SECTION I – GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
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I.1 Purpose and Components of this Tariff; ISO Objectives

I.1.1. Purpose of this Tariff:
This Tariff provides the rates, terms and conditions for transmission, market and other services provided by the ISO within the New England Control Area.

I.1.2. Components of this Tariff:
This Tariff includes the following components:

(a) these general terms and conditions (Section I) and the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (Exhibit IA) and the ISO New England Billing Policy (Exhibit ID);
(b) the ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff (the “OATT”) (Section II);
(c) the ISO Market Rule 1 (Section III);
(d) provisions for the recovery of the ISO’s administrative expenses and the ISO’s capital funding arrangements (Section IV); and
(e) other attachments, including a pro forma Market Participant Service Agreement (Attachment A)

I.1.3. Mission of ISO:
The mission of ISO is (through means including, but not limited to, planning, central dispatching, coordinated maintenance of electric supply and demand-side resources and transmission facilities, obtaining emergency power for Market Participants from other Control Areas, system restoration (where required), the development of market rules, the provision of an open access regional transmission tariff and the provision of a means for effective coordination with other control areas and utilities situated in the United States and Canada):

(a) to assure the bulk power supply of the New England Control Area conforms to proper standards of reliability;
(b) to create and sustain open, non-discriminatory, competitive, unbundled markets for energy, capacity, and ancillary services (including Operating Reserves) that are (i) economically efficient and balanced between buyers and sellers, and (ii) provide an opportunity for a participant to receive compensation through the market for a service it provides in a manner consistent with proper standards of reliability and the long-term sustainability of competitive markets;
(c) to provide market rules that (i) promote a market based on voluntary participation, (ii) allow market participants to manage the risks involved in offering and purchasing services, and (iii)
compensate at fair value (considering both benefits and risks) any required service, subject to Commission’s jurisdiction and review;

(d) to allow informed participation and encourage ongoing market improvements;

(e) to provide transparency with respect to the operation of and the pricing in markets and purchase programs;

(f) to provide access to competitive markets within the New England Control Area and to neighboring regions; and

(g) to provide for an equitable allocation of costs, benefits and responsibilities among market participants.

In fulfilling this mission and consistent with the preceding principles, the ISO shall strive to perform all its functions and services in a cost-effective manner, for the benefit of all those served by the ISO. To assist stakeholders in evaluating any major ISO initiative that affects market design, system planning or operation of the New England bulk power system, the ISO will provide quantitative and qualitative information on the need for and the impacts, including costs, of the initiative.
I.2 Rules of Construction; Definitions

I.2.1. Rules of Construction:

In this Tariff, unless otherwise provided herein:

(a) words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa;
(b) words denoting a gender include all genders;
(c) references to a particular part, clause, section, paragraph, article, exhibit, schedule, appendix or other attachment shall be a reference to a part, clause, section, paragraph, or article of, or an exhibit, schedule, appendix or other attachment to, this Tariff;
(d) the exhibits, schedules and appendices attached hereto are incorporated herein by reference and shall be construed with an as an integral part of this Tariff to the same extent as if they were set forth verbatim herein;
(e) a reference to any statute, regulation, proclamation, ordinance or law includes all statutes, regulations, proclamations, amendments, ordinances or laws varying, consolidating or replacing the same from time to time, and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, policies, protocols, codes, proclamations and ordinances issued or otherwise applicable under that statute unless, in any such case, otherwise expressly provided in any such statute or in this Tariff;
(f) a reference to a particular section, paragraph or other part of a particular statute shall be deemed to be a reference to any other section, paragraph or other part substituted therefor from time to time;
(g) a definition of or reference to any document, instrument or agreement includes any amendment or supplement to, or restatement, replacement, modification or novation of, any such document, instrument or agreement unless otherwise specified in such definition or in the context in which such reference is used;
(h) a reference to any person (as hereinafter defined) includes such person’s successors and permitted assigns in that designated capacity;
(i) any reference to “days” shall mean calendar days unless “Business Days” (as hereinafter defined) are expressly specified;
(j) if the date as of which any right, option or election is exercisable, or the date upon which any amount is due and payable, is stated to be on a date or day that is not a Business Day, such right, option or election may be exercised, and such amount shall be deemed due and payable, on the next succeeding Business Day with the same effect as if the same was exercised or made on such
date or day (without, in the case of any such payment, the payment or accrual of any interest or
other late payment or charge, provided such payment is made on such next succeeding Business
Day);
(k) words such as “hereunder,” “hereto,” “hereof” and “herein” and other words of similar import
shall, unless the context requires otherwise, refer to this Tariff as a whole and not to any
particular article, section, subsection, paragraph or clause hereof; and a reference to “include” or
“including” means including without limiting the generality of any description preceding such
term, and for purposes hereof the rule of *ejusdem generis* shall not be applicable to limit a general
statement, followed by or referable to an enumeration of specific matters, to matters similar to
those specifically mentioned.

I.2.2. Definitions:
In this Tariff, the terms listed in this section shall be defined as described below:

**Actual Load** is the consumption at the Retail Delivery Point for the hour.

**Additional Resource Blackstart O&M Payment** is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.1.2
of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Additional Resource Specified-Term Blackstart Capital Payment** is defined and calculated as
specified in Section 5.1.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Additional Resource Standard Blackstart Capital Payment** is defined and calculated as specified in
Section 5.1.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction** is the Audited Demand Reduction of a Demand Response
Resource adjusted in accordance with Section III.13.7.1.5.10.1.1.

**Administrative Costs** are those costs incurred in connection with the review of Applications for
transmission service and the carrying out of System Impact Studies and Facilities Studies.

**Administrative Export De-List Bid** is a bid that may be submitted in a Forward Capacity Auction by
certain Existing Generating Capacity Resources subject to a multi-year contract to sell capacity outside of
the New England Control Area during the associated Capacity Commitment Period, as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.4 of Market Rule 1.

**Administrative Sanctions** are defined in Section III.B.4.1.2 of Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

**ADR Neutrals** are one or more firms or individuals identified by the ISO with the advice and consent of the Participants Committee that are prepared to act as neutrals in ADR proceedings under Appendix D to Market Rule 1.

**Advance** is defined in Section IV.A.3.2 of the Tariff.


**Affiliate** is any person or entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control by another person or entity. For purposes of this definition, "control" means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the authority to direct the management or policies of an entity. A voting interest of ten percent or more shall create a rebuttable presumption of control.

**AGC** is automatic generation control.

**Allocated Assessment** is a Covered Entity’s right to seek and obtain payment and recovery of its share in any shortfall payments under Section 3.3 or Section 3.4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Alternative Capacity Price Rule** is a rule potentially affecting Capacity Clearing Prices in a Forward Capacity Auction, as described in Section III.13.2.7.8 of Market Rule 1.

**Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)** is the procedure set forth in Appendix D to Market Rule 1.

**Alternative Technologies Regulation Pilot Program** is the pilot described in Appendix J to Market Rule 1.
Ancillary Services are those services that are necessary to support the transmission of electric capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the New England Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Announced Schedule 1 EA Amount, Announced Schedule 2 EA Amount, Announced Schedule 3 EA Amount are defined in Section IV.B.2.2 of the Tariff.

Annual Transmission Revenue Requirements are the annual revenue requirements of a PTO’s PTF or of all PTOs’ PTF for purposes of the OATT shall be the amount determined in accordance with Attachment F to the OATT.

Annualized FCA Payment is used to determine a resource’s availability penalties and is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.7.2.7.1.2(b) of Market Rule 1.

Applicants, for the purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, are entities applying for Market Participant status or for transmission service from the ISO.

Application is a written request by an Eligible Customer for transmission service pursuant to the provisions of the OATT.

APR-1 means the first of three Alternative Capacity Price Rule mechanisms described in Section III.13.2.7.8.

APR-2 means the second of three Alternative Capacity Price Rule mechanisms described in Section III.13.2.7.8.

APR-3 means the third of three Alternative Capacity Price Rule mechanisms described in Section III.13.2.7.8.

Asset is a generating unit, interruptible load, a component of a demand response resource or load asset.

Asset Registration Process is the ISO business process for registering a physical load, generator, or tie-line for settlement purposes. The Asset Registration Process is posted on the ISO’s website.
**Asset Related Demand** is a physical load that has been discretely modeled within the ISO’s dispatch and settlement systems, settles at a Node and, except for pumped storage load, is made up of one or more individual end-use metered customers receiving service from the same point or points of electrical supply, with an aggregate average hourly load of 1 MW or greater during the 12 months preceding its registration.

**Asset Related Demand Bid Block-Hours** are Block-Hours assigned to the Lead Market Participant for each Asset Related Demand bid. Blocks of the bid in effect for each hour will be totaled to determine the daily quantity of Asset Related Demand Bid Block-Hours. In the case that a Resource has a Real-Time unit status of “unavailable” for an entire day, that day will not contribute to the quantity of Asset Related Demand Bid Block-Hours. However, if the Resource has at least one hour of the day with a unit status of “available,” the entire day will contribute to the quantity of Asset Related Demand Bid Block-Hours.

**Asset-Specific Going Forward Costs** are the net risk-adjusted going forward costs of an asset that is part of an Existing Generating Capacity Resource, calculated for the asset in the same manner as the net-risk adjusted going forward costs of Existing Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.2.1.2.

**Assigned Meter Reader** reports to the ISO the hourly and monthly MWh associated with the Asset. These MWh are used for settlement. The Assigned Meter Reader may designate an agent to help fulfill its Assigned Meter Reader responsibilities; however, the Assigned Meter Reader remains functionally responsible to the ISO.

**Auction Revenue Right (ARR)** is a right to receive FTR Auction Revenues in accordance with Appendix C of Market Rule 1.

**Auction Revenue Right Allocation (ARR Allocation)** is defined in Section 1 of Appendix C of Market Rule 1.

**Auction Revenue Right Holder (ARR Holder)** is an entity which is the record holder of an Auction Revenue Right (excluding an Incremental ARR) in the register maintained by the ISO.

**Audited Demand Reduction** is the seasonal claimed capability of a Demand Response Resource as established pursuant to Section III.13.6.1.5.4.
**Audited Full Reduction Time** is the Offered Full Reduction Time associated with the Demand Response Resource’s most recent audit.

**Authorized Commission** is defined in Section 3.3 of the ISO New England Information Policy.

**Authorized Person** is defined in Section 3.3 of the ISO New England Information Policy.

**Automatic Response Rate** is the response rate, in MW/Minute, at which a Market Participant is willing to have a generating unit change its output while providing Regulation between the Regulation High Limit and Regulation Low Limit.

