

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

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

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

**Installed Capacity Supplier:** An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Responsible Interface Party, Intermittent Power Resource, Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resource, municipally-owned generation, System Resource or Control Area System

Resource that satisfies the ISO's qualification requirements for supplying Unforced Capacity to the NYCA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ISO-Committed Fixed:** In the Day-Ahead Market, a bidding mode in which a Generator requests that the ISO commit and schedule it. In the Real-Time Market, a bidding mode in which a Generator, with ISO approval, requests that the ISO schedule it no more frequently than every 15 minutes. A Generator scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market as ISO-Committed Fixed will participate as a Self-Committed Fixed Generator in the Real-Time Market unless it changes bidding mode, with ISO approval, to participate as an ISO-Committed Fixed Generator. [A BTM:NG Resource is not permitted to utilize the ISO-Committed Fixed bidding mode.](#)

**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. [A BTM:NG Resource is not permitted to utilize the ISO-Committed Flexible bidding mode.](#)

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

**ISO OATT:** The ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff.

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

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

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

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

## 2.13 Definitions - M

**Major Emergency State:** An Emergency accompanied by abnormal frequency, abnormal voltage and/or equipment overloads that create a serious risk that the reliability of the NYS Power System could be adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Member Systems:** The eight Transmission Owners that comprise the membership of the New York Power Pool.

**Minimum Generation Bid:** A two-parameter Bid that identifies the minimum operating level a Supplier requires to operate a Generator, and the payment a Supplier requires to operate its Generator at that level, or the minimum quantity of Demand Reduction a Demand Side Resource requires to provide Demand Reduction and the payment the Supplier requires to provide that level of Demand Reduction. [If the Supplier is a BTM:NG Resource, it shall not submit a Minimum Generation Bid.](#)

**Minimum Generation Level:** For purposes of describing the eligibility of ten minute Resources to be committed by the Real Time Dispatch for pricing purposes pursuant to the Services Tariff, Section 4.4.3.3, an upper bound, established by the ISO, on the physical minimum generation limits specified by ten minute Resources. Ten minute Resources with physical minimum generation limits that exceed this upper bound will not be committed by the Real Time Dispatch for pricing purposes. The ISO shall establish a Minimum Generation Level based on its evaluation of the extent to which it is meeting its reliability criteria including Control Performance. The Minimum Generation Level, in megawatts, and the ISO's rationale for that level, shall be made available through the ISO's website or comparable means. [If the Supplier is a BTM:NG Resource, it shall not submit a Minimum Generation Level.](#)

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

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

**Modified Wheeling Agreement ("MWA"):** A Transmission Wheeling Agreement between Transmission Owners that was in existence at the time of ISO start-up, as amended and modified as described in Attachment K. Modified Wheeling Agreements are associated with Generators or power supply contracts existing at ISO start-up. All Modified Wheeling Agreements are listed in Attachment L, Table 1A, and are designated in the "Treatment" column of Table 1A, as "MWA".

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

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

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

## 2.14 Definitions - N

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Normal Upper Operating Limit (UOL<sub>N</sub>):** The upper operating limit that a Generator indicates it expects to be able to reach, or the [upper operating limit a BTM:NG Resource indicates it expects to be able to inject into the grid after serving its Host Load and subject to its Injection Limit, 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<sub>N</sub> in its Bids which shall be reduced when the Resource requests that the ISO derate its Capacity or the ISO derates the Resource's Capacity. A Normal Upper Operating Limit may be submitted as a function depending on one or more variables, such as temperature or pondage levels, in which case the Normal Upper Operating Limit applicable at any time shall be determined by reference to that schedule.

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

**NPCC:** The Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

**NRC:** The Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto.

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.15 Definitions - O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Operating Requirement:** The amount calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

**Operating Reserves :** Capacity that is available to supply Energy or reduce demand and that meets the requirements of the ISO. The ISO will administer Operating Reserves markets, in the manner described in this Article 4 and Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff, to satisfy the various Operating Reserves requirements, including locational requirements, established by the Reliability Rules and other applicable reliability standards. The basic Operating Reserves products that will be procured by the ISO on behalf of the market are classified as follows:

- (1) Spinning Reserve: Operating Reserves provided by Generators and Demand Side Resources that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in Rate Schedule 4 of this ISO Services Tariff that are already synchronized to the NYS Power System and can respond to instructions to change their output level, or reduce their Energy usage, within ten (10) minutes. Spinning Reserves may not be provided by Demand Side Resources that are Local Generators or by BTM:NG Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit that are dispatched as a single aggregate unit at a single PTID;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.18 Definitions - R

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

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

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

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

**Real-Time Bid:** A Bid submitted into the Real-Time Commitment before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window. A Real-Time Bid shall also include a CTS Interface Bid.

**Real-Time Commitment (“RTC”):** A multi-period security constrained unit commitment and dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service on a least as-bid production cost basis over a two hour and fifteen minute optimization period. The optimization evaluates the next ten points in time separated by fifteen minute intervals. Each RTC run within an hour shall have a designation indicating the time at which its results are posted; “RTC<sub>00</sub>,” “RTC<sub>15</sub>,” “RTC<sub>30</sub>,” and “RTC<sub>45</sub>” 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<sub>15</sub> will also establish hourly External Transaction schedules, while all RTC runs may establish 15 minute External Transaction schedules at Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses. Additional information about RTC’s functions is provided in Section 4.4.2 of this ISO Services Tariff.

