

2 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are applicable to the ISO Services Tariff:

2.1 Definitions - A

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

Actual Energy Withdrawals: Energy withdrawals which are either: (1) measured with a revenue-quality real-time meter; (2) assessed (in the case of Load Serving Entities ("LSEs") serving retail customers where withdrawals are not measured by revenue-quality real-time meters) on the basis provided for in a Transmission Owner's retail access program; or (3) calculated (in the case of wholesale customers where withdrawals are not measured by revenue-quality real-time meters), until such time as revenue - quality real-time metering is available on a basis agreed upon by the unmetered wholesale customers.

Adjusted Actual Load: Actual Load adjusted to reflect: (i) Load relief measures such as voltage reduction and Load Shedding; (ii) Load reductions provided by Demand Side Resources; (iii) normalized design weather conditions; (iv) Station Power delivered that is not being self supplied pursuant to Section 4.7 of the ISO Services Tariff; and (v) adjustments for Special Case Resources and EDRP.

Adjusted DMGC: The value, in MW, of a BTM:NG Resource's capability in a Capability Period, as calculated pursuant to section 5.12.6.1.1 of this Services Tariff.

Adjusted Host Load: The value, in MW, of a BTM:NG Resource's Load calculated pursuant to section 5.12.6.1.2 of this Services Tariff for the purposes of determining the Resource's Capacity.

Advance Reservation: (1) A reservation of transmission service over the Cross-Sound Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the applicable terms of Schedule 18 and the Schedule 18 Implementation Rule of the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, or in accordance with any successors thereto; or (2) A right to schedule transmission service over the Neptune Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff; or (3) A right to schedule transmission service over the Linden VFT Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff; or (4) A right to schedule transmission service over the HTP Scheduled Line that is obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures established pursuant to Section 38 of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff and set forth in a separate service schedule under the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Adverse Conditions: Those conditions of the natural or man-made environment that threaten the adequate reliability of the NYS Power System, including, but not limited to, thunderstorms, hurricanes, tornadoes, solar magnetic flares and terrorist activities.

~~**Adjusted Actual Load:** Actual Load adjusted to reflect: (i) Load relief measures such as voltage reduction and Load Shedding; (ii) Load reductions provided by Demand Side Resources; (iii) normalized design weather conditions; (iv) Station Power delivered that is not being self supplied pursuant to Section 4.7 of the ISO Services Tariff; and (v) adjustments for Special Case Resources and EDRP.~~

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

Ancillary Services: Services necessary to support the transmission of Energy from Generators to Loads, while maintaining reliable operation of the NYS Power System in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Reliability Rules. Ancillary Services include Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service; Reactive Supply and Voltage Support Service (or “Voltage Support Service”); Regulation Service; Energy Imbalance Service; Operating Reserve Service (including Spinning Reserve, 10-Minute Non-Synchronized Reserves and 30-Minute Reserves); and Black Start Capability.

Application: A request to provide or receive service pursuant to the provisions of the ISO Services Tariff, that includes all information reasonably requested by the ISO.

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

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

Available Reserves: For purposes of determining the Real-Time Locational Based Marginal Price in any Real-Time Dispatch interval: the capability of all Suppliers to provide Operating Reserves in that interval and in the relevant location, minus the quantity of Scheduled Operating Reserves in that interval.

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

Average Coincident Host Load (“ACHL”): The value calculated for a Capability Year in accordance with Section 5.12.6.1.2.1 of this Tariff. The ACHL shall account for weather normalization and Load growth.

Average Coincident Load (“ACL”): The value in each Capability Period calculated for each Special Case Resource, except those that are eligible to report a Provisional Average Coincident Load, that is equal to the average of the SCR’s metered hourly Load that is supplied by the NYS

Transmission System and/or the distribution system during the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours applicable to such SCR, and computed and reported in accordance with Section 5.12.11.1.1 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 SCR's meter operating during the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours may not be included in the SCR's metered Load values reported for the ACL.

Average Coincident Load of an SCR Aggregation: The value that is equal to the sum of the Average Coincident Loads and Provisional Average Coincident Loads for all Special Case Resources in an SCR Aggregation, assigned by the Responsible Interface Party to an SCR Aggregation in a single Load Zone, computed and reported monthly in accordance with Section 5.12.11.1.4 of this Services Tariff and ISO Procedures.