**Average Hourly Load Reduction** is either: (i) the sum of the Demand Resource’s electrical energy reduction during Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month divided by the number of Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month; (ii) the sum of the Demand Resource’s electrical energy reduction during Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month divided by the number of Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month; or (iii) in each Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour, the sum of the baseline electrical energy consumption less the sum of the actual electrical energy consumption of all of the Real-Time Demand Response Assets associated with the Real-Time Demand Response Resource as registered with the ISO as of the first day of the month; or (iv) in each Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour, the sum of the baseline electrical energy consumption less the sum of the actual electrical energy consumption of all of the Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets associated with the Real-time Emergency Generation Resource as registered with the ISO as of the first day of the month. The Demand Resource’s electrical energy reduction and Average Hourly Load Reduction shall be determined consistent with the Demand Resource’s Measurement and Verification Plan, which shall be reviewed by the ISO to ensure consistency with the measurement and verification requirements, as described in Section III.13.1.4.3 of Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

**Average Hourly Output** is either: (i) the sum of the Demand Resource’s electrical energy output during Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month divided by the number of Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month; (ii) the sum of the Demand Resource’s electrical energy output during Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month divided by the number of Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month; or (iii) in each Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour or Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour, the sum of the electrical energy output of all of the Real-Time Demand Response Assets or Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets associated with the Real-Time Demand Response...
Resource or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource as registered with the ISO as of the first day of the month. Electrical energy output and Average Hourly Output shall be determined consistent with the Demand Resource’s Measurement and Verification Plan, which shall be reviewed by the ISO to ensure consistency with the measurement and verification requirements, as described in Section III.13.1.4.3 of Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

**Average Monthly PER** is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Bankruptcy Code** is the United States Bankruptcy Code.

**Bankruptcy Event** occurs when a Covered Entity files a voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy or commences a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or any other applicable law concerning insolvency, reorganization or bankruptcy by or against such Covered Entity as debtor.

**Bilateral Contract (BC)** is any of the following types of contracts: Internal Bilateral for Load, Internal Bilateral for Market for Energy, and External Transactions.

**Bilateral Contract Block-Hours** are Block-Hours assigned to the seller and purchaser of an Internal Bilateral for Load, Internal Bilateral for Market for Energy and External Transactions; provided, however, that only those contracts which apply to the Real-Time Energy Market will accrue Block-Hours.

**Blackstart Capability Test** is the test, required by ISO New England Operating Documents, of a resource’s capability to provide Blackstart Service.

**Blackstart Capital Payment** is the annual compensation, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1, or as referred to in Section 5.2, of Schedule 16 to the OATT, for a Designated Blackstart Resource’s Blackstart Equipment capital costs associated with the provision of Blackstart Service (excluding the capital costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service).

**Blackstart CIP Capital Payment** is the annual compensation level, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1 utilizing data from Table 6 of Appendix A to this Schedule 16, or as referred to in Section 5.2, of Schedule 16 to the OATT, for a Blackstart Station’s costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service.
Blackstart CIP O&M Payment is the annual compensation level, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1 of Schedule 16 to the OATT, utilizing data from Table 6 of Appendix A to this Schedule 16, for a Blackstart Station’s operating and maintenance costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of the provision of Blackstart Service.

Blackstart Equipment is any equipment that is solely necessary to enable the Designated Blackstart Resource to provide Blackstart Service and is not required to provide other products or services under the Tariff.

Blackstart O&M Payment is the annual compensation, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1 of Schedule 16 to the OATT, for a Designated Blackstart Resource’s operating and maintenance costs associated with the provision of Blackstart Service (except for operating and maintenance costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service).

Blackstart Owner is the Market Participant who is authorized on behalf of the Generator Owner(s) to offer or operate the resource as a Designated Blackstart Resource and is authorized to commit the resource to provide Blackstart Service.

Blackstart Service is the Ancillary Service described in Section II.47 of the Tariff and Schedule 16 of the OATT, which also encompasses “System Restoration and Planning Service” under the predecessor version of Schedule 16.

Blackstart Service Commitment is the commitment by a Blackstart Owner for its resource to provide Blackstart Service and the acceptance of that commitment by the ISO, in the manner detailed in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 11 – Designated Blackstart Resource Administration (OP 11), and which includes a commitment to provide Blackstart Service under a “Signature Page for Schedule 16 of the NEPOOL OATT” that was executed and in effect prior to January 1, 2013 for Category A Designated Blackstart Resources or a commitment to provide Blackstart Service established under Operating Procedure 11 – Designated Blackstart Resource Administration (OP11) for Category B Designated Blackstart Resources.
**Blackstart Service Minimum Criteria** are the minimum criteria that a Blackstart Owner and its resource must meet in order to establish and maintain a resource as a Designated Blackstart Resource.

**Blackstart Standard Rate Payment** is the formulaic rate of monthly compensation, as calculated pursuant to Section 5 of Schedule 16 to the OATT, paid to a Blackstart Owner for the provision of Blackstart Service from a Designated Blackstart Resource.

**Blackstart Station** is comprised of (i) a single Designated Blackstart Resource or (ii) two or more Designated Blackstart Resources that share Blackstart Equipment.

**Blackstart Station-specific Rate Payment** is the Commission-approved compensation, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT, paid to a Blackstart Owner on a monthly basis for the provision of Blackstart Service by Designated Blackstart Resources located at a specific Blackstart Station.

**Blackstart Station-specific Rate Capital Payment** is a component of the Blackstart Station-specific Rate Payment that reflects a Blackstart Station’s capital Blackstart Equipment costs associated with the provision of Blackstart Service (excluding the capital costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service).

**Blackstart Station-specific Rate CIP Capital Payment** is a component of the Blackstart Station-specific Rate Payment that reflects a Blackstart Station’s capital costs associated with compliance with NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service.

**Block** is defined as follows: (1) With respect to Bilateral Contracts, a Bilateral Contract administered by the ISO for an hour; (2) with respect to Supply Offers administered by the ISO, a quantity with a related price for Energy (Supply Offers for Energy may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for each hour); (3) with respect to Demand Bids administered by the ISO, a quantity with a related price for Energy (Demand Bids for Energy may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for each hour); (4) with respect to Increment Offers administered by the ISO, a quantity with a related price for Energy (Increment Offers for Energy may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for each hour); (5) with respect to Decrement Bids administered by the ISO, a quantity with a related price for Energy (Decrement Bids for Energy may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for each hour); (6) with respect to Asset Related Demand bids administered by the ISO, a quantity with a related price for Energy
(Asset Related Demand bids may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for each hour); and (7) with respect to Demand Reduction Offers administered by the ISO, a quantity of reduced demand with a related price (for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, Demand Reduction Offers may contain multiple sets of quantity and price pairs for the day).

**Block-Hours** are the number of Blocks administered for a particular hour.

**Budget and Finance Subcommittee** is a subcommittee of the Participants Committee, the responsibilities of which are specified in Section 8.4 of the Participants Agreement.

**Business Day** is any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or ISO holidays as posted by the ISO on its website.

**Cancelled Start NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Capability Demonstration Year** is the one year period from September 1 through August 31.

**Capability Year** means a year’s period beginning on June 1 and ending May 31.

**Capacity Acquiring Resource** is a resource that is seeking to acquire a Capacity Supply Obligation through a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, as described in Section III.13.5.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Balancing Ratio** is a ratio used in calculating the Capacity Performance Payment in the Forward Capacity Market beginning on June 1, 2018 pursuant to rules filed with the Commission on July 14, 2014.

**Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard** has the meaning specified in Schedule 22, Schedule 23, and Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Capacity Carried Forward Due to Rationing** is described in Section III.13.2.7.8.2.1(c)(b)(ii) of Market Rule 1.
**Capacity Clearing Price** is the clearing price for a Capacity Zone for a Capacity Commitment Period resulting from the Forward Capacity Auction conducted for that Capacity Commitment Period, as determined in accordance with Section III.13.2.7 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Clearing Price Floor** is described in Section III.13.2.7.

**Capacity Commitment Period** is the one-year period from June 1 through May 31 for which obligations are assumed and payments are made in the Forward Capacity Market.

**Capacity Cost (CC)** is one of four forms of compensation that may be paid to resources providing VAR Service under Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transaction** is defined in Section III.1.10.7(f)(i) of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Load Obligation** is the quantity of capacity for which a Market Participant is financially responsible, equal to that Market Participant’s Capacity Requirement (if any) adjusted to account for any relevant Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, as described in Section III.13.7.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Load Obligation Acquiring Participant** is a load serving entity or any other Market Participant seeking to acquire a Capacity Load Obligation through a Capacity Load Obligation Bilateral, as described in Section III.13.5.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Load Obligation Bilateral** is a bilateral contract through which a Market Participant may transfer all or a portion of its Capacity Load Obligation to another entity, as described in Section III.13.5 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Load Obligation Transferring Participant** is an entity that has a Capacity Load Obligation and is seeking to shed such obligation through a Capacity Load Obligation Bilateral, as described in Section III.13.5.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Network Import Capability (CNI Capability)** is as defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.
Capacity Network Import Interconnection Service (CNI Interconnection Service) is as defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

Capacity Network Resource (CNR) is defined in Section I of Schedule 22 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service is defined in Section I of Schedule 22 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

Capacity Performance Payment is the performance-dependent portion of revenue received in the Forward Capacity Market beginning on June 1, 2018 pursuant to rules filed with the Commission on July 14, 2014.

Capacity Rationing Rule addresses whether offers and bids in a Forward Capacity Auction may be rationed, as described in Section III.13.2.6 of Market Rule 1.

Capacity Requirement is described in Section III.13.7.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

Capacity Supply Obligation is an obligation to provide capacity from a resource, or a portion thereof, to satisfy a portion of the Installed Capacity Requirement that is acquired through a Forward Capacity Auction in accordance with Section III.13.2, a reconfiguration auction in accordance with Section III.13.4, or a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral in accordance with Section III.13.5.1 of Market Rule 1.

Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral is a bilateral contract through which a Market Participant may transfer all or a part of its Capacity Supply Obligation to another entity, as described in Section III.13.5.1 of Market Rule 1.

Capacity-to-Service Ratio is defined in Section III.3.2.2(h) of Market Rule 1.

Capacity Transfer Right (CTR) is a financial right that entitles the holder to the difference in the Net Regional Clearing Prices between Capacity Zones for which the transfer right is defined, in the MW amount of the holder’s entitlement.
**Capacity Transferring Resource** is a resource that has a Capacity Supply Obligation and is seeking to shed such obligation, or a portion thereof, through a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, as described in Section III.13.5.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Value** is the value (in kW-month) of a Demand Resource for a month determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5 of Market Rule 1.

**Capacity Zone** is a geographic sub-region of the New England Control Area as determined in accordance with Section III.12.4 of Market Rule 1.

**Capital Funding Charge (CFC)** is defined in Section IV.B.2 of the Tariff.

**CARL Data** is Control Area reliability data submitted to the ISO to permit an assessment of the ability of an external Control Area to provide energy to the New England Control Area in support of capacity offered to the New England Control Area by that external Control Area.

**Carried Forward Excess Capacity** is calculated as described in Section III.13.2.7.8.2.1(c) of Market Rule 1.

**Category A Designated Blackstart Resource** is a Designated Blackstart Resource that has committed to provide Blackstart Service under a “Signature Page for Schedule 16 of the NEPOOL OATT” that was executed and in effect prior to January 1, 2013 and has not been converted to a Category B Designated Blackstart Resource.

**Category B Designated Blackstart Resource** is a Designated Blackstart Resource that is not a Category A Designated Blackstart Resource.