**Real-Time Dispatch (“RTD”):** A multi-period security constrained dispatch model that co-optimizes to solve simultaneously for Load, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service on a least-as-bid production cost basis over a fifty, fifty-five or sixty-minute period (depending on when each RTD run occurs within an hour). The Real-Time Dispatch dispatches, but does not commit, Resources, except that RTD may commit, for pricing purposes, Resources meeting Minimum Generation Levels and capable of starting in ten minutes. RTD may also establish 5 minute External Transaction schedules at Dynamically Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses. Real-Time Dispatch runs will normally occur every five minutes. Additional information about RTD’s functions is provided in Section 4.4.3 of this ISO Services Tariff. Throughout this ISO

Services Tariff the term “RTD” will normally be used to refer to both the Real-Time Dispatch and to the specialized Real-Time Dispatch Corrective Action Mode software.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payment (“RRAP”):** A payment that will be made to certain Generators that are providing Regulation Service under Section 15.3.6 of Rate Schedule 3 to this ISO Services Tariff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GTR is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered Rights.

GTCC is the transmission capacity associated with Grandfathered TCCs.

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

TRM is the Transmission Reliability Margin.

CBM is the Capacity Benefit Margin.

**Resource:** An Energy Limited Resource, Generator, Installed Capacity Marketer, Special Case Resource, Intermittent Power Resource, Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resource, municipally-owned generation, System Resource, [BTM:NG Resource](#), Demand Side Resource or Control Area System Resource.

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

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

**Rolling RTC:** The RTC run that is used to schedule a given 15-minute External Transaction. The Rolling RTC may be an RTC00, RTC15, RTC30 or RTC45 run.

## 2.19 Definitions - S

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

**Scheduled Energy Injections:** As defined in the ISO OATT.

**Scheduled Energy Withdrawals:** As defined in the ISO OATT.

**Scheduled Line:** A transmission facility or set of transmission facilities: (a) that provide a distinct scheduling path interconnecting the ISO with an adjacent control area, (b) over which Customers are permitted to schedule External Transactions, (c) for which the ISO separately posts TTC and ATC, and (d) for which there is the capability to maintain the Scheduled Line actual interchange at the DNI, or within the tolerances dictated by Good Utility Practice. Each Scheduled Line is associated with a distinct Proxy Generator Bus. Transmission facilities shall only become Scheduled Lines after the Commission accepts for filing revisions to the NYISO's tariffs that identify a specific set or group of transmission facilities as a Scheduled Line. The transmission facilities that are Scheduled Lines are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff.

**SCR Aggregation:** One or more Special Case Resources registered by the Responsible Interface Party at a single PTID, with the Load of each Special Case Resource electrically located within the same single Load Zone and the total of all Loads at the PTID greater than or equal to 0.1 MW.

**SCR Change of Load:** A decrease in the Load of the SCR that meets the criteria of a Qualified Change of Load Condition and the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold in accordance with this Services Tariff and results in a total Load reduction, within the range of hours that corresponds with the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours, and the total Load reduction persists for more than seven (7) and less than or equal to sixty (60) continuous days from the first date of the reduction of the Load.

**SCR Change of Status:** The decrease to be treated as an adjustment to the applicable Average Coincident Load of a Special Case Resource when the SCR meets the criteria of a Qualified Change of Status Condition and the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold in accordance with this Services Tariff and results in a total Load reduction, within the range of hours that corresponds with the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours, and the total Load reduction persists for more than sixty (60) continuous days from the first date of the reduction of the Load.

**SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold:** For a Special Case Resource with an applicable ACL greater than or equal to 500 kW, a reduction or increase in total Load not attributable to fluctuations in Load due to weather as described in ISO Procedures, that is equal to or greater than (i) thirty (30) percent of the applicable ACL for any month within the Capability Period, or (ii) five (5) MW in the NYC Locality or ten(10) MW if in any other Load Zone; whichever is less. For SCRs that elect to enroll with an Incremental ACL and do not increase the eligible Installed Capacity associated with the SCR, the RIP may enroll the SCR with a lower percentage change to its total Load increase as specified in Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sink Price Cap Bid:** A monotonically increasing Bid curve provided by an entity engaged in an Export, other than an entity submitting a CTS Interface Bid, to indicate the relevant Proxy Generator Bus LBMP at or below which that entity is willing to either purchase Energy in the LBMP Markets or, in the case of Bilateral Transactions, to accept Transmission Service, where the MW amounts on the Bid curve represent the desired increments of Energy that the entity is willing to purchase at various price points.

**Special Case Resource (“SCR”):** Demand Side Resources whose Load is capable of being interrupted upon demand at the direction of the ISO, and/or Demand Side Resources that have a Local Generator, which is not visible to the ISO’s Market Information System and is rated 100 kW or higher, that can be operated to reduce Load from the NYS Transmission System or the distribution system at the direction of the ISO. Special Case Resources are subject to special rules, set forth in Section 5.12.11.1 of this ISO Services Tariff and related ISO Procedures, in order to facilitate their participation in the Installed Capacity market as Installed Capacity Suppliers. SCRs that do not use Local Generators may be offered as synchronized Operating Reserves and Regulation Service and Energy in the Day-Ahead Market. SCRs, using Local Generators rated 100 kW or higher, that are not visible to the ISO’s Market Information System may also be offered as non-synchronized Operating Reserves.