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 Resource ("BTM:NG Resource"): A facility within a defined electrical boundary comprised of a Generator and a Host Load located at a single point identifier (PTID), where the Generator routinely serves, and is assigned to, the Host Load and has excess generation capability after serving that Host Load. The Generator of the BTM:NG Resource must be electrically located in the NYCA, have a minimum nameplate rating of 2 MW and a minimum net injection to the NYS Transmission System or distribution system of 1 MW. The Host Load of the BTM:NG Resource must also have a minimum ACHL of 1 MW. A facility that otherwise meets these eligibility requirements, but either (i) is an Intermittent Power resource, (ii) whose Host Load consists only of Station Power, or (iii) has made an election pursuant to section 5.12.1.12, 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 Owner 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.

2.3 Definitions - C

Capability Period: Six-month periods which are established as follows: (i) from May 1 through October 31 of each year (“Summer Capability Period”); and (ii) from November 1 of each year through April 30 of the following year (“Winter Capability Period”).

Capability Period Auction: An auction conducted no later than thirty (30) days prior to the start of each Capability Period in which Unforced Capacity may be purchased and sold in a six-month strip.

Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours: The top forty (40) coincident peak hours that, prior to the Summer 2014 Capability Period include hour beginning thirteen through hour beginning eighteen and beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period include hour beginning eleven through hour beginning nineteen. The Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours shall be determined by the NYISO from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period and shall be used by RIPs to report ACL values for the purpose of SCR enrollment. For a SCR enrolled with a Provisional ACL that requires verification data to be reported at the end of the Capability Period in which the SCR was enrolled, the Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours shall be determined from the Capability Period in which the SCR was enrolled. 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 and (ii) hours for which the Emergency Demand Response Program resources were deployed by the ISO in each specific Load Zone. In addition, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the NYISO shall not include, in descending rank order of NYCA Load up to a maximum of eight hours per Capability Period, 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.

Capability Year: A Summer Capability Period, followed by a Winter Capability Period (*i.e.*, May 1 through April 30).

Capacity: The capability to generate or transmit electrical power, or the ability to control demand at the direction of the ISO, measured in megawatts (“MW”).

Capacity Limited Resource: A Resource that is constrained in its ability to supply Energy above its Normal Upper Operating Limit by operational or plant configuration characteristics. Capacity Limited Resources must register their Capacity limiting characteristics with, and justify them to, the ISO consistent with ISO Procedures. Capacity Limited Resources may submit a schedule indicating that their Normal Upper Operating Limit is a function depending on one or more variables, such as temperature or pondage levels, in which case the Normal Upper Operating Limit applicable at any time shall be determined by reference to that schedule.

Capacity Reservation Cap: The maximum percentage of transmission Capacity from a Transmission Owner’s sets of ETCNL that may be converted into ETCNL TCCs or the maximum percentage of a Transmission Owner’s RCRRs that may be converted into RCRR

TCCs, as the case may be, as established by the ISO pursuant to Section 19.4.3 of Attachment M of the OATT.

CARL Data: Control Area Resource and Load (“CARL”) data submitted by Control Area System Resources to the ISO.

Centralized Transmission Congestion Contracts (“TCC”) Auction (“Auction”): The process by which TCCs are released for sale for the Centralized TCC Auction period, through a bidding process administered by the ISO or an auctioneer.

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

Commission (“FERC”): The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or any successor agency.

Compensable Overgeneration: A quantity of Energy injected over a given RTD interval in which a Supplier has offered Energy that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Supplier and for which the Supplier may be paid pursuant to this Section and ISO Procedures.

For Suppliers not covered by other provisions of this Section and Intermittent Power Resources depending on wind as their fuel for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit in the given RTD interval, Compensable Overgeneration shall initially equal three percent (3%) of the Supplier’s Normal Upper Operating Limit which may be modified by the ISO if necessary to maintain good Control Performance.

For a Generator which is operating in Start-Up or Shutdown Periods, or Testing Periods, or which is an Intermittent Power Resource that depends on solar energy or landfill gas for its fuel and which has offered its Energy to the ISO in a given interval not using the ISO-committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean all Energy actually injected by the Generator that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Generator. For a Generator operating in intervals when it has been designated as operating Out of Merit at the request of a Transmission Owner or the ISO, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean all Energy actually injected by the Generator that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection up to the Energy level directed by the Transmission Owner or the ISO.

For Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind as their fuel and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources not using the ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible bid mode, that were in operation on or before November 18, 1999 within the NYCA, plus an additional 3,300 MW of such Resources, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean that quantity of Energy injected by a Generator, over a given RTD interval that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that Generator and for which the Generator may be paid pursuant to ISO Procedures; provided however, this definition of Compensable Overgeneration shall not apply to an Intermittent Power Resource depending on wind as its fuel for any interval for which the ISO has imposed a Wind Output Limit.

For a Generator comprised of a group of generating units at a single location, which grouped generating units are separately committed and dispatched by the ISO, and for which Energy injections are measured at a single location, Compensable Overgeneration shall mean that quantity of Energy injected by the Generator, during the period when one of its grouped generating units is operating in a Start-Up or Shutdown Period, that exceeds the Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injection established by the ISO for that period, for that Generator, and for which the Generator may be paid pursuant to ISO Procedures.

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

Confidential Information: Information and/or data that has been designated by a Customer to be proprietary and confidential, provided that such designation is consistent with the ISO Procedures, the ISO Services Tariff, and the ISO Code of Conduct.

Congestion: A characteristic of the transmission system produced by a constraint on the optimum economic operation of the power system, such that the marginal price of Energy to serve the next increment of Load, exclusive of losses, at different locations on the transmission system is unequal.

Congestion Component: The component of the LBMP measured at a location or the Transmission Usage Charge between two locations that is attributable to the cost of transmission Congestion as is more completely defined in Attachment B of the Services Tariff.

Congestion Rent: The opportunity costs of transmission Constraints on the NYS Transmission System. Congestion Rents are collected by the ISO from Loads through its facilitation of LBMP Market Transactions and the collection of Transmission Usage Charges from Bilateral Transactions.

Congestion Rent Shortfall: A condition in which the Congestion Rent revenue collected by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy is less than the amount of Congestion Rent revenue in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy that the ISO is obligated under the ISO OATT to pay out to the Primary Holders of TCCs.

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

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

Control Area: An electric system or combination of electric power systems to which a common Automatic Generation Control scheme is applied in order to: (1) match, at all times, the power output of the Generators within the electric power system(s) and Capacity and Energy purchased from entities outside the electric power system(s), with the Load within the electric power

system(s); (2) maintain scheduled interchange with other Control Areas, within the limits of Good Utility Practice; (3) maintain the frequency of the electric power system(s) within reasonable limits in accordance with Good Utility Practice; and (4) provide sufficient Capacity to maintain Operating Reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

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

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

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

Credit Assessment: An assessment of a Customer's creditworthiness, conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section 26.5.3 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Cross-Sound Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the New England Control Area at Shoreham, New York and terminates near New Haven, Connecticut.

CTS Enabled Interface: An External Interface at which the ISO has authorized the use of Coordinated Transaction Scheduling ("CTS") market rules and which includes a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus for New York and a CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus for the neighboring Control Area.

CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus at which the ISO either requires or permits the use of CTS Interface Bids for Import and Export Transactions in the Real-Time Market and requires the use of Decremental Bids for Wheels Through in the Real-Time Market. A CTS Enabled Proxy Generator Bus at which the ISO permits CTS Interface Bids will also permit Decremental and Sink Price Cap Bids.

CTS Interface Bid: A Real-Time Bid provided by an entity engaged in an External Transaction at a CTS Enabled Interface. CTS Interface Bids shall include a MW amount, a direction indicating whether the proposed Transaction is to Import Energy to, or Export Energy from, the New York Control Area, and a Bid Price.

CTS Sink: Representation of the location(s) within a Control Area where energy associated with a CTS Interface Bid is withdrawn. The NYCA CTS Sinks are Proxy Generator Buses.

CTS Sink Price: The price at a CTS Sink.

CTS Source: Representation of the location(s) within a Control Area where energy associated with a CTS Interface Bid is injected. The NYCA CTS Sources are Proxy Generator Buses.

CTS Source Price: The price at a CTS Source.

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

Curtailement Customer Aggregator: A Curtailement Services Provider that produces real-time verified reductions in NYCA load of at least 100 kW through contracts with retail end-users. The procedure for qualifying as a Curtailement Customer Aggregator is set forth in ISO procedures.

Curtailement Initiation Cost: The fixed payment, separate from a variable Demand Reduction Bid, required by a qualified Demand Reduction Provider in order to cover the cost of reducing demand.