**Charge** is a sum of money due from a Covered Entity to the ISO, either in its individual capacity or as billing and collection agent for NEPOOL pursuant to the Participants Agreement.

**CLAIM10** is the value, expressed in megawatts, calculated pursuant to Section III.9.5.3 of the Tariff.

**CLAIM30** is the value, expressed in megawatts, calculated pursuant to Section III.9.5.3 of the Tariff.
**Claimed Capability Audit** is performed to determine the real power output capability of a Generator Asset.

**CNR Capability** is defined in Section I of Schedule 22 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

**Coincident Peak Contribution** is a Market Participant’s share of the New England Control Area coincident peak demand for the prior calendar year as determined prior to the start of each power year, which reflects the sum of the prior year’s annual coincident peak contributions of the customers served by the Market Participant at each Load Asset in all Load Zones. Daily Coincident Peak Contribution values shall be submitted by the Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant by the meter reading deadline to the ISO.

**Commercial Capacity**, for the purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, is defined in Section VII.A of that policy.

**Commission** is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**Commitment Period** is (i) for a Day-Ahead Energy Market commitment, a period of one or more contiguous hours for which a Resource is cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and (ii) for a Real-Time Energy Market commitment, the period of time for which the ISO indicates the Resource is being committed when it issues the Dispatch Instruction. If the ISO does not indicate the period of time for which the Resource is being committed in the Real-Time Energy Market, then the Commitment Period is the Minimum Run Time for an offline Resource and one hour for an online Resource.

**Common Costs** are those costs associated with a Station that are avoided only by (1) the clearing of the Static De-List Bids or the Permanent De-List Bids of all the Existing Generating Capacity Resources comprising the Station; or (2) the acceptance of a Non-Price Retirement Request of the Station.

**Completed Application** is an Application that satisfies all of the information and other requirements of the OATT, including any required deposit.

**Compliance Effective Date** is the date upon which the changes in the predecessor NEPOOL Open Access Transmission Tariff which have been reflected herein to comply with the Commission’s Order of April 20, 1998 became effective.
Composite FCM Transaction is a transaction for separate resources seeking to participate as a single composite resource in a Forward Capacity Auction in which multiple Designated FCM Participants provide capacity, as described in Section III.13.1.5 of Market Rule 1.

Conditional Qualified New Resource is defined in Section III.13.1.2.3(f) of Market Rule 1.

Confidential Information is defined in Section 2.1 of the ISO New England Information Policy, which is Attachment D to the Tariff.

Confidentiality Agreement is Attachment 1 to the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Congestion is a condition of the New England Transmission System in which transmission limitations prevent unconstrained regional economic dispatch of the power system. Congestion is the condition that results in the Congestion Component of the Locational Marginal Price at one Location being different from the Congestion Component of the Locational Marginal Price at another Location during any given hour of the dispatch day in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market.

Congestion Component is the component of the nodal price that reflects the marginal cost of congestion at a given Node or External Node relative to the reference point. When used in connection with Zonal Price and Hub Price, the term Congestion Component refers to the Congestion Components of the nodal prices that comprise the Zonal Price and Hub Price weighted and averaged in the same way that nodal prices are weighted to determine Zonal Price and averaged to determine the Hub Price.

Congestion Cost is the cost of congestion as measured by the difference between the Congestion Components of the Locational Marginal Prices at different Locations and/or Reliability Regions on the New England Transmission System.

Congestion Paying LSE is, for the purpose of the allocation of FTR Auction Revenues to ARR Holders as provided for in Appendix C of Market Rule 1, a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that is responsible for paying for Congestion Costs as a Transmission Customer paying for Regional Network Service under the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, unless such Transmission Customer has transferred its obligation to supply load in accordance with ISO New England System Rules, in which case the Congestion Paying LSE shall be the Market Participant supplying the
transferred load obligation. The term Congestion Paying LSE shall be deemed to include, but not be limited to, the seller of internal bilateral transactions that transfer Real-Time Load Obligations under the ISO New England System Rules.

**Congestion Revenue Fund** is the amount available for payment of target allocations to FTR Holders from the collection of Congestion Cost.

**Congestion Shortfall** means congestion payments exceed congestion charges during the billing process in any billing period.

**Control Agreement** is the document posted on the ISO website that is required if a Market Participant’s cash collateral is to be invested in BlackRock funds.

**Control Area** is an electric power 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 the criteria of the applicable regional reliability council or the North American Electric Reliability Corporation; and
4. provide sufficient generating capacity to maintain operating reserves in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

**Correction Limit** means the date that is one hundred and one (101) calendar days from the last Operating Day of the month to which the data applied. As described in Section III.3.6.1 of Market Rule 1, this will be the period during which meter data corrections must be submitted unless they qualify for submission as a Requested Billing Adjustment under Section III.3.7 of Market Rule 1.

**Cost of Energy Consumed (CEC)** is one of four forms of compensation that may be paid to resources providing VAR Service under Schedule 2 of the OATT.
Cost of Energy Produced (CEP) is one of four forms of compensation that may be paid to resources providing VAR Service under Schedule 2 of the OATT.

Cost of New Entry (CONE) is the estimated cost of new entry ($/kW-month) for a capacity resource that is determined by the ISO for each Forward Capacity Auction pursuant to Section III.13.2.4.

Counterparty means the status in which the ISO acts as the contracting party, in its name and own right and not as an agent, to an agreement or transaction with a Customer (including assignments involving Customers) involving sale to the ISO, and/or purchase from the ISO, of Regional Transmission Service and market and other products and services, and other transactions and assignments involving Customers, all as described in the Tariff.

Covered Entity is defined in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Credit Coverage is third-party credit protection obtained by the ISO, in the form of credit insurance coverage, a performance or surety bond, or a combination thereof.

Credit Qualifying means a Rated Market Participant that has an Investment Grade Rating and an Unrated Market Participant that satisfies the Credit Threshold.

Credit Threshold consists of the conditions for Unrated Market Participants outlined in Section II.B.2 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII) is defined in Section 3.0(j) of the ISO New England Information Policy, which is Attachment D to the Tariff.

Current Ratio is, on any date, all of a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s current assets divided by all of its current liabilities, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO.

Curtailment is a reduction in the dispatch of a transaction that was scheduled, using transmission service, in response to a transfer capability shortage as a result of system reliability conditions.
**Customer** is a Market Participant, a Transmission Customer or another customer of the ISO.

**Data Reconciliation Process** means the process by which meter reconciliation and data corrections that are discovered by Governance Participants after the Invoice has been issued for a particular month or that are discovered prior to the issuance of the Invoice for the relevant month but not included in that Invoice or in the other Invoices for that month and are reconciled by the ISO on an hourly basis based on data submitted to the ISO by the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader or Assigned Meter Reader.

**Day-Ahead** is the calendar day immediately preceding the Operating Day.

**Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(a)(iii) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Congestion Revenue** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(f) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Demand Reduction Obligation** is a cleared Demand Reduction Offer multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak distribution losses. For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, Day-Ahead Demand Reduction Obligation is the hourly demand reduction amounts of a Demand Response Resource scheduled by the ISO as a result of the Day-Ahead Energy Market, multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak distribution losses.

**Day-Ahead Energy Market** means the schedule of commitments for the purchase or sale of energy, payment of Congestion Costs, payment for losses developed by the ISO as a result of the offers and specifications submitted in accordance with Section III.1.10 of Market Rule 1 and purchase of demand reductions pursuant to Appendix III.E2 of Market Rule 1 for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017.

**Day-Ahead Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(d) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Energy Market Energy Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(d) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Energy Market Loss Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(d) of Market Rule 1.
**Day-Ahead Energy Market NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead External Transaction Export and Decrement Bid NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead External Transaction Import and Increment Offer NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Generation Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(a)(ii) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Load Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(a)(i) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Load Response Program** provides a Day-Ahead aspect to the Load Response Program. The Day-Ahead Load Response Program allows Market Participants with registered Load Response Program Assets to make energy reduction offers into the Day-Ahead Load Response Program concurrent with the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

**Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(a)(iv) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Loss Charges or Credits** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(h) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Loss Revenue** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(g) of Market Rule 1.

**Day-Ahead Prices** means the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

**Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio** is, on any date, a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s total debt (including all current borrowings) divided by its total shareholders’ equity plus total debt, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO.
**Decrement Bid** means a bid to purchase energy at a specified Location in the Day-Ahead Energy Market which is not associated with a physical load. An accepted Decrement Bid results in scheduled load at the specified Location in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

**Default Amount** is all or any part of any amount due to be paid by any Covered Entity that the ISO, in its reasonable opinion, believes will not or has not been paid when due (other than in the case of a payment dispute for any amount due for transmission service under the OATT).

**Default Period** is defined in Section 3.3.h(i) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Delivering Party** is the entity supplying capacity and/or energy to be transmitted at Point(s) of Receipt under the OATT.

**Demand Bid** means a request to purchase an amount of energy, at a specified Location, or an amount of energy at a specified price, that is associated with a physical load. A cleared Demand Bid in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results in scheduled load at the specified Location. Demand Bids submitted for use in the Real-Time Energy Market are specific to Dispatchable Asset Related Demands only.

**Demand Bid Block-Hours** are the Block-Hours assigned to the submitting Customer for each Demand Bid.

**Demand Designated Entity** is the entity designated by a Market Participant to receive Dispatch Instructions for Demand Response Resources, Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources in accordance with the provisions set forth in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14.

**Demand Reduction Offer** is an offer by a Market Participant with a Real-Time Demand Response Asset to reduce demand. For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, Demand Reduction Offer is an offer by a Market Participant with a Demand Response Resource to reduce demand.

**Demand Reduction Threshold Price** is a minimum offer price calculated pursuant to Section III.E1.6 and Section III.E2.6.
**Demand Reduction Value** is the quantity of reduced demand calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 of Market Rule 1.

**Demand Resource** is a resource defined as Demand Response Capacity Resources, On-Peak Demand Resources, Seasonal Peak Demand Resources, Real-Time Demand Response Resources, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources. Demand Resources are installed measures (i.e., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) that result in additional and verifiable reductions in end-use demand on the electricity network in the New England Control Area pursuant to Appendix III.E1 and Appendix III.E2 of Market Rule 1, or during Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours, respectively. A Demand Resource may include a portfolio of measures aggregated together to meet or exceed the minimum Resource size requirements of the Forward Capacity Auction.

**Demand Resource Commercial Operation Audit** is an audit initiated pursuant to Section III.13.6.1.5.4.4.

**Demand Resource Forecast Peak Hours** are those hours, or portions thereof, in which, absent the dispatch of Real-Time Demand Response Resources, Dispatch Zone, Load Zone, or system-wide implementation of the action of ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 4 where the ISO would have begun to allow the depletion of Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve is forecasted in the ISO’s most recent next-day forecast.

**Demand Resource On-Peak Hours** are hours ending 1400 through 1700, Monday through Friday on non-Demand Response Holidays during the months of June, July, and August and hours ending 1800 through 1900, Monday through Friday on non-Demand Response Holidays during the months of December and January.