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

**Start-Up Period:** An ISO approved period of time immediately following synchronization to the Bulk power system, which has been designated by a Customer and bid into the Real-Time Market, during which unstable operation prevents the unit from accurately following its base points. [The Start-Up Period shall be set to zero for a BTM:NG Resource.](#)

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

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

3. used by the Generator exclusively in connection with the production of Energy and any useful thermal energy associated with the production of Energy.

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

**Start-Up Bid:** A Bid parameter that may vary hourly and that identifies the payment a Supplier requires to bring a Generator up to its specified minimum operating level from an offline state or a Demand Side Resource from a level of no Demand Reduction to its specified minimum level of Demand Reduction. [If the Supplier is a BTM:NG Resource, it shall not submit a Start-Up Bid.](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Supplemental Resource Evaluation ("SRE"):** A determination of the least cost selection of additional Generators, which are to be committed, to meet: (i) changed or local system conditions for the Dispatch Day that may cause the Day-Ahead schedules for the Dispatch Day to be inadequate to meet the reliability requirements of the Transmission Owner's local system

or to meet Load or reliability requirements of the ISO; or (ii) forecast Load and reserve requirements over the six-day period that follows the Dispatch Day.

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

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

If no exigent circumstances filing is made, the ISO will provide an opportunity for Market Participants to comment prior to a request to FERC for a tariff waiver or other remedy. In the ISO's reports to Market Participants, subject to applicable confidentiality restrictions, the NYISO will provide the following information:

- Description of the Market Problem and tariff implications as appropriate;
- Description of the time frame involved;
- Description of underlying cause of the Market Problem;
- Description of economic impacts; and
- Description of steps planned or taken to address the Market Problem including a proposed timetable for the developing necessary tariff revisions, if applicable, as developed in consultation with Market Participants. The ISO will also report when it determines a Market Problem investigation has concluded.

Except where a longer period of analysis is required, the ISO will provide an explanation to all Market Participants of its proposed steps to address the Market Problem as soon as reasonably possible, but in no event later than 30 calendar days of its initial notice to Market Participants and the ISO shall make staff available to discuss proposed remedy at the appropriate working group or committee with advance notice to all Market Participants. Where a longer period of analysis is required, the ISO will provide updates to Market Participants at least quarterly.

### **3.5.2 Provision of Data By Market Participants**

Whenever requested by the ISO, each LSE shall provide the ISO with a forecast of the Loads for which it is responsible for the particular time period designated by the ISO. Customers shall inform the ISO, in accordance with the ISO Procedures, of the Availability of Generators within the NYCA subject to a Customer's control by Energy contract, ownership or otherwise. Additionally, the Transmission Owners will provide megawatt, megavar, voltage

readings, transmission system data (facility ratings and impedance data), and maintenance schedules for all Transmission Facilities Under ISO Operational Control, and any person or entity that owns transmission facilities associated with an award of Incremental TCCs under Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M to the ISO OATT shall be responsible for providing the same data and schedules to the ISO. For Transmission Facilities Requiring ISO Notification, the Transmission Owners shall inform the ISO of all changes in the status of the designated transmission facilities. Transmission Owners and persons or entities that own transmission facilities associated with an award of Incremental TCCs shall provide such data and schedules pursuant to applicable provisions of the ISO Procedures. Suppliers will provide data on Generator status and output including maintenance schedules, Generator scheduled return dates (inclusive of return to service from maintenance, forced outages ~~or~~, partial unit outages or an increase in the forecasted Host Load of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource in real-time compared to the forecasted Host Load submitted as part of its Energy Bid in the Day-Ahead Market that resulted in a significant reduction in a generating unit's ability to produce Energy in any hour), and Generator machine data, in accordance with the ISO Procedures. These data shall also include Generator Incremental/Decremental Bids, operating limits, response rates, megawatt, megavar, and voltage readings.

regulations related to electric energy market manipulation (see 18 C.F.R. Section 1c.2, or any successor provision thereto), such violation is also a violation of this ISO Services Tariff if such violation affects or is related to the ISO Administered Markets.

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

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

#### **4.1.8 Commitment for Reliability**

Suppliers with generating units committed by the ISO for service to ensure NYCA reliability or local system reliability, [except for Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources](#), will recover startup and minimum generation costs that were not bid, that were not known before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window, and that were not recovered in the Dispatch Day, provided however, eligibility to recover such additional costs shall not be available for megawatts scheduled Day-Ahead. Payment for such costs shall be determined, as if bid, pursuant to the provisions of Attachment C of this Tariff. Payments for securing NYCA reliability and local system reliability shall be recovered by the ISO in accordance with Rate Schedule 1 of the ISO OATT.

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

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

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

##### **4.1.9.1 Eligibility for Cost Recovery**

Generating units designated pursuant to the New York State Reliability Council's Local Reliability Rule I-R3 -- Loss of Generator Gas Supply (New York City) or I-R5 -- Loss of Generator Gas Supply (Long Island), as being required either to burn an alternate fuel at designated minimum levels, or to activate their auto-swap capability, based on forecast Load levels in Load Zones J and K (for purposes of this Section 4.1.9, "Eligible Units"), shall be eligible to recover costs associated with burning the required alternate fuel when Local Reliability Rule I-R-3 or I-R5 is invoked pursuant to the provisions of this Section 4.1.9. For purposes of this Section 4.1.9, the periods of time in which the Eligible Unit burns the alternate fuel only because Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5 is invoked, including that period of time required to move into and out of Rule I-R3 or I-R5 compliance, shall be referred to as the "Eligibility Period."