Curtailement Services Provider: A qualified entity that can produce real-time, verified reductions in NYCA Load of at least 100 kW in a single Load Zone, pursuant to the Emergency Demand Response Program and related ISO procedures. The procedure for qualifying as a Curtailement Services Provider is set forth in Section 3 below and in ISO Procedures.

Curtailement Services Provider Capacity: Capacity from a Demand Side Resource nominated by a Curtailement Services Provider for participation in the Emergency Demand Response Program.

Customer: An entity which has complied with the requirements contained in the ISO Services Tariff, including having signed a Service Agreement, and is qualified to utilize the Market Services and the Control Area Services provided by the ISO under the ISO Services Tariff; provided, however, that a party taking services under the Tariff pursuant to an unsigned Service Agreement filed with the Commission by the ISO shall be deemed a Customer.

2.4 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 Gross Capability (“DMGC”): The sustained maximum output of the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource, as demonstrated by the performance of a test or through actual operation in accordance with, and averaged over a continuous time period as defined in, ISO Procedures.

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. A Dispatchable Generator, not including the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource, may be either ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible. A Dispatchable Generator that is the Generator 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 shall conduct a DMNC test, or a BTM:NG Resource shall conduct a DMGC test, if such a test is 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_E): The upper operating limit that a Generator, except for the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource, 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_E 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).

2.6 Definitions - F

Facility Flow-Based Methodology: The methodology, as described in Section 17.5.3.7 of Attachment B, used to allocate Net Auction Revenue among Transmission Owners.

Federal Power Act (“FPA”): The Federal Power Act, as may be amended from time-to-time (See 16 U.S.C. § 796 *et seq.*).

Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service: Transmission Service under this Tariff that is scheduled between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery pursuant to the ISO OATT. Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service is service for which the Transmission Customer has agreed to pay the Congestion associated with its service. A Transmission Customer may fix the price of Congestion associated with its Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service by acquiring sufficient TCCs with the same Points of Receipt and Delivery as its Transmission Service.

Firm Transmission Service: Transmission service requested by a Transmission Customer willing to pay Congestion Rent.

First Settlement: The process of establishing binding financial commitments on the part of Customers participating in the Day-Ahead Market based on Day-Ahead LBMP.

Fixed Block Unit: A unit that, due to operational characteristics, can only be dispatched in one of two states: either turned completely off, or turned on and run at a fixed capacity level.

Fixed Price TCC: TCCs obtained pursuant to Sections 19.2.1 or 19.2.2 of Attachment M of the ISO OATT. If a TCC is obtained pursuant to Section 19.2.1 of Attachment M of the OATT, it is an Historic Fixed Price TCC. If a TCC is awarded to an LSE pursuant to the provisions of Section 19.2.2 of Attachment M of the OATT, it is a Non-Historic Fixed Price TCC.

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 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: The Load that is electrically interconnected within the defined electrical boundary of a BTM:NG Resource that is routinely served by, and assigned to, the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource. Station Power ~~is~~ will be included in the calculation of the BTM:NG Resource's Host Load if it is self-supplied by the Generator of the BTM:NG Resource, and it is not separately metered pursuant to Section 5.12.6.1.1 and ISO Procedures.

HTP Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Control Area at the West 49th 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 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, **BTM:NG Resource**, 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).

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.

2.10 Definitions - J

2.11 Definitions - K

2.12 Definitions - L

LBMP Market(s): The Real-Time Market or the Day-Ahead Market or both.

Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resource: A Generator above 1 MW in size that has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the ISO that its Energy production depends directly on river flows over which it has limited control and that such dependence precludes accurate prediction of the facility's real-time output.

Limited Customer: An entity that is not a Customer but which qualifies to participate in the ISO's Emergency Demand Response Program by complying with Limited Customer requirements set forth in the ISO Procedures.

Limited Energy Storage Resource ("LESR"): A Generator authorized to offer Regulation Service only and characterized by limited Energy storage, that is, the inability to sustain continuous operation at maximum Energy withdrawal or maximum Energy injection for a minimum period of one hour. LESRs must bid as ISO-Committed Flexible Resources.

Limited Energy Storage Resource ("LESR") Energy Management: Real-time Energy injections or withdrawals scheduled by the ISO to manage the Energy storage capacity of a Limited Energy Storage Resource, pursuant to ISO Procedures, for the purpose of maximizing the Capacity bid as available for Regulation Service from such Resource.