**Demand Resource Operable Capacity Analysis** means an analysis performed by the ISO estimating the expected dispatch hours of active Demand Resources given different assumed levels of Demand Resources clearing in the primary Forward Capacity Auction.

**Demand Resource Performance Incentives** means the additional monthly capacity payment that a Demand Resource may earn for producing a positive Monthly Capacity Variance in a period where other Demand Resources yield a negative monthly capacity variance.
**Demand Resource Performance Penalties** means the reduction in the monthly capacity payment to a Demand Resource for producing a negative Monthly Capacity Variance.

**Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours** are those hours in which the actual, real-time hourly load, as measured using real-time telemetry (adjusted for transmission and distribution losses, and excluding load associated with Exports and the pumping load associated with pumped storage generators) for Monday through Friday on non-Demand Response Holidays, during the months of June, July, August, December, and January, as determined by the ISO, is equal to or greater than 90% of the most recent 50/50 system peak load forecast, as determined by the ISO, for the applicable summer or winter season.

**Demand Response Asset** is an asset comprising the demand reduction capability of an individual end-use customer at a Retail Delivery Point or the aggregated demand reduction capability of multiple end use customers from multiple delivery points that meets the registration requirements in Section III.E2.2. The demand reduction of a Demand Response Asset is the difference between the Demand Response Asset’s actual demand measured at the Retail Delivery Point, which could reflect Net Supply, at the time the Demand Response Resource to which the asset is associated is dispatched by the ISO, and its adjusted Demand Response Baseline.

**Demand Response Available** is the capability of the Demand Response Resource, in whole or in part, at any given time, to reduce demand in response to a Dispatch Instruction.

**Demand Response Baseline** is the expected baseline demand of an individual end-use metered customer or group of end-use metered customers or the expected output levels of the generation of an individual end-use metered customer whose asset is comprised of Distributed Generation as determined pursuant to Section III.8A or Section III.8B.

**Demand Response Capacity Resource** is one or more Demand Response Resources located within the same Dispatch Zone, that is registered with the ISO, assigned a unique resource identification number by the ISO, and participates in the Forward Capacity Market to fulfill a Market Participant’s Capacity Supply Obligation pursuant to Section III.13 of Market Rule 1.

**Demand Response Holiday** is New Year’s Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. If the holiday falls on a Saturday, the holiday will
be observed on the preceding Friday; if the holiday falls on a Sunday, the holiday will be observed on the following Monday.

**Demand Response Resource** is an individual Demand Response Asset or aggregation of Demand Response Assets within a Dispatch Zone that meets the registration requirements and participates in the Energy Market pursuant to Appendix III.E2 of Market Rule 1 for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017.

**Demand Response Resource Notification Time** is the minimum time, from the receipt of a Dispatch Instruction, that it takes a Demand Response Resource that was not previously reducing demand to start reducing demand.

**Demand Response Resource Ramp Rate** is the average rate, expressed in MW per minute, at which the Demand Response Resource can reduce demand.

**Demand Response Resource Start-Up Time** is the time required from the time a Demand Response Resource that was not previously reducing demand starts reducing demand in response to a Dispatch Instruction and the time the resource achieves its Minimum Reduction.

**Designated Agent** is any entity that performs actions or functions required under the OATT on behalf of the ISO, a Transmission Owner, a Schedule 20A Service Provider, an Eligible Customer, or a Transmission Customer.

**Designated Blackstart Resource** is a resource that meets the eligibility requirements specified in Schedule 16 of the OATT, and may be a Category A Designated Blackstart Resource or a Category B Designated Blackstart Resource.

**Designated Entity** is the entity designated by a Market Participant to receive Dispatch Instructions for generation and/or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand in accordance with the provisions set forth in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14.

**Designated FCM Participant** is any Lead Market Participant, including any Provisional Member that is a Lead Market Participant, transacting in any Forward Capacity Auction, reconfiguration auctions or
Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral for capacity that is otherwise required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Designated FTR Participant** is a Market Participant, including FTR-Only Customers, transacting in the FTR Auction that is otherwise required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Desired Dispatch Point (DDP)** is the Dispatch Rate expressed in megawatts.

**Direct Assignment Facilities** are facilities or portions of facilities that are constructed for the sole use/benefit of a particular Transmission Customer requesting service under the OATT or a Generator Owner requesting an interconnection. Direct Assignment Facilities shall be specified in a separate agreement among the ISO, Interconnection Customer and Transmission Customer, as applicable, and the Transmission Owner whose transmission system is to be modified to include and/or interconnect with the Direct Assignment Facilities, shall be subject to applicable Commission requirements, and shall be paid for by the Customer in accordance with the applicable agreement and the Tariff.

**Directly Metered Assets** are specifically measured by OP-18 compliant metering as currently described in Section IV (Metering and Recording for Settlements) of OP-18. Directly Metered Assets include all Tie-Line Assets, all Generator Assets, as well as some Load Assets. Load Assets for which the Host Participant is not the Assigned Meter Reader are considered Directly Metered Assets. In addition, the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader determines which additional Load Assets are considered Directly Metered Assets and which ones are considered Profiled Load Assets based upon the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader reporting systems and process by which the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader allocates non-PTF losses.

**Disbursement Agreement** is the Rate Design and Funds Disbursement Agreement among the PTOs, as amended and restated from time to time.

**Dispatch Instruction** means directions given by the ISO to Market Participants, which may include instructions to start up, shut down, raise or lower generation, curtail or restore loads from Demand Resources, change External Transactions, or change the status of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand in accordance with the Supply Offer, Demand Bid, or Demand Reduction Offer parameters. Such
instructions may also require a change to the operation of a Pool Transmission Facility. Such instructions are given through either electronic or verbal means.

**Dispatch Rate** means the control signal, expressed in dollars per MWh and/or megawatts, calculated and transmitted to direct the output, consumption or demand reduction level of each generating Resource, Dispatchable Asset Related Demand and Demand Response Resource dispatched by the ISO in accordance with the Offer Data.

**Dispatch Zone** means a subset of Nodes located within a Load Zone established by the ISO for each Capacity Commitment Period pursuant to Section III.13.1.4.6.1.

**Dispatchable Asset Related Demand** is any portion of an Asset Related Demand of a Market Participant that is capable of having its energy consumption modified in Real-Time in response to Dispatch Instructions has Electronic Dispatch Capability, and must be able to increase or decrease energy consumption between its Minimum Consumption Limit and Maximum Consumption Limit in accordance with Dispatch Instructions and must meet the technical requirements specified in the ISO New England Manuals. Pumped storage facilities may qualify as Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resources, however, such resources shall not qualify as a capacity resource for both the generating output and dispatchable pumping demand of the facility.

**Dispute Representatives** are defined in 6.5.c of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Disputed Amount** is a Covered Entity’s disputed amount due on any fully paid monthly Invoice and/or any amount believed to be due or owed on a Remittance Advice, as defined in Section 6 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Disputing Party**, for the purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, is any Covered Entity seeking to recover a Disputed Amount.

**Distributed Generation** means generation resources directly connected to end-use customer load and located behind the end-use customer’s meter, which reduce the amount of energy that would otherwise have been produced by other capacity resources on the electricity network in the New England Control Area during Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours, provided that the
aggregate nameplate capacity of the generation resource does not exceed 5 MW, or does not exceed the most recent annual non-coincident peak demand of the end-use metered customer at the location where the generation resource is directly connected, whichever is greater. Generation resources cannot participate in the Forward Capacity Market or the Energy Markets as Demand Resources or Demand Response Resources, unless they meet the definition of Distributed Generation.

**Do Not Exceed Dispatch Point** is a Dispatch Instruction indicating a maximum output level that a wind resource must not exceed.

**DR Auditing Period** is the summer DR Auditing Period or winter DR Auditing Period as defined in Section III.13.6.1.5.4.3.1.

**Dynamic De-List Bid** is a bid that may be submitted by Existing Generating Capacity Resources, Existing Import Capacity Resources, and Existing Demand Resources in the Forward Capacity Auction at or below the Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold, as described in Section III.13.2.3.2(d) of Market Rule 1.

**Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold** is the price specified in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.A of Market Rule 1 associated with the submission of Dynamic De-List Bids in the Forward Capacity Auction.

**EA Amount** is defined in Section IV.B.2.2 of the Tariff.

**Early Amortization Charge (EAC)** is defined in Section IV.B.2 of the Tariff.

**Early Amortization Working Capital Charge (EAWCC)** is defined in Section IV.B.2 of the Tariff.

**Early Payment Shortfall Funding Amount (EPSF Amount)** is defined in Section IV.B.2.4 of the Tariff.

**Early Payment Shortfall Funding Charge (EPSFC)** is defined in Section IV.B.2 of the Tariff.

**EAWW Amount** is defined in Section IV.B.2.3 of the Tariff.

**EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio** is, on any date, a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization in the most recent
fiscal quarter divided by that Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s expense for interest in that fiscal quarter, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO.

**Economic Dispatch Point** is the output level to which a Resource would have been dispatched, based on the Resource’s Supply Offer and the Real-Time Price, and taking account of any operating limits, had the ISO not dispatched the Resource to another Desired Dispatch Point.

**Economic Maximum Limit or Economic Max** is the maximum available output, in MW, of a resource that a Market Participant offers to supply in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market, as reflected in the resource’s Supply Offer. This represents the highest MW output a Market Participant has offered for a resource for economic dispatch. A Market Participant must maintain an up-to-date Economic Maximum Limit for all hours in which a resource has been offered into the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market.

**Economic Minimum Limit or Economic Min** (a) for Resources with an incremental heat rate, the maximum of: (i) the lowest sustainable output level as specified by physical design characteristics, environmental regulations or licensing limits; and (ii) the lowest sustainable output level at which a one MW increment increase in the output level would not decrease the incremental cost, calculated based on the incremental heat rate, of providing an additional MW of output, and (b) for Resources without an incremental heat rate, the lowest sustainable output level that is consistent with the physical design characteristics of the Resource and with meeting all environmental regulations and licensing limits, and (c) for Resources undergoing Facility and Equipment Testing or auditing, the level to which the Resource requests and is approved to operate or is directed to operate for purposes of completing the Facility and Equipment Testing or auditing, and (d) for non-dispatchable Resources the output level at which a Market Participant anticipates its non-dispatchable Resource will be available to operate based on fuel limitations, physical design characteristics, environmental regulations or licensing limits.

**Economic Study** is defined in Section 4.1(b) of Attachment K to the OATT.

**Effective Offer** is the set of Supply Offer values that are used for NCPC calculation purposes as specified in Section III.F.1.a.

**EFT** is electronic funds transfer.
**Elective Transmission Upgrade** is defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Elective Transmission Upgrade Interconnection Customer** is defined in Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Electric Reliability Organization (ERO)** is defined in 18 C.F.R. § 39.1.

**Electronic Dispatch Capability** is the ability to provide for the electronic transmission, receipt, and acknowledgment of data relative to the dispatch of generating units and Dispatchable Asset Related Demands and the ability to carry out the real-time dispatch processes from ISO issuance of Dispatch Instructions to the actual increase or decrease in output of dispatchable Resources.