##### **4.1.9.2 Variable Operating Cost Recovery**

For Eligibility Periods, Eligible Units burning an alternate fuel that would not have been burned but for Local Reliability Rule I-R3 or I-R5 being invoked and Eligible Units burning an alternate fuel because they activated their auto-swap capability and experienced a swap to the alternate fuel that would not have occurred but for the operation of the auto-swap capability in accordance with the implementation of Local Reliability Rule I-R3 of I-R5 shall recover costs

## 4.2 Day-Ahead Markets and Schedules

### 4.2.1 Day-Ahead Load Forecasts, Bids and Bilateral Schedules

#### 4.2.1.1 General Customer Forecasting and Bidding Requirements

Subject to the two earlier submission deadlines set forth below, 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 Load forecasts for the Dispatch Day and the day after the Dispatch Day; and (ii) Customers and Transmission Customers submitting Bids in the Day-Ahead Market shall provide the ISO, consistent with ISO Procedures:

- a. Bids to supply Energy, including Bids to supply Energy in Virtual Transactions;
- b. Bids to supply Ancillary Services;
- c. Requests for Bilateral Transaction schedules;
- d. Bids to purchase Energy, including Bids to purchase Energy in Virtual Transactions; ~~and~~
- e. Demand Reduction Bids; and
- f. For Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources, the forecasted Host Load for each hour of the Dispatch Day; provided, however that if the ISO determines that forecasted Host Load submitted by the Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource does not reflect reasonable expectations of the Host Load that is expected to occur, the ISO may substitute its own forecast of the Host Load.

By 4:50 a.m. on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, all Customers or Transmission Customers shall submit Bids for External Transactions at the Proxy Generator Bus associated with the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line, the Neptune Scheduled Line, the Linden VFT Scheduled Line, or the HTP Scheduled Line.

By 4:45 a.m. on the day prior to the Dispatch Day, all Customers or Transmission Customers shall submit Bids that include revised fuel type or fuel price information to the ISO's Market Information System.

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

#### **4.2.1.2 Load Forecasts**

The Load forecast shall indicate the predicted level of Load in MW by Point of Withdrawal for each hour.

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

##### **4.2.1.3.1 General Rules**

Day-Ahead Bids by Suppliers using the ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible or ISO-Committed Fixed bid modes shall identify the Capacity, in MW, available for commitment in the Day-Ahead Market (for every hour of the Dispatch Day) and the price(s) at which the Supplier will voluntarily enter into dispatch commitments. [If the Supplier is a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource, the ISO shall only consider price-MW pairs in excess of the forecasted Host Load for the Resource.](#)

If the Supplier using the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode is eligible to provide Regulation Service or Operating Reserves under Rate Schedules 3 and 4 respectively of this ISO Services Tariff, the Supplier's Bid may specify the quantity of Regulation Capacity it is making available and shall specify an emergency response rate that determines the quantity of Operating Reserves that it is capable of providing. Offers to provide Regulation Service and Operating Reserves must comply with the rules set forth in Rate Schedules 3 and 4 of this ISO Services Tariff. If a Supplier that is eligible to provide Operating

Reserves does not submit a Day-Ahead Availability Bid for Operating Reserves, its Day-Ahead Bid shall be rejected in its entirety. [A Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource that is comprised of more than one generating unit that is dispatched as a single aggregate unit at a single PTID is not qualified to provide Regulation Service or Spinning Reserves.](#) A Supplier may resubmit a complete Day-Ahead Bid, provided that the new Bid is timely. See Section 4.2.1.9 for bidding requirements for Demand Side Resources offering Energy in the Day-Ahead Market.

Suppliers other than Demand Side Resources entering a Bid into the Day-Ahead Market may also enter Day-Ahead Bids for each of the next nine (9) Dispatch Days. If not subsequently modified or withdrawn, these offers for subsequent Dispatch Days may be used by the ISO as offers from these Suppliers in the Day-Ahead Market for these subsequent Dispatch Days. For Suppliers that are providing Unforced Capacity in the ISO-administered ICAP Market for the month in which the Dispatch Day and the nine-day advance bidding period are encompassed, the ISO may enter the eighth day offer as the Bid for that Supplier's ninth day, if there is, otherwise no ninth-day Bid.

#### **4.2.1.3.2 Bid Parameters**

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

### 4.2.3 Security Constrained Unit Commitment (“SCUC”)

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

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

The schedule will include commitment of sufficient Generators and/or Demand Side Resources to provide for the safe and reliable operation of the NYS Power System. SCUC will treat a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource as already being committed and available to be scheduled up to its UOL<sub>N</sub> Pursuant to ISO Procedures, the ISO may schedule any Resource to run above its UOL<sub>N</sub> up to the level of its UOL<sub>E</sub>. In cases in which the sum of all Bilateral Schedules, excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs, and all Day-Ahead Market purchases to serve Load within the NYCA in the Day-Ahead schedule is less than the ISO’s Day-Ahead forecast of Load, the ISO will commit Resources in

addition to the Operating Reserves it normally maintains to enable it to respond to contingencies.

The purpose of these additional resources is to ensure that sufficient Capacity is available to the ISO in real-time to enable it to meet its Load forecast (including associated Ancillary Services).