Linden VFT Scheduled Line: A transmission facility that interconnects the NYCA to the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Control Area in Linden, New Jersey.

LIPA Tax Exempt Bonds: Obligations issued by the Long Island Power Authority, the interest on which is not included in gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

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

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

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

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

Local Furnishing Bonds: Tax-exempt bonds issued by a Transmission Owner under an agreement between the Transmission Owner and the New York State Energy Research and

Development Authority (“NYSERDA”), or its successor, or by a Transmission Owner itself, and pursuant to Section 142(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 142(f).

Local Generator: A resource operated by or on behalf of a Load that is either: (i) not synchronized to a local distribution system; or (ii) synchronized to a local distribution system solely in order to support a Load that is equal to or in excess of the resource’s Capacity. Local Generators supply Energy only to the Load they are being operated to serve and do not supply Energy to the distribution system.

Locality: A single LBMP Load Zone or set of adjacent LBMP Load Zones within which a minimum level of Installed Capacity must be maintained, and as specifically identified in this subsection to mean (1) Load Zone J; (2) Load Zone K; and (3) Load Zones G, H, I, and J collectively (*i.e.*, the G-J Locality).

Local Reliability Rule: A Reliability Rule established by a Transmission Owner, and adopted by the NYSRC, to meet specific reliability concerns in limited areas of the NYCA, including without limitation, special conditions and requirements applicable to nuclear plants and special requirements applicable to the New York City metropolitan area.

Locational Based Marginal Pricing (“LBMP”): The price of Energy at each location in the NYS Transmission System as calculated pursuant to Section 17 Attachment B of this Services Tariff.

Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement: The portion of the NYCA Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement provided by Capacity Resources that must be electrically located within a Locality (including those combined with a Unforced Capacity Deliverability Right except for rights returned in an annual election to the ISO in accordance with ISO Procedures) in order to ensure that sufficient Energy and Capacity are available in that Locality and that appropriate reliability criteria are met.

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

Long Island (“L.I.”): An electrical area comprised of Load Zone K, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

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

LSE Unforced Capacity Obligation: The amount of Unforced Capacity that each NYCA LSE must obtain for an Obligation Procurement Period as determined by the ICAP Demand Curve for the NYCA, the G-J Locality, New York City Locality, and/or the Long Island Locality, as applicable, for each ICAP Spot Market Auction. The amount includes, at a minimum, each

LSE's share of the NYCA Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement and the Locational Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirement, as applicable.

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.

Net Installed Capacity (“Net-ICAP”): The amount of Installed Capacity that a BTM:NG Resource has demonstrated (in accordance with ISO Procedures) it is capable of supplying in accordance with Section 5.12.6.1 of this Tariff, used to determine its Net Unforced Capacity.

Net Unforced Capacity (“Net-UCAP”): The amount of Unforced Capacity a BTM:NG Resource can offer in the ISO’s Installed Capacity market.

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_N): The upper operating limit that a Generator, except for the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource, 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_N in its Bids which shall be reduced when the Resource requests that the ISO derate its Capacity or the ISO derates the Resource's Capacity. A Normal Upper Operating Limit may be submitted as a function depending on one or more variables, such as temperature or pondage levels, in which case the Normal Upper Operating Limit applicable at any time shall be determined by reference to that schedule.

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

NPCC: The Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

NRC: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto.

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

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

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

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

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

2.15 Definitions - O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operating Requirement: The amount calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 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;

- (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, including the Generator of a BTM:NG Resource, 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.

2.16 Definitions - P

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

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

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

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

Point(s) of Injection ("POI" or "Point of Receipt"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System or Proxy Generator Buses where Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services will be made available to the ISO by the delivering party under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff. (May be referred to as "Point of Receipt" or similar in some Existing Transmission Agreements.)

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

Point(s) of Withdrawal ("POW" or "Point of Delivery"): The point(s) on the NYS Transmission System or Proxy Generator Buses where Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services will be made available to the receiving party under the ISO OATT or the ISO Services Tariff. (May be referred to as "Point of Delivery" or similar in some Existing Transmission Agreements.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisional Average Coincident Load ("Provisional ACL"): Prior to the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the value that may be used in lieu of Average Coincident Load for an eligible Special Case Resource for a maximum duration no greater than three consecutive Capability Periods and only where the SCR (i) has not previously been enrolled with the ISO and (ii) never had interval metering Load data available from the Prior Equivalent Capability Period. Beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, the value that may be used in lieu of ACL for an eligible SCR as provided in Section 5.12.11.1.2 of this Services Tariff. A SCR's Provisional ACL is verified subsequent to each eligible Capability Period pursuant to calculations using the SCR's metered Load values in accordance with Sections 5.12.11.1.1 and 5.12.11.1.2 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 SCR's meter operating during the applicable Capability Period SCR Load Zone Peak Hours may not be included in the SCR's metered Load values reported for the verification of its Provisional ACL.