**Eligible Customer** is: (i) Any entity that is engaged, or proposes to engage, in the wholesale or retail electric power business is an Eligible Customer under the OATT. (ii) Any electric utility (including any power marketer), Federal power marketing agency, or any other entity generating electric energy for sale or for resale is an Eligible Customer under the OATT. Electric energy sold or produced by such entity may be electric energy produced in the United States, Canada or Mexico. However, with respect to transmission service that the Commission is prohibited from ordering by Section 212(h) of the Federal Power Act, such entity is eligible only if the service is provided pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Owner with which that entity is directly interconnected or the distribution company having the service territory in which that entity is located (if that entity is a retail customer) offer the unbundled transmission service or Local Delivery Service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by the Transmission Owner with which that entity is directly interconnected or the distribution company having the service territory in which that entity is located (if that entity is a retail customer). (iii) Any end user taking or eligible to take unbundled transmission service or Local Delivery Service pursuant to a state requirement that the Transmission Owner with which that end user is directly interconnected or the distribution company having the service territory in which that entity is located (if that entity is a retail customer) offer the transmission service or Local Delivery Service, or pursuant to a voluntary offer of such service by the Transmission Owner with which that end user is directly interconnected, or the distribution company having the service territory in which that entity is located (if that entity is a retail customer) is an Eligible Customer under the OATT.
**Eligible FTR Bidder** is an entity that has satisfied applicable financial assurance criteria, and shall not include the auctioneer, its Affiliates, and their officers, directors, employees, consultants and other representatives.

**Emergency** is an abnormal system condition on the bulk power systems of New England or neighboring Control Areas requiring manual or automatic action to maintain system frequency, or to prevent the involuntary loss of load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system or the safety of persons or property; or a fuel shortage requiring departure from normal operating procedures in order to minimize the use of such scarce fuel; or a condition that requires implementation of Emergency procedures as defined in the ISO New England Manuals.

**Emergency Condition** means an Emergency has been declared by the ISO in accordance with the procedures set forth in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

**Emergency Energy** is energy transferred from one control area operator to another in an Emergency.

**Emergency Minimum Limit or Emergency Min** means the minimum generation amount, in MWs, that a generating unit can deliver for a limited period of time without exceeding specified limits of equipment stability and operating permits.

**EMS** is energy management system.

**End-of-Round Price** is the lowest price associated with a round of a Forward Capacity Auction, as described in Section III.13.2.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

**End User Participant** is defined in Section 1 of the Participants Agreement.

**Energy** is power produced in the form of electricity, measured in kilowatthours or megawatthours.

**Energy Administration Service (EAS)** is the service provided by the ISO, as described in Schedule 2 of Section IV.A of the Tariff.

**Energy Component** means the Locational Marginal Price at the reference point.
Energy Efficiency is installed measures (e.g., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) on end-use customer facilities that reduce the total amount of electrical energy needed, while delivering a comparable or improved level of end-use service. Such measures include, but are not limited to, the installation of more energy efficient lighting, motors, refrigeration, HVAC equipment and control systems, envelope measures, operations and maintenance procedures, and industrial process equipment.

Energy Imbalance Service is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 4 of the OATT.


Energy Non-Zero Spot Market Settlement Hours are hours for which the Customer has a positive or negative Real-Time System Adjusted Net Interchange as determined by the ISO settlement process for the Energy Market.

Energy Offer Cap is $1,000/MWh.

Energy Offer Floor is negative $150/MWh.

Energy Transaction Units (Energy TUs) are the sum for the month for a Customer of Bilateral Contract Block-Hours, Demand Bid Block-Hours, Asset Related Demand Bid Block-Hours, Supply Offer Block-Hours and Energy Non-Zero Spot Market Settlement Hours.

Enrolling Participant is the Market Participant that registers Customers for the Load Response Program.

Equipment Damage Reimbursement is the compensation paid to the owner of a Designated Blackstart Resource as specified in Section 5.5 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

Equivalent Demand Forced Outage Rate (EFORd) means the portion of time a unit is in demand, but is unavailable due to forced outages.

Estimated Capacity Load Obligation is, for the purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the Capacity Requirement from the latest available month, adjusted as appropriate to account for any relevant Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICCs, and Self-Supplied FCA Resource designations for the applicable month.
Establish Claimed Capability Audit is the audit performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.2.

Estimated Net Regional Clearing Price (ENRCP) is calculated in accordance with Section VII.C of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Excepted Transaction is a transaction specified in Section II.40 of the Tariff for the applicable period specified in that Section.

Existing Capacity Qualification Deadline is a deadline, specified in Section III.13.1.10 of Market Rule 1, for submission of certain qualification materials for the Forward Capacity Auction, as discussed in Section III.13.1 of Market Rule 1.

Existing Capacity Qualification Package is information submitted by certain existing resources prior to participation in the Forward Capacity Auction, as described in Section III.13.1 of Market Rule 1.

Existing Capacity Resource is any resource that does not meet any of the eligibility criteria to participate in the Forward Capacity Auction as a New Capacity Resource, and, subject to ISO evaluation, for the Forward Capacity Auction to be conducted beginning February 1, 2008, any resource that is under construction and within 12 months of its expected commercial operations date.

Existing Demand Resource is a type of Demand Resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as defined in Section III.13.1.4.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

Existing Generating Capacity Resource is a type of resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as defined in Section III.13.1.2.1 of Market Rule 1.

Existing Import Capacity Resource is a type of resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as defined in Section III.13.1.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

Expedited Study Request is defined in Section II.34.7 of the OATT.

Export-Adjusted LSR is as defined in Section III.12.4(b)(ii).
**Export Bid** is a bid that may be submitted by certain resources in the Forward Capacity Auction to export capacity to an external Control Area, as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.3 of Market Rule 1.

**Exports** are Real-Time External Transactions, which are limited to sales from the New England Control Area, for exporting energy out of the New England Control Area.

**External Elective Transmission Upgrade (External ETU)** is defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**External Market Monitor** means the person or entity appointed by the ISO Board of Directors pursuant to Section III.A.1.2 of Appendix A of Market Rule 1 to carry out the market monitoring and mitigation functions specified in Appendix A and elsewhere in Market Rule 1.

**External Node** is a proxy bus or buses used for establishing a Locational Marginal Price for energy received by Market Participants from, or delivered by Market Participants to, a neighboring Control Area or for establishing Locational Marginal Prices associated with energy delivered through the New England Control Area by Non-Market Participants for use in calculating Non-Market Participant Congestion Costs and loss costs.

**External Resource** means a generation resource located outside the metered boundaries of the New England Control Area.

**External Transaction** is the import of external energy into the New England Control Area by a Market Participant or the export of internal energy out of the New England Control Area by a Market Participant in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and/or Real-Time Energy Market, or the wheeling of external energy through the New England Control Area by a Market Participant or a Non-Market Participant in the Real-Time Energy Market.

**Facilities Study** is an engineering study conducted pursuant to the OATT by the ISO (or, in the case of Local Service or interconnections to Local Area Facilities as defined in the TOA, by one or more affected PTOs) or some other entity designated by the ISO in consultation with any affected Transmission Owner(s), to determine the required modifications to the PTF and Non-PTF, including the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications, that will be required to provide a requested transmission service or interconnection on the PTF and Non-PTF.
**Facility and Equipment Testing** means operation of a Resource to evaluate the functionality of the facility or equipment utilized in the operation of the facility.

**Failure to Maintain Blackstart Capability** is a failure of a Blackstart Owner or Designated Blackstart Resource to meet the Blackstart Service Minimum Criteria or Blackstart Service obligations, but does not include a Failure to Perform During a System Restoration event.

**Failure to Perform During a System Restoration** is a failure of a Blackstart Owner or Designated Blackstart Resource to follow ISO or Local Control Center dispatch instructions or perform in accordance with the dispatch instructions or the Blackstart Service Minimum Criteria and Blackstart Service obligations, described within the ISO New England Operating Documents, during a restoration of the New England Transmission System.

**Fast Start Demand Response Resource** is a Demand Response Resource that meets the following criteria: (i) Minimum Reduction Time does not exceed one hour; (ii) Minimum Time Between Reductions does not exceed one hour; (iii) Demand Response Resource Start-Up Time plus Demand Response Resource Notification Time does not exceed 30 minutes; (iv) has personnel available to respond to Dispatch Instructions or has automatic remote response capability; (v) is capable of receiving and acknowledging a Dispatch Instruction electronically; and (vi) has satisfied its Minimum Time Between Reductions.

**Fast Start Generator** means a generating unit that the ISO may dispatch within the hour through electronic dispatch and that meets the following criteria: (i) minimum run time does not exceed one hour; (ii) minimum down time does not exceed one hour; (iii) cold Notification Time plus cold Start-Up Time does not exceed 30 minutes; (iv) available for dispatch and manned or has automatic remote dispatch capability; (v) capable of receiving and acknowledging a start-up or shut-down dispatch instruction electronically; and (vi) has satisfied its minimum down time.

**FCA Cleared Export Transaction** is defined in Section III.1.10.7(f)(ii) of Market Rule 1.

**FCA Payment** is the monthly capacity payment for a resource whose offer has cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.1(a) of Market Rule 1.
**FCA Qualified Capacity** is the Qualified Capacity that is used in a Forward Capacity Auction.

**FCM Capacity Charge Requirements** are calculated in accordance with Section VII.C of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**FCM Deposit** is calculated in accordance with Section VII.B.1 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**FCM Financial Assurance Requirements** are described in Section VII of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Final Forward Reserve Obligation** is calculated in accordance with Section III.9.8(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Financial Assurance Default** results from a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s failure to comply with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.


**Financial Transmission Right (FTR)** is a financial instrument that evidences the rights and obligations specified in Sections III.5.2.2 and III.7 of the Tariff.

**Firm Point-To-Point Service** is service which is arranged for and administered between specified Points of Receipt and Delivery in accordance with Part II.C of the OATT.

**Firm Transmission Service** is Regional Network Service, Through or Out Service, service for Excepted Transactions, firm MTF Service, firm OTF Service, and firm Local Service.

**Force Majeure** - An event of Force Majeure means any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy or terrorists, war, invasion, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, ice, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any curtailment, order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond the control of the ISO, a Transmission Owner, a Schedule 20A Service Provider, or a Customer, including without limitation, in the case of the ISO, any action or inaction by a Customer, a Schedule 20A Service Provider,
or a Transmission Owner, in the case of a Transmission Owner, any action or inaction by the ISO, any Customer, a Schedule 20A Service Provider, or any other Transmission Owner, in the case of a Schedule 20A Service Provider, any action or inaction by the ISO, any Customer, a Transmission Owner, or any other Schedule 20A Service Provider, and, in the case of a Transmission Customer, any action or inaction by the ISO, a Schedule 20A Service Provider, or any Transmission Owner.

**Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction** means the estimated maximum quantity of energy reduction (MWh), measured at the end-use customer meter that can be produced by a Real-Time Demand Response Resource, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, in each hour of an Operating Day. For a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset that is metered at the generator and associated with a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, the Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction means the estimated maximum generator output (MWh) in each hour of an Operating Day.