In considering which additional Resources to schedule to meet the ISO's Load forecast, the ISO will evaluate unscheduled Imports, and will not schedule those Transactions if its evaluation determines the cost of those Transactions would effectively exceed a Bid Price cap in the hours in which the Energy provided by those Transactions is required. In addition to all Reliability Rules, the ISO shall consider the following information when developing the SCUC schedule:

(i) Load forecasts; (ii) Ancillary Service requirements as determined by the ISO given the Regulation Service Demand Curve and Operating Reserve Demand Curves referenced above; (iii) Bilateral Transaction schedules excluding Bilateral Schedules for Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs; (iv) price Bids and operating Constraints submitted for Generators or for Demand Side Resources; (v) price Bids for Ancillary Services; (vi) Decremental Bids and Sink Price Cap Bids for External Transactions; and (vii) 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 hourly injections and withdrawals for: (a) each Customer whose Bid the ISO accepts for the Dispatch Day; and (b) each Bilateral Transaction scheduled Day-Ahead excluding Bilateral Transactions with Trading Hubs as their POWs.

In the development of its SCUC schedule, the ISO may commit and de-commit Generators and Demand Side Resources, based upon any flexible Bids, including Minimum Generation Bids, Start-Up Bids, Curtailment Initiation Cost Bids, Energy, and Incremental

Energy Bids and Decremental Bids received by the ISO provided however that: [\(a\)](#) the ISO shall commit zero megawatts of Energy for Demand Side Resources committed to provide Operating Reserves and Regulation Service; and [\(b\)](#) for [Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources, the ISO will consider only those segments of the Resource's Incremental Energy Bids above the forecasted Host Load and subject to the Injection Limit.](#)

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

#### **4.2.3.1 Reliability Forecast for the Dispatch Day**

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

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

## **4.4 Real-Time Markets and Schedules**

### **4.4.1 Real-Time Commitment (“RTC”)**

#### **4.4.1.1 Overview**

RTC will make binding unit commitment and de-commitment decisions for the periods beginning fifteen minutes (in the case of Resources that can respond in ten minutes) and thirty minutes (in the case of Resources that can respond in thirty minutes) after the scheduled posting time of each RTC run, will provide advisory commitment information for the remainder of the two and a half hour optimization period, and will produce binding schedules for External

Transactions to begin at the start of each quarter hour. [RTC will treat a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource as already being committed and available to be scheduled up to its UOL<sub>N</sub>.](#)

RTC will co-optimize to solve simultaneously for all Load, Operating Reserves and Regulation Service and to minimize the total as-bid production costs over its optimization timeframe. RTC will consider SCUC’s Resource commitment for the day, load forecasts that RTC itself will produce each quarter hour, binding transmission constraints, and all Real-Time Bids and Bid parameters submitted pursuant to Section 4.4.1.2 below.

#### **4.4.1.2 Bids and Other Requests**

After the Day-Ahead schedule is published and before the close of the Real-Time Scheduling Window for each hour, Customers may submit Real-Time Bids into the Real-Time Market for real-time evaluation by providing all information required to permit real-time evaluation pursuant to ISO Procedures. [A Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource submitted Bids into the Real-Time Market for real-time evaluation shall provide the forecasted Host Load for each hour for which Bids are submitted; provided, however that if the ISO determines that forecasted Host Load submitted by the Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource does not](#)

reflect reasonable expectations of the Host Load that is expected to occur, the ISO may substitute its own forecast of the Host Load.

#### **4.4.1.2.1 Real-Time Bids to Supply Energy and Ancillary Services, other than External Transactions**

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

those segments of the Resource's Incremental Energy Bids above the forecasted Host Load and subject to the Injection Limit.

Suppliers bidding on behalf of Generators that did not receive a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may offer their Generators, for those hours, using the ISO-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Flexible, Self-Committed Fixed bid mode or, with ISO approval, the ISO-Committed Fixed bid modes in real-time. For Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources, the ISO will consider only those segments of the Resource's Incremental Energy Bids above the forecasted Host Load and subject to the Injection Limit. Suppliers bidding on behalf of Demand Side Resources that did not receive a Day-Ahead schedule to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service for a given hour may offer to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service using the ISO-Committed Flexible bid mode for that hour in the Real-Time Market provided, however, that the Demand Side Resource shall have an Energy price Bid no lower than the Monthly Net Benefit Offer Floor. A Supplier bidding on behalf of a Generator that received a Day-Ahead schedule for a given hour may not change the bidding mode for that Generator for the Real-Time Market for that hour provided, however, that Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in Self-Committed Fixed mode may switch, with ISO approval, to ISO-Committed Fixed bidding mode in real-time. Generators that were scheduled Day-Ahead in ISO-Committed Fixed mode will be scheduled as Self-Committed Fixed in the Real-Time Market unless, with ISO approval, they change their bidding mode to ISO-Committed Fixed.

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

Additionally, if the Host Load of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource is greater in real-

time than was forecasted day-ahead such that it cannot meet its Day-Ahead schedule, it must notify the NYISO.

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

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

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

Except as provided in this section, External Transaction Bids may not vary over the course of an hour. Each such Bid must offer to import, export or wheel the same amount of Energy at the same price at each point in time within that hour. At Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses the ISO shall permit the submission of Bids to import or export Energy that vary the amount of Energy, and vary the price, for each quarter hour evaluation period.