Proxy Generator Bus: A proxy bus located outside the NYCA that is selected by the ISO to represent a typical bus in an adjacent Control Area and at which LBMP prices are calculated. The ISO may establish more than one Proxy Generator Bus at a particular Interface with a

neighboring Control Area to enable the NYISO to distinguish the bidding, treatment and pricing of products and services at the Interface.

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

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

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

2.17 Definitions - Q

Qualified Change of Load Condition: A Special Case Resource enrolled with an Average Coincident Load, Provisional Average Coincident Load, or Net Average Coincident Load, in accordance with this Services Tariff, meets a Qualified Change of Load Condition when: (i) the SCR is expected to have a reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold that is expected to continue for a total period that is greater than seven (7) consecutive days, (ii) the SCR is experiencing a reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold that is expected to continue for a total period that is greater than seven (7) consecutive days, or (iii) the SCR experienced an unanticipated reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold for a period greater than seven (7) consecutive days within any month in which the SCR sold capacity or adjoining months in which the SCR sold capacity in either month.

Qualified Change of Status Condition: A Special Case Resource enrolled with an Average Coincident Load, Provisional Average Coincident Load, or Net Average Coincident Load, in accordance with this Services Tariff meets a Qualified Change of Status Condition when: (i) the SCR is expected to have a reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold that will extend for a period of greater than sixty (60) consecutive days, (ii) the SCR is experiencing a reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold that is expected to continue for a total period that is greater than sixty (60) consecutive days, or (iii) the SCR has experienced an unanticipated reduction in total Load that meets or exceeds the SCR Load Change Reporting Threshold that has existed for a period greater than sixty (60) consecutive days in which the SCR sold capacity.

Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resource: A resource that is neither a Generator nor a synchronous condenser but that is capable of providing the ISO with Reactive Power on a dynamic basis, that is energized and under the operational control of the ISO, or a Transmission Owner, that meets the resource-specific technical and testing criteria specified in the ISO Procedures, and that is ineligible to receive Reactive Power compensation other than as a Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resource. The Cross-Sound Scheduled Line shall be a Qualified Non-Generator Voltage Support Resource, provided that it meets the technical and testing criteria in the ISO Procedures.

Quick Start Mode: The setting of a block of generator units capable of remote start-up by a Transmission Owner so that it can synchronize and reach full output within fifteen (15) minutes.

Quick Start Reserves: Capacity of a block of generator units that is set to Quick Start Mode by request of a Transmission Owner.

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; “RTC₀₀,” “RTC₁₅,” “RTC₃₀,” and “RTC₄₅” 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. RTC₁₅ 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.

2.20 Definitions - T

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transaction: The purchase and/or sale of Energy or Capacity, or the sale of Ancillary Services. A Transaction bid into the Energy market to sell or purchase Energy or to schedule a Bilateral Transaction includes a Point of Injection and a Point of Withdrawal.

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

Transmission Congestion Contract Component ("TCC Component"): A component of the Operating Requirement, calculated in accordance with Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

Transmission Congestion Contracts ("TCCs"): The right to collect or obligation to pay Congestion Rents in the Day-Ahead Market for Energy associated with a single MW of transmission between a specified POI and POW. TCCs are financial instruments that enable Energy buyers and sellers to hedge fluctuations in the price of transmission.

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

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

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

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

Transmission Facility Agreement ("TFA"): Agreements governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities charges to cover all, or a portion, of the costs to install, own, operate, or maintain transmission facilities, to the customer under the agreement and that have provisions to provide Transmission Service utilizing said transmission facilities. All Transmission Facility Agreements are listed in Attachment L. Table 1A, and are designated in the "Treatment" column as "Facility Agmt. – MWA."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transmission Wheeling Agreement (“TWA”): The Agreements listed in Table 1A of Attachment L to the ISO OATT governing the use of specific or designated transmission facilities that are owned, controlled or operated by an entity for the transmission of Energy in interstate commerce. TWAs between Transmission Owners have been modified such that all TWAs between Transmission Owners are now MWAs.