**Formal Warning** is defined in Section III.B.4.1.1 of Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

**Formula-Based Sanctions** are defined in Section III.B.4.1.3 of Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Capacity Auction (FCA)** is the annual descending clock auction in the Forward Capacity Market, as described in Section III.13.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Capacity Auction Starting Price** is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.2.4 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Capacity Market (FCM)** is the forward market for procuring capacity in the New England Control Area, as described in Section III.13 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve** means TMNSR and TMOR purchased by the ISO on a forward basis on behalf of Market Participants as provided for in Section III.9 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Assigned Megawatts** is the amount of Forward Reserve, in megawatts, that a Market Participant assigns to eligible Forward Reserve Resources to meet its Forward Reserve Obligation as defined in Section III.9.4.1 of Market Rule 1.
Forward Reserve Auction is the periodic auction conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section III.9 of Market Rule 1 to procure Forward Reserve.

Forward Reserve Auction Offers are offers to provide Forward Reserve to meet system and Reserve Zone requirements as submitted by a Market Participant in accordance with Section III.9.3 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Charge is a Market Participant’s share of applicable system and Reserve Zone Forward Reserve costs attributable to meeting the Forward Reserve requirement as calculated in accordance with Section III.9.9 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Clearing Price is the clearing price for TMNSR or TMOR, as applicable, for the system and each Reserve Zone resulting from the Forward Reserve Auction as defined in Section III.9.4 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Credit is the credit received by a Market Participant that is associated with that Market Participant’s Final Forward Reserve Obligation as calculated in accordance with Section III.9.8 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Delivered Megawatts are calculated in accordance with Section III.9.6.5 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Delivery Period is defined in Section III.9.1 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Failure-to-Activate Megawatts are calculated in accordance with Section III.9.7.2(a) of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Failure-to-Activate Penalty is the penalty associated with a Market Participant’s failure to activate Forward Reserve when requested to do so by the ISO and is defined in Section III.9.7.2 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Failure-to-Activate Penalty Rate is specified in Section III.9.7.2 of Market Rule 1.
**Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve**, as specified in Section III.9.7.1 of Market Rule 1, occurs when a Market Participant’s Forward Reserve Delivered Megawatts for a Reserve Zone in an hour is less than that Market Participant’s Forward Reserve Obligation for that Reserve Zone in that hour. Under these circumstances the Market Participant pays a penalty based upon the Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve Penalty Rate and that Market Participant’s Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve Megawatts.

**Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve Megawatts** are calculated in accordance with Section III.9.7.1(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve Penalty** is the penalty associated with a Market Participant’s failure to reserve Forward Reserve and is defined in Section III.9.7.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Failure-to-Reserve Penalty Rate** is specified in Section III.9.7.1(b)(ii) of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Fuel Index** is the index or set of indices used to calculate the Forward Reserve Threshold Price as defined in Section III.9.6.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Heat Rate** is the heat rate as defined in Section III.9.6.2 of Market Rule 1 that is used to calculate the Forward Reserve Threshold Price.

**Forward Reserve Market** is a market for forward procurement of two reserve products, Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserve (TMNSR) and Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve (TMOR).

**Forward Reserve MWs** are those megawatts assigned to specific eligible Forward Reserve Resources which convert a Forward Reserve Obligation into a Resource-specific obligation.

**Forward Reserve Obligation** is a Market Participant’s amount, in megawatts, of Forward Reserve that cleared in the Forward Reserve Auction and adjusted, as applicable, to account for bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations.

**Forward Reserve Obligation Charge** is defined in Section III.10.4 of Market Rule 1.

**Forward Reserve Offer Cap** is $14,000/megawatt-month.
Forward Reserve Payment Rate is defined in Section III.9.8 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Procurement Period is defined in Section III.9.1 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Qualifying Megawatts refer to all or a portion of a Forward Reserve Resource’s capability offered into the Real-Time Energy Market at energy offer prices above the applicable Forward Reserve Threshold Price that are calculated in accordance with Section III.9.6.4 of Market Rule 1.

Forward Reserve Resource is a Resource that meets the eligibility requirements defined in Section III.9.5.2 of Market Rule 1 that has been assigned Forward Reserve Obligation by a Market Participant.

Forward Reserve Threshold Price is the minimum price at which assigned Forward Reserve Megawatts are required to be offered into the Real-Time Energy Market as calculated in Section III.9.6.2 of Market Rule 1.

FTR Auction is the periodic auction of FTRs conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section III.7 of Market Rule 1.

FTR Auction Revenue is the revenue collected from the sale of FTRs in FTR Auctions. FTR Auction Revenue is payable to FTR Holders who submit their FTRs for sale in the FTR Auction in accordance with Section III.7 of Market Rule 1 and to ARR Holders and Incremental ARR Holders in accordance with Appendix C of Market Rule 1.

FTR Award Financial Assurance is a required amount of financial assurance that must be maintained at all times from a Designated FTR Participant for each FTR awarded to the participant in any FTR Auctions. This amount is calculated pursuant to Section VI.C of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

FTR Bid Financial Assurance is an amount of financial assurance required from a Designated FTR Participant for each bid submission into an FTR auction. This amount is calculated pursuant to Section VI.B of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
FTR Credit Test Percentage is calculated in accordance with Section III.B.1(b) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

FTR Financial Assurance Requirements are described in Section VI of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

FTR Holder is an entity that acquires an FTR through the FTR Auction to Section III.7 of Market Rule 1 and registers with the ISO as the holder of the FTR in accordance with Section III.7 of Market Rule 1 and applicable ISO New England Manuals.

FTR-Only Customer is a Market Participant that transacts in the FTR Auction and that does not participate in other markets or programs of the New England Markets. References in this Tariff to a “Non-Market Participant FTR Customers” and similar phrases shall be deemed references to an FTR-Only Customer.

FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance is an amount of financial assurance required by a Designated FTR Participant for each bid submission into an FTR Auction and for each bid awarded to the individual participant in an FTR Auction. This amount is calculated pursuant to Section VI.A of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

GADS Data means data submitted to the NERC for collection into the NERC’s Generating Availability Data System (GADS).

Gap Request for Proposals (Gap RFP) is defined in Section III.11 of Market Rule 1.

Gas Day means a period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at 0900 hrs Central Time.

Generating Capacity Resource means a New Generating Capacity Resource or an Existing Generating Capacity Resource.

Generator Asset is a generator that has been registered in accordance with the Asset Registration Process.

Generator Imbalance Service is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 10 of the OATT.
**Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade** is an addition to or modification of the New England Transmission System (pursuant to Section II.47.1, Schedule 22 or Schedule 23 of the OATT) to effect the interconnection of a new generating unit or an existing generating unit whose energy capability or capacity capability is being materially changed and increased whether or not the interconnection is being effected to meet the Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard or the Network Capability Interconnection Standard. As to Category A Projects (as defined in Schedule 11 of the OATT), a Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade also includes an upgrade beyond that required to satisfy the Network Capability Interconnection Standard (or its predecessor) for which the Generator Owner has committed to pay prior to October 29, 1998.

**Generator Owner** is the owner, in whole or part, of a generating unit whether located within or outside the New England Control Area.

**Good Utility Practice** means any of the practices, methods and 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 and 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 includes all acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region, including those practices required by Federal Power Act Section 215(a)(4).

**Governance Only Member** is defined in Section 1 of the Participants Agreement.

**Governance Participant** is defined in the Participants Agreement.

**Governing Documents**, for the purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, are the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff and ISO Participants Agreement.

**Governing Rating** is the lowest corporate rating from any Rating Agency for that Market Participant, or, if the Market Participant has no corporate rating, then the lowest rating from any Rating Agency for that Market Participant’s senior unsecured debt.
**Grandfathered Agreements (GAs)** is a transaction specified in Section II.45 for the applicable period specified in that Section.

**Grandfathered Intertie Agreement (GIA)** is defined pursuant to the TOA.

**Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs** is the Total Other Production Plant index shown in the Cost Trends of Electric Utility Construction for the North Atlantic Region as published in the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs.

**Highgate Transmission Facilities (HTF)** are existing U.S.-based transmission facilities covered under the Agreement for Joint Ownership, Construction and Operation of the Highgate Transmission Interconnection dated as of August 1, 1984 including (1) the whole of a 200 megawatt high-voltage, back-to-back, direct-current converter facility located in Highgate, Vermont and (2) a 345 kilovolt transmission line within Highgate and Franklin, Vermont (which connects the converter facility at the U.S.-Canadian border to a Hydro-Quebec 120 kilovolt line in Bedford, Quebec). The HTF include any upgrades associated with increasing the capacity or changing the physical characteristics of these facilities as defined in the above stated agreement dated August 1, 1984 until the Operations Date, as defined in the TOA. The current HTF rating is a nominal 225 MW. The HTF are not defined as PTF. Coincident with the Operations Date and except as stipulated in Schedules, 9, 12, and Attachment F to the OATT, HTF shall be treated in the same manner as PTF for purposes of the OATT and all references to PTF in the OATT shall be deemed to apply to HTF as well. The treatment of the HTF is not intended to establish any binding precedent or presumption with regard to the treatment for other transmission facilities within the New England Transmission System (including HVDC, MTF, or Control Area Interties) for purposes of the OATT.

**Host Participant or Host Utility** is a Market Participant or a Governance Participant transmission or distribution provider that reconciles the loads within the metering domain with OP-18 compliant metering.

**Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction** is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.7.1.5.10.1.2.

**Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value** means the performance of a Demand Resource during Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours and Real-Time Emergency Generation Event
Hours for purposes of calculating a Demand Reduction Value pursuant to Sections III.13.7.1.5.7.3 and III.13.7.1.5.8.3.

**Hourly Charges** are defined in Section 1.3 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Hourly PER** is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.7.2.7.1.1.1(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation** means the difference between the Average Hourly Load Reduction or Average Hourly Output of the Real-Time Demand Response Resource and the amount of load reduction or output that the Market Participant was instructed to produce pursuant to a Dispatch Instruction calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.7.3.1.

**Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation** is calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.8.3.1.

**Hourly Requirements** are determined in accordance with Section III.A(i) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Hourly Shortfall NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Hub** is a specific set of pre-defined Nodes for which a Locational Marginal Price will be calculated for the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Market and which can be used to establish a reference price for energy purchases and the transfer of Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligations and Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligations and for the designation of FTRs.

**Hub Price** is calculated in accordance with Section III.2.8 of Market Rule 1.

**HQ Interconnection Capability Credit (HQICC)** is a monthly value reflective of the annual installed capacity benefits of the Phase I/II HVDC-TF, as determined by the ISO, using a standard methodology on file with the Commission, in conjunction with the setting of the Installed Capacity Requirement. An appropriate share of the HQICC shall be assigned to an IRH if the Phase I/II HVDC-TF support costs are paid by that IRH and such costs are not included in the calculation of the Regional Network Service rate. The share of HQICC allocated to such an eligible IRH for a month is the sum in kilowatts of (1)(a) the IRH’s percentage share, if any, of the Phase I Transfer Capability times (b) the Phase I Transfer Credit,
plus (2)(a) the IRH’s percentage share, if any, of the Phase II Transfer Capability, times (b) the Phase II Transfer Credit. The ISO shall establish appropriate HQICCs to apply for an IRH which has such a percentage share.