The ISO may vary External Transaction Schedules at Proxy Generator Buses that are authorized to schedule transactions on an intra-hour basis if the party submitting the Bid for such a Transaction elects to permit variable scheduling. The ISO may also vary External Transaction Schedules at CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Buses. External Transaction Bids submitted to import Energy from, or export Energy to Proxy Generator Buses that are authorized to schedule

#### **4.4.1.3 External Transaction Scheduling**

RTC15 will schedule External Transactions on an hourly basis as part of its development of a co-optimized least-bid cost Real-Time Commitment. For External Transactions that are scheduled on a 15 minute basis, the amount of Energy scheduled to be imported, exported or wheeled in association with that External Transaction may change on the quarter hour. All RTC runs will schedule intra-hour External Transactions on a 15 minute basis at Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses. RTC will alert the ISO when it appears that scheduled External Transactions need to be reduced for reliability reasons but will not automatically Curtail them. Curtailment decisions will be made by the ISO, guided by the information that RTC provides, pursuant to the rules established by Attachment B of this ISO Services Tariff and the ISO Procedures. External Bilateral Transaction schedules are also governed by the provisions of Section 16, Attachment J of the OATT.

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

Except as specifically noted in Section 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of this ISO Services Tariff, RTC will make all Resource commitment and de-commitment decisions. RTC will make all economic commitment/de-commitment decisions based upon available offers assuming Suppliers internal to the NYCA have a one-hour minimum run time; provided however, Real-Time Minimum Run Qualified Gas Turbines shall be assumed to have a two-hour minimum run time. [For Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources, RTC will consider only those segments of the Resource's Incremental Energy Bids above the forecasted Host Load and subject to the Injection Limit.](#)

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

RTC<sub>15</sub> 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<sub>15</sub> 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 scheduled generation levels by that time;
- (ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at their scheduled generation levels by that time;
- (iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected by that time;
- (iv) Issue advisory commitment and de-commitment guidance for periods more than thirty minutes in the future and advisory dispatch information;
- (v) Schedule economic hourly External Transactions for the next hour;
- (vi) Schedule economic 15 minute External Transactions, for the quarter hour for which the results of the next RTC run are posted, at Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses other than a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus;

- (vii) Schedule economic 15 minute External Transactions, for the quarter hour for which the results of the next RTC run are posted, at a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus; and
- (viii) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

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

- (i) Commit Resources with 10-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at that time;
- (ii) Commit Resources with 30-minute start-up times that should be synchronized by the time that the results of the RTC run following the next RTC run are posted so that they will be synchronized and running at that time;
- (iii) De-commit Resources that should be disconnected from the network by the time that the results of the next RTC run are posted so that they will be disconnected at that time;
- (iv) Issue advisory commitment, de-commitment, and dispatching guidance for the period from thirty minutes in the future until the end of the RTC co-optimization period;
- (v) Either reaffirm that the External Transactions scheduled by previous RTC runs should continue to flow in the next hour, or inform the ISO that External Transactions may need to be reduced;

- (vi) Schedule economic 15 minute External Transactions, for the quarter hour for which the results of the next RTC run are posted, at Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses other than a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus;
- (vii) Schedule economic 15 minute External Transactions, for the quarter hour for which the results of the next RTC run are posted, at a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus; and
- (viii) Schedule ISO-Committed Fixed Resources.

#### **4.4.1.5 External Transaction Settlements**

Settlements for External Transactions in the LBMP Market are described in Sections 4.2.6 and 4.5 of this ISO Services Tariff. Settlements for External Bilateral Transactions are also described in Section 16, Attachment J and Rate Schedules 7 and 8 of the OATT.

The calculation of Real-Time LBMPs at Proxy Generator Buses and CTS Enabled Interfaces is described in Section 17, Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff.

### **4.4.2 Real-Time Dispatch**

#### **4.4.2.1 Overview**

The Real-Time Dispatch will make dispatching decisions, send Base Point Signals to Internal Generators and Demand Side Resources, produce schedules for intra-hour External Transactions at Dynamically Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses, calculate Real-Time Market clearing prices for Energy, Operating Reserves, and Real-Time Market Prices for Regulation Service, and establish real-time schedules for those products on a five-minute basis, starting at the beginning of each hour. The Real-Time Dispatch will not make commitment decisions and will not consider start-up costs in any of its dispatching or pricing decisions, except as specifically provided in Section 4.4.2.3 below. Each Real-Time Dispatch run will co-optimize to

#### **4.5 Real-Time Market Settlements**

Transmission Customers and Customers taking service under this ISO Services Tariff or the ISO OATT, 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 Day-Ahead External Transaction schedules, shall be subject to the Real-Time Market Settlement.

Transmission Customers not taking service under this Tariff shall be subject to balancing charges as provided for under the ISO OATT. Settlements with Suppliers scheduling service from External Suppliers to the LBMP Market or to External Loads from the LBMP Market will be based upon scheduled withdrawals or injections. Real-Time Market Settlements for injections by Resources supplying Regulation Service or Operating Reserves shall follow the rules which are described in Rate Schedules 15.3 and 15.4, respectively.

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

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

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

This procedure shall not apply to [Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources](#) or a Generator for those hours it has used the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode.