2.21 Definitions - U

Unforced Capacity: The measure by which Installed Capacity Suppliers will be rated, in accordance with formulae set forth in the ISO Procedures, to quantify the extent of their contribution to satisfy the NYCA Installed Capacity Requirement, and which will be used to measure the portion of that NYCA Installed Capacity Requirement for which each LSE is responsible.

Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights: Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights (“UDRs”) are rights, as measured in MWs, associated with (i) new incremental controllable transmission projects, and (ii) new projects to increase the capability of existing controllable transmission projects that have UDRs, that provide a transmission interface to a Locality. When combined with Unforced Capacity which is located in an External Control Area or non-constrained NYCA region either by contract or ownership, and which is deliverable to the NYCA interface in the Locality in which the UDR transmission facility is electrically located, UDRs allow such Unforced Capacity to be treated as if it were located in the Locality, thereby contributing to an LSE’s Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement. To the extent the NYCA interface is with an External Control Area the Unforced Capacity associated with UDRs must be deliverable to the Interconnection Point.

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

Unrated Customer: A Customer that does not currently have a senior long-term unsecured debt rating or issuer rating from Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, Fitch, or Dominion, and that has not received an ISO Equivalency Rating.

Unsecured Credit: A basis for satisfying part of a Customer’s Operating Requirement on the basis of the Customer’s creditworthiness. The amount of a Customer’s Unsecured Credit shall be determined in accordance with Section 26.5 of Attachment K to this Services Tariff.

2.22 Definitions - V

Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Bus: A Proxy Generator Bus for which the ISO may schedule Transactions at 15 minute intervals in real time. Variably Scheduled Proxy Generator Buses are identified in Section 4.4.4 of the Services Tariff.

Verified Average Coincident Load (“Verified ACL”): The Average Coincident Load determined by the ISO with verification data provided by the RIP for SCRs enrolled with a Provisional Average Coincident Load, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.12.11.1.2 of this Services Tariff, or, beginning with the Summer 2014 Capability Period, for resources with a reported Incremental Average Coincident Load, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.12.11.1.5 of this Services Tariff. The Verified ACL shall be used to evaluate the SCR’s event responses for performance and in the calculation of the SCR’s performance factor and all associated performance factors, deficiencies and penalties.

Virtual Load: Any Bid to purchase Energy in the Day-Ahead Market submitted at a load bus specified for Virtual Transactions.

Virtual Supply: Any Bid to sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market submitted at a load bus specified for Virtual Transactions.

Virtual Transaction: Any Bid to purchase or sell Energy in the Day-Ahead Market submitted at a load bus specified for Virtual Transactions.

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

2.23 Definitions - W

West of Central-East (“West” or “Western”): An electrical area comprised of Load Zones A, B, C, D, and E, as identified in the ISO Procedures.

Wheels Through: Transmission Service, originating in another Control Area, that is wheeled through the NYCA to another Control Area.

Wheels Through 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.

Wholesale Market: The sum of purchases and sales of Energy and Capacity for resale along with Ancillary Services needed to maintain reliability and power quality at the transmission level coordinated together through the ISO and Power Exchanges. A party who purchases Energy, Capacity or Ancillary Services in the Wholesale Market to serve its own Load is considered to be a participant in the Wholesale Market.

Wholesale Transmission Services Charges (“WTSC”): Those charges calculated pursuant to Attachment H of the OATT, incurred or declared overdue by a Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 26.4.2 of Attachment K, after the effective date of these revisions; provided, however, that these provisions will not apply to pre-petition bankruptcy debts for a company that is currently in bankruptcy.

Wind Energy Forecast: The ISO’s forecast of Energy that is expected to be supplied over a specified interval of time by an Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel and which is used in ISO’s Energy market commitment and dispatch.

Wind Output Limit: A Base Point Signal calculated for an Intermittent Power Resource depending on wind as its fuel and which, when sent to the Intermittent Power Resource, shall include a separate flag indicating that the Base Point Signal directs the Intermittent Power Resource to reduce its output. All Intermittent Power Resources, other than those in commercial operation as of January 1, 2002 with name plate capacity of 12 MWs or fewer, shall be eligible to receive a Wind Output Limit.

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

2.24 Definitions - X

2.25 Definitions - Y

2.26 Definitions - Z