**Import Capacity Resource** means an Existing Import Capacity Resource or a New Import Capacity Resource offered to provide capacity in the New England Control Area from an external Control Area.

**Inadequate Supply** is defined in Section III.13.2.8.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Inadvertent Energy Revenue** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(k) of Market Rule 1.

**Inadvertent Energy Revenue Charges or Credits** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(l) of Market Rule 1.

**Inadvertent Interchange** means the difference between net actual energy flow and net scheduled energy flow into or out of the New England Control Area.

**Increment Offer** means an offer to sell energy at a specified Location in the Day-Ahead Energy Market which is not associated with a physical supply. An accepted Increment Offer results in scheduled generation at the specified Location in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

**Incremental ARR** is an ARR provided in recognition of a participant-funded transmission system upgrade pursuant to Appendix C of this Market Rule.

**Incremental ARR Holder** is an entity which is the record holder of an Incremental Auction Revenue Right in the register maintained by the ISO.

**Incremental Cost of Reliability Service** is described in Section III.13.2.5.2.5.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Independent Transmission Company (ITC)** is a transmission entity that assumes certain responsibilities in accordance with Section 10.05 of the Transmission Operating Agreement and Attachment M to the OATT, subject to the acceptance or approval of the Commission and a finding of the Commission that the transmission entity satisfies applicable independence requirements.
**Information Request** is a request from a potential Disputing Party submitted in writing to the ISO for access to Confidential Information.

**Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement** is calculated for new Market Participants and Returning Market Participants, other than an FTR-Only Customer or a Governance Only Member, according to Section IV of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Installed Capacity Requirement** means the level of capacity required to meet the reliability requirements defined for the New England Control Area, as described in Section III.12 of Market Rule 1.

**Insufficient Competition** is defined in Section III.13.2.8.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Interchange Transactions** are transactions deemed to be effected under Market Rule 1.

**Interconnecting Transmission Owner** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, and Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Interconnection Agreement** is the “Large Generator Interconnection Agreement”, the “Small Generator Interconnection Agreement”, or the “Elective Transmission Upgrade Interconnection Agreement” pursuant to Schedules 22, 23 or 25 of the ISO OATT or an interconnection agreement approved by the Commission prior to the adoption of the Interconnection Procedures.

**Interconnection Customer** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, and Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, or Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Interconnection Procedure** is the “Large Generator Interconnection Procedures”, the “Small Generator Interconnection Procedures”, or the “Elective Transmission Upgrade Interconnection Procedures” pursuant to Schedules 22, 23, and 25 of the ISO OATT.

**Interconnection Request** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, or Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.
**Interconnection Rights Holder(s) (IRH)** has the meaning given to it in Schedule 20A to Section II of this Tariff.

**Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 and Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Interest** is interest calculated in the manner specified in Section II.8.3.

**Intermittent Power Resource** is defined in Section III.13.1.2.2.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Intermittent Settlement Only Resource** is a Settlement Only Resource that is also an Intermittent Power Resource.

**Internal Bilateral for Load** is an internal bilateral transaction under which the buyer receives a reduction in Real-Time Load Obligation and the seller receives a corresponding increase in Real-Time Load Obligation in the amount of the sale, in MWs. An Internal Bilateral for Load transaction is only applicable in the Real-Time Energy Market.

**Internal Bilateral for Market for Energy** is an internal bilateral transaction for Energy which applies in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Market or just the Real-Time Energy Market under which the buyer receives a reduction in Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation and Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation and the seller receives a corresponding increase in Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation and Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation in the amount of the sale, in MWs.

**Internal Elective Transmission Upgrade (Internal ETU)** is defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Internal Market Monitor** means the department of the ISO responsible for carrying out the market monitoring and mitigation functions specified in Appendix A and elsewhere in Market Rule 1.

**Interruption Cost** is the amount, in dollars, that must be paid to a Market Participant each time the Market Participant’s Demand Response Resource is scheduled or dispatched in the New England Markets to reduce demand.
**Investment Grade Rating**, for a Market (other than an FTR-Only Customer) or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, is either (a) a corporate investment grade rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies, or (b) if the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer does not have a corporate rating from one of the Rating Agencies, then an investment grade rating for the Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s senior unsecured debt from one or more of the Rating Agencies.

**Invoice** is a statement issued by the ISO for the net Charge owed by a Covered Entity pursuant to the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Invoice Date** is the day on which the ISO issues an Invoice.

**ISO** means ISO New England Inc.

**ISO Charges**, for the purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, are both Non-Hourly Charges and Hourly Charges.

**ISO Control Center** is the primary control center established by the ISO for the exercise of its Operating Authority and the performance of functions as an RTO.

**ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit** is the audit performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.4.


**ISO New England Billing Policy** is Exhibit ID to Section I of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

**ISO New England Filed Documents** means the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, including but not limited to Market Rule 1, the Participants Agreement, the Transmission Operating Agreement or other documents that affect the rates, terms and conditions of service.
ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy is Exhibit IA to Section I of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

ISO New England Information Policy is the policy establishing guidelines regarding the information received, created and distributed by Market Participants and the ISO in connection with the settlement, operation and planning of the System, as the same may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this Tariff. The ISO New England Information Policy is Attachment D to the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

ISO New England Manuals are the manuals implementing Market Rule 1, as amended from time to time in accordance with the Participants Agreement. Any elements of the ISO New England Manuals that substantially affect rates, terms, and/or conditions of service shall be filed with the Commission under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.


ISO New England Operating Procedures are the ISO New England Planning Procedures and the operating guides, manuals, procedures and protocols developed and utilized by the ISO for operating the ISO bulk power system and the New England Markets.

ISO New England Planning Procedures are the procedures developed and utilized by the ISO for planning the ISO bulk power system.


ITC Agreement is defined in Attachment M to the OATT.

ITC Rate Schedule is defined in Section 3.1 of Attachment M to the OATT.

ITC System is defined in Section 2.2 of Attachment M to the OATT.
ITC System Planning Procedures is defined in Section 15.4 of Attachment M to the OATT.

Late Payment Account is a segregated interest-bearing account into which the ISO deposits Late Payment Charges due from ISO Charges and interest owed from participants for late payments that are collected and not distributed to the Covered Entities, until the Late Payment Account Limit is reached, under the ISO New England Billing Policy and penalties collected under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Late Payment Account Limit is defined in Section 4.2 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Late Payment Charge is defined in Section 4.1 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Lead Market Participant, for purposes other than the Forward Capacity Market, is the entity authorized to submit Supply Offers, Demand Bids or Demand Reduction Offers for a Resource and to whom certain Energy TUs are assessed under Schedule 2 of Section IV.A of the Tariff. For purposes of the Forward Capacity Market, the Lead Market Participant is the entity designated to participate in that market on behalf of an Existing Capacity Resource or a New Capacity Resource.

Limited Energy Resource means generating resources that, due to design considerations, environmental restriction on operations, cyclical requirements, such as the need to recharge or refill or manage water flow, or fuel limitations, are unable to operate continuously at full output on a daily basis.

Load Asset means a physical load that has been registered in accordance with the Asset Registration Process.

Load Management means installed measures (e.g., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) on end-use customer facilities that curtail electrical usage or shift electrical usage from Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, or Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours to other hours and reduce the amount of capacity needed, while delivering a comparable or acceptable level of end-use service. Such measures include, but are not limited to, energy management systems, load control end-use cycling, load curtailment strategies, chilled water storage, and other forms of electricity storage.
**Load Response Program** means the program implemented and administered by the ISO to promote demand side response as described in Appendix E to Market Rule 1.

**Load Response Program Asset** means one or more individual end-use metered customers that report load reduction and consumption, or generator output as a single set of values, are assigned an identification number, that participate in the Load Response Program and which encompass assets registered in the Real-Time Price Response Program or Real-Time Demand Response Assets, and are further described in Appendix E of Market Rule 1.

**Load Shedding** is the systematic reduction of system demand by temporarily decreasing load.

**Load Zone** is a Reliability Region, except as otherwise provided for in Section III.2.7 of Market Rule 1.

**Local Area Facilities** are defined in the TOA.

**Local Benefit Upgrade(s) (LBU)** is an upgrade, modification or addition to the transmission system that is: (i) rated below 115kV or (ii) rated 115kV or above and does not meet all of the non-voltage criteria for PTF classification specified in the OATT.

**Local Control Centers** are those control centers in existence as of the effective date of the OATT (including the CONVEX, REMVEC, Maine and New Hampshire control centers) or established by the PTOs in accordance with the TOA that are separate from the ISO Control Center and perform certain functions in accordance with the OATT and the TOA.

**Local Delivery Service** is the service of delivering electric energy to end users. This service is subject to state jurisdiction regardless of whether such service is provided over local distribution or transmission facilities. An entity that is an Eligible Customer under the OATT is not excused from any requirements of state law, or any order or regulation issued pursuant to state law, to arrange for Local Delivery Service with the Participating Transmission Owner and/or distribution company providing such service and to pay all applicable charges associated with such service, including charges for stranded costs and benefits.

**Local Network** is defined as the transmission facilities constituting a local network as identified in Attachment E, as such Attachment may be modified from time to time in accordance with the Transmission Operating Agreement.
**Local Network Load** is the load that a Network Customer designates for Local Network Service under Schedule 21 to the OATT.

**Local Network RNS Rate** is the rate applicable to Regional Network Service to effect a delivery to load in a particular Local Network, as determined in accordance with Schedule 9 to the OATT.

**Local Network Service (LNS)** is the network service provided under Schedule 21 and the Local Service Schedules to permit the Transmission Customer to efficiently and economically utilize its resources to serve its load.

**Local Point-To-Point Service (LPTP)** is Point-to-Point Service provided under Schedule 21 of the OATT and the Local Service Schedules to permit deliveries to or from an interconnection point on the PTF.

**Local Resource Adequacy Requirement** is calculated pursuant to Section III.12.2.1.1.

**Local Second Contingency Protection Resources** are those Resources identified by the ISO on a daily basis as necessary for the provision of Operating Reserve requirements and adherence to NERC, NPCC and ISO reliability criteria over and above those Resources required to meet first contingency reliability criteria within a Reliability Region.

**Local Service** is transmission service provided under Schedule 21 and the Local Service Schedules thereto.

**Local Service Schedule** is a PTO-specific schedule to the OATT setting forth the rates, charges, terms and conditions applicable to Local Service.

**Local Sourcing Requirement (LSR)** is the minimum amount of capacity that must be located within an import-constrained Load Zone, calculated as described in Section III.12.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Local System Planning (LSP)** is the process defined in Appendix 1 of Attachment K to the OATT.
**Localized Costs** are the incremental costs resulting from a RTEP02 Upgrade or a Regional Benefit Upgrade that exceeds those requirements that the ISO deems reasonable and consistent with Good Utility Practice and the current engineering design and construction practices in the area in which the Transmission Upgrade is built. In making its determination of whether Localized Costs exist, the ISO will consider, in accordance with Schedule 12C of the OATT, the reasonableness of the proposed engineering design and construction method with respect to alternate feasible Transmission Upgrades and the relative costs, operation, timing of implementation, efficiency and reliability of the proposed Transmission Upgrade. The ISO, with advisory input from the Reliability Committee, as appropriate, shall review such Transmission Upgrade, and determine whether there are any Localized Costs resulting from such Transmission Upgrade. If there are any such costs, the ISO shall identify them in the Regional System Plan.