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

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

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

[If the Generator of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource is not able to serve the Resource's Host Load at any time, any resulting Actual Energy Withdrawals that serve the Host Load will be charged to the Load Serving Entity responsible for serving the Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource.](#)

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

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

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

##### **4.5.3.1 General Rule**

When the Actual Energy Injections by a Supplier over an RTD interval are less than the Energy injections scheduled Day-Ahead over that RTD interval, the Supplier shall pay a charge

### **15.3A Rate Schedule “3-A” -Charges Applicable to Suppliers That Are Not Providing Regulation Service**

#### **15.3A.1 Persistent Undergeneration Charges**

A Supplier, other than a Supplier included in Section 15.3A.3.3 of this Rate Schedule, that is not providing Regulation Service and that persistently operates at a level below its Energy schedule shall pay a persistent undergeneration charge to the ISO, unless its operation is within a tolerance described below, provided, however, no persistent undergeneration charges shall apply to a Fixed Block Unit that has reached a percentage of its Normal Upper Operating Limit, which percentage shall be set pursuant to ISO Procedures and shall be initially set at seventy percent (70%). Persistent undergeneration charges per interval shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Persistent undergeneration charge} = \text{Energy Difference} \times \text{Max} (\text{MPC}_{\text{DAM}}, \text{MPC}_{\text{RT}}) \times \text{Length of Interval in seconds}/3600 \text{ seconds}$$

Where:

Energy Difference in (MW) is determined by subtracting the actual Energy provided by the Supplier from its RTD Base Point Signal for the dispatch interval. The Energy Difference shall be set at zero for any Energy Difference that is otherwise negative or that falls within a tolerance, set pursuant to ISO Procedures, and which shall contain a steady-state and a dynamic component. The steady-state component shall initially be 3% of the Supplier’s Normal Upper Operating Limit or Emergency Upper Operating Limit, as applicable, and the dynamic component shall be a time constant that shall initially be set at fifteen minutes;

$\text{MPC}_{\text{DAM}}$  is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Day-Ahead Market; and

$\text{MPC}_{\text{RT}}$  is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Real-Time Market.

### **15.3A.1.1 Overgeneration Charges**

An Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel, for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit after October 31, 2009, or after February 1, 2010 for an Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel in commercial operation before 2006 with nameplate capacity of 30 MWs or less, that operates at a level above its schedule shall pay an overgeneration charge to the ISO, unless its operation is within a tolerance described below.

Overgeneration charges per interval shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Overgeneration charge} = \text{Energy Difference} \times \text{Max} (\text{MPRC}_{\text{DAM}}, \text{MPRC}_{\text{RT}}) \times \text{Length of Interval} \\ \text{in seconds}/3600 \text{ seconds}$$

Where:

Energy Difference in (MW) is determined by subtracting the RTD Base Point Signal for the dispatch interval from the actual Energy provided by the Intermittent Power Resource for the same interval. The Energy Difference shall be set at zero for any Energy Difference that is otherwise negative or that falls within a tolerance, set pursuant to ISO Procedures, which shall initially be set at 3% of the Supplier's Normal Upper Operating Limit or Emergency Upper Operating Limit, as applicable;

$\text{MPRC}_{\text{DAM}}$  is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Day-Ahead Market; and

$\text{MPRC}_{\text{RT}}$  is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Real-Time Market

### **15.3A.3 Exemptions**

The following types of Generator shall not be subject to persistent undergeneration charges:

- 15.3A.3.1 Generators, [except for the Generator\(s\) of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource](#), providing Energy under contracts (including PURPA contracts), executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999, in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for payment of the persistent undergeneration or performance charge;
- 15.3A.3.2 Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district steam system in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or topping or extraction turbine Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 499 MW of such units;
- 15.3A.3.3 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources within the NYCA in operation on or before November 18, 1999, plus up to an additional 3300 MW of such Generators;
- 15.3A.3.4 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on landfill gas or solar energy as their fuel;
- 15.3A.3.5 Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources to the extent that their real-time Energy injections are equal to or greater than their bid-in upper operating limits but are less than their Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injections;
- 15.3A.3.6 Generators operating in their Start-Up Period or their Shutdown Period and, for Generators comprised of a group of generating units at a single location, which grouped generating units are separately committed and dispatched by the ISO, and for which Energy injections are measured at a single location, each of

the grouped generating units when one of the grouped generating units is  
operating in its Start-Up or Shutdown Period; and

15.3A.3.7 Generators operating during a Testing Period.

For Generators and Resources described in Sections 15.3A.3.1, 15.3A.3.2, 15.3A.3.3, and  
15.3A.3.4 above, this exemption shall not apply in an hour if the Generator or Resource has bid  
in that hour as ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible.

reliability standards. The ISO shall select Suppliers of Operating Reserves products to meet these requirements, including the locational Operating Reserves requirements, as part of its overall co-optimization process.

The ISO shall select Operating Reserves Suppliers that are properly located electrically so that all locational Operating Reserves requirements determined consistently with the requirements of Section 15.4.7 of this Rate Schedule are satisfied, and so that transmission Constraints resulting from either the commitment or dispatch of Generators do not limit the ISO's ability to deliver Energy to Loads in the case of a Contingency. The ISO will ensure that Suppliers that are compensated for using Capacity to provide one Operating Reserve product are not simultaneously compensated for providing another Operating Reserve product, or Regulation Service, using the same Capacity (consistent with the additive market clearing price calculation formulae in Sections 15.4.5.1 and 15.4.6.1 of this Rate Schedule).

#### **15.4.1.2 Supplier Eligibility Criteria**

The ISO shall enforce the following criteria, which define which types of Suppliers are eligible to supply particular Operating Reserve products.

##### **15.4.1.2.1 Spinning Reserve:**

Suppliers that are ISO Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible, are operating within the dispatchable portion of their operating range, are capable of responding to ISO instructions to change their output level within ten minutes, and that meet the criteria set forth in the ISO Procedures shall be eligible to supply Spinning Reserve (except for Demand Side Resources that are Local Generators). and Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources that are comprised of more than one generating unit and dispatched as a single aggregate unit at a single PTID).

#### **15.4.1.2.2 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve:**

Off-line Generators that are capable of starting, synchronizing, and increasing their output level within ten (10) minutes and that meet the criteria set forth in the ISO Procedures, and, Demand Side Resources that are capable of reducing their Energy usage within ten (10) minutes and that meet the criteria set forth in the ISO Procedures, shall be eligible, to supply 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserve.

#### **15.4.1.2.3 30-Minute Reserve:**

(i) Generators that are ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible and operating within the dispatchable portion of their operating range and Demand Side Resources, that are not Local Generators, that are capable of reducing their Energy usage within thirty (30) minutes shall be eligible to supply synchronized 30-Minute Reserves; (ii) Off-line Generators, [not including Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resources](#), that are capable of starting, synchronizing, and increasing their output level within thirty (30) minutes and that meet the criteria set forth in the ISO Procedures, and Demand Side Resources that are capable of reducing their Energy usage within thirty (30) minutes and that meet the criteria set forth in the ISO Procedures, shall be eligible to supply non-synchronized 30-Minute Reserves.

#### **15.4.1.2.4 Self-Committed Fixed and ISO-Committed Fixed Generators:**

Shall not be eligible to provide any kind of Operating Reserve.

#### **15.4.1.3 Other Supplier Requirements**

All Suppliers of Operating Reserve must be located within the NYCA and must be under ISO Operational Control. Each Supplier bidding to supply Operating Reserve or reduce demand

## **18.12 Proration Of Start-Up Bid For Generators That Are Committed In The Day-Ahead Market, Or Via Supplemental Resource Evaluation**

### **18.12.1 Eligibility to Recover Operating Costs and Resulting Obligations**

Generators, [except the Generator\(s\) of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource](#), committed in the Day-Ahead Market or via SRE that are not able to complete their minimum run time within the Dispatch Day in which they are committed are eligible to include in their Start-Up Bid expected net costs of operating on the day following the dispatch day at the minimum operating level specified for the hour in which the Generator is committed, for the hours necessary to complete the Generator's minimum run time.

Generators, [except the Generator\(s\) of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource](#), that receive Day-Ahead or SRE schedules that are not scheduled to operate in real-time, or that do not operate in real-time, at the MW level included in the Minimum Generation Bid for the first hour of the Generator's Day-Ahead or SRE schedule, for the longer of (a) the duration of the Generator's Day-Ahead or SRE schedule, or (b) the minimum run time specified in the Bid that was accepted for the first hour of the Generator's Day-Ahead or SRE schedule, will have the start-up cost component of the Bid Production Cost guarantee calculation prorated in accordance with the formula specified in Section 18.12.2, below. The rules for prorating the start-up cost component of the Bid Production Cost guarantee calculation apply both to operation within the Dispatch Day and to operation on the day following the Dispatch Day to satisfy the minimum run time specified for the hour in which the Generator was scheduled to start-up on the Dispatch Day.

Rules for calculating the reference level that the NYISO uses to test Start-Up Bids for possible mitigation are included in the Market Power Mitigation Measures that are set forth in Attachment H to the ISO Services Tariff. Proration of the start-up cost component of a

Generator's Bid Production Cost guarantee based on the Generator's operation in real-time is different/distinct from the mitigation of a Start-Up Bid.

**18.12.2 Proration of Eligible Start-Up Cost when a Generator Is Not Scheduled, or Does Not Operate to Meet the Schedule Specified in the Accepted Day-Ahead or SRE Start-Up Bid.**

The start-up costs included in the Bid Production Cost guarantee calculation may be reduced *pro rata* based on a comparison of the actual MWs delivered in real-time to an hourly minimum MW requirement. The hourly MWh requirement is determined based on the MW component of the Minimum Generation Bid submitted for the Generator's accepted start hour (as mitigated, where appropriate).

**18.12.2.1 Total Energy Required to be Provided in Order to Avoid Proration of a Generator's Start-Up Costs**

$$\text{TotMWReq}_{g,s} = \text{MinOpMW}_{g,s} * n_{g,s},$$

Where:

$\text{TotMWReq}_{g,s}$  = Total amount of Energy that Generator g, when started in hour s, must provide for its start-up costs not to be prorated

$\text{MinOpMW}_{g,s}$  = Minimum operating level (in MW) specified by Generator g in its hour s Bid

$n_{g,s}$  = The last hour that Generator g must operate when started in hour s to complete both its minimum run time and its Day-Ahead schedule. The variable  $n_{g,s}$  is calculated as follows:

$$n_{g,s} = \max(\text{LastHrDASched}_{g,s}, \text{LastMinRunHr}_{g,s})$$

Where:

$\text{LastHrDASched}_{g,s}$  = The last date/hour in a contiguous set of hours in the Dispatch Day, beginning with hour s, in which Generator g is scheduled to operate in the Day-Ahead Market

$\text{LastMinRunHr}_{g,s}$  = The last date/hour in a contiguous set of hours in which Generator g would need to operate to complete its minimum run time if it starts in hour s