**Location** is a Node, External Node, Load Zone or Hub. For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, the Location also is a Dispatch Zone.

**Locational Marginal Price (LMP)** is defined in Section III.2 of Market Rule 1. The Locational Marginal Price for a Node is the nodal price at that Node; the Locational Marginal Price for an External Node is the nodal price at that External Node; the Locational Marginal Price for a Load Zone or Reliability Region is the Zonal Price for that Load Zone or Reliability Region, respectively; and the Locational Marginal Price for a Hub is the Hub Price for that Hub. For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, the Location Marginal Price for a Dispatch Zone is the Zonal Price for that Dispatch Zone.

**Long Lead Time Facility (Long Lead Facility)** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22 and Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Long-Term** is a term of one year or more.

**Long-Term Transmission Outage** is a long-term transmission outage scheduled in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 3.

**Loss Component** is the component of the nodal LMP at a given Node or External Node on the PTF that reflects the cost of losses at that Node or External Node relative to the reference point. The Loss Component of the nodal LMP at a given Node on the non-PTF system reflects the relative cost of losses.
at that Node adjusted as required to account for losses on the non-PTF system already accounted for through tariffs associated with the non-PTF. When used in connection with Hub Price or Zonal Price, the term Loss Component refers to the Loss Components of the nodal LMPs that comprise the Hub Price or Zonal Price, which Loss Components are averaged or weighted in the same way that nodal LMPs are averaged to determine Hub Price or weighted to determine Zonal Price.

**Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE)** is the probability of disconnecting non-interruptible customers due to a resource deficiency.

**Lost Opportunity Cost (LOC)** is one of four forms of compensation that may be paid to resources providing VAR Service under Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**LSE** means load serving entity.

**Lump Sum Blackstart Payment** is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.4 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Lump Sum Blackstart Capital Payment** is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.4 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Lump Sum Blackstart CIP Capital Payment** is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.4 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Major Transmission Outage** is a major transmission outage scheduled in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 3.

**Manual Response Rate** is the rate, in MW/Minute, at which the output of a Generator Asset is capable of changing.

**Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(b)(v) of Market Rule 1.

**Market Credit Limit** is a credit limit for a Market Participant’s Financial Assurance Obligations (except FTR Financial Assurance Requirements) established for each Market Participant in accordance with Section II.C of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
**Market Credit Test Percentage** is calculated in accordance with Section III.B.1(a) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Market Efficiency Transmission Upgrade** is defined as those additions and upgrades that are not related to the interconnection of a generator, and, in the ISO’s determination, are designed to reduce bulk power system costs to load system-wide, where the net present value of the reduction in bulk power system costs to load system-wide exceeds the net present value of the cost of the transmission addition or upgrade. For purposes of this definition, the term “bulk power system costs to load system-wide” includes, but is not limited to, the costs of energy, capacity, reserves, losses and impacts on bilateral prices for electricity.

**Market Participant** is a participant in the New England Markets (including a FTR-Only Customer) that has executed a Market Participant Service Agreement, or on whose behalf an unexecuted Market Participant Service Agreement has been filed with the Commission.


**Market Participant Obligations** is defined in Section III.B.1.1 of Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

**Market Participant Service Agreement (MPSA)** is an agreement between the ISO and a Market Participant, in the form specified in Attachment A or Attachment A-1 to the Tariff, as applicable.

**Market Rule 1** is ISO Market Rule 1 and appendices set forth in Section III of this ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, as it may be amended from time to time.

**Market Violation** is a tariff violation, violation of a Commission-approved order, rule or regulation, market manipulation, or inappropriate dispatch that creates substantial concerns regarding unnecessary market inefficiencies.

**Material Adverse Change** is any change in financial status including, but not limited to a downgrade to below an Investment Grade Rating by any Rating Agency, being placed on credit watch with negative implication by any Rating Agency if the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission
Customer does not have an Investment Grade Rating, a bankruptcy filing or other insolvency, a report of a significant quarterly loss or decline of earnings, the resignation of key officer(s), the sanctioning of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer or any of its Principles imposed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Securities Exchange Commission, any exchange monitored by the National Futures Association, or any state entity responsible for regulating activity in energy markets; the filing of a material lawsuit that could materially adversely impact current or future financial results; a significant change in the Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s credit default spreads; or a significant change in market capitalization.

**Material Adverse Impact** is defined, for purposes of review of ITC-proposed plans, as a proposed facility or project will be deemed to cause a “material adverse impact” on facilities outside of the ITC System if: (i) the proposed facility or project causes non-ITC facilities to exceed their capabilities or exceed their thermal, voltage or stability limits, consistent with all applicable reliability criteria, or (ii) the proposed facility or project would not satisfy the standards set forth in Section I.3.9 of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff. This standard is intended to assure the continued service of all non-ITC firm load customers and the ability of the non-ITC systems to meet outstanding transmission service obligations.

**Maximum Capacity Limit** is the maximum amount of capacity that can be procured in an export-constrained Load Zone, calculated as described in Section III.12.2 of Market Rule 1, to meet the Installed Capacity Requirement.

**Maximum Consumption Limit** is the maximum amount, in MW, available from the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand for economic dispatch and is based on the physical characteristics as submitted as part of a Resource’s Offer Data except that a Self-Scheduled Dispatchable Asset Related Demand may modify its Minimum Consumption Limit on an hourly basis, as part of its Demand Bid, in order to indicate the desired level of Self-Scheduled MW.

**Maximum Facility Load** is the most recent annual non-coincident peak demand or, if unavailable, an estimate of the annual non-coincident peak demand of a Real-Time Demand Response Asset or a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset, where the demand evaluated is established by adding actual metered demand and the output of all generators located behind the asset’s end-use customer meter in the same time intervals.
**Maximum Generation** is the maximum generation output of a Real-Time Demand Response Asset comprised of Distributed Generation or the maximum generation output of a Demand Response Asset comprised of Distributed Generation.

**Maximum Interruptible Capacity** is an estimate of the maximum hourly demand reduction amount that a Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset or a Demand Response Asset can deliver. For assets that deliver demand reduction, the Maximum Interruptible Capacity is the asset’s peak load less its uninterruptible load. For assets that deliver reductions through the use of generation, the Maximum Interruptible Capacity is the difference between the generator’s maximum possible output and its expected output when not providing demand reduction. For assets that deliver demand reduction and Net Supply, the Maximum Interruptible Capacity is the asset’s peak load plus Maximum Net Supply as measured at the Retail Delivery Point.

**Maximum Load** is the most recent annual non-coincident peak demand or, if unavailable, an estimate of the annual non-coincident peak demand, of a Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Demand Response Asset or Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset.

**Maximum Net Supply** is an estimate of the maximum hourly Net Supply for a Demand Response Asset as measured from the Demand Response Asset’s Retail Delivery Point.

**Maximum Reduction** is the maximum available demand reduction, in MW, of a Demand Response Resource that a Market Participant offers to deliver in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market, as reflected in the Demand Response Resource’s Demand Reduction Offer.

**Measure Life** is the estimated time a Demand Resource measure will remain in place, or the estimated time period over which the facility, structure, equipment or system in which a measure is installed continues to exist, whichever is shorter. Suppliers of Demand Resources comprised of an aggregation of measures with varied Measures Lives shall determine and document the Measure Life either: (i) for each type of measure with a different Measure Life and adjust the aggregate performance based on the individual measure life calculation in the portfolio; or (ii) as the average Measure Life for the aggregated measures as long as the Demand Reduction Value of the Demand Resource is greater than or equal to the amount that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction or reconfiguration auction for the entire Capacity Commitment Period, and the Demand Reduction Value for an Existing Demand Resource is not overstated in a subsequent Capacity Commitment Period. Measure Life shall be determined consistent with
the Demand Resource’s Measurement and Verification Plan, which shall be reviewed by the ISO to ensure consistency with the measurement and verification requirements of Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

**Measurement and Verification Documents** mean the measurement and verification documents described in Section 13.1.4.3.1 of Market Rule 1, which includes Measurement and Verification Plans, Updated Measurement and Verification Plans, Measurement and Verification Summary Reports, and Measurement and Verification Reference Reports.

**Measurement and Verification Plan** means the measurement and verification plan submitted by a Demand Resource supplier as part of the qualification process for the Forward Capacity Auction pursuant to the requirements of Section III.13.1.4.3 of Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

**Measurement and Verification Reference Reports** are optional reports submitted by Demand Resource suppliers during the Capacity Commitment Period subject to the schedule in the Measurement and Verification Plan and consistent with the schedule and reporting standards set forth in the ISO New England Manuals. Measurement and Verification Reference Reports update the prospective Demand Reduction Value of the Demand Resource project based on measurement and verification studies performed during the Capacity Commitment Period.

**Measurement and Verification Summary Report** is the monthly report submitted by a Demand Resource supplier with the monthly settlement report for the Forward Capacity Market, which documents the total Demand Reduction Values for all Demand Resources in operation as of the end of the previous month.

**MEPCO Grandfathered Transmission Service Agreement (MGTSA)** is a MEPCO long-term firm point-to-point transmission service agreement with a POR or POD at the New Brunswick border and a start date prior to June 1, 2007 where the holder has elected, by written notice delivered to MEPCO within five (5) days following the filing of the settlement agreement in Docket Nos. ER07-1289 and EL08-56 or by September 1, 2008 (whichever is later), MGTSA treatment as further described in Section II.45.1.

**Merchant Transmission Facilities (MTF)** are the transmission facilities owned by MTOs, defined and classified as MTF pursuant to Schedule 18 of the OATT, over which the ISO shall exercise Operating
Authority in accordance with the terms set forth in a MTOA or Attachment K to the OATT, rated 69 kV or above and required to allow energy from significant power sources to move freely on the New England Transmission System.

**Merchant Transmission Facilities Provider (MTF Provider)** is an entity as defined in Schedule 18 of the OATT.

**Merchant Transmission Facilities Service (MTF Service)** is transmission service over MTF as provided for in Schedule 18 of the OATT.

**Merchant Transmission Operating Agreement (MTOA)** is an agreement between the ISO and an MTO with respect to its MTF.

**Merchant Transmission Owner (MTO)** is an owner of MTF.

**Meter Data Error** means an error in meter data, including an error in Coincident Peak Contribution values, on an Invoice issued by the ISO after the completion of the data reconciliation process as described in the ISO New England Manuals and in Section III.3.8 of Market Rule 1.

**Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit** means the date thirty 30 calendar days after the issuance of the Invoice containing the results of the data reconciliation process as described in the ISO New England Manuals and in Section III.3.6 of Market Rule 1.

**Minimum Consumption Limit** is the minimum amount, in MW, available from a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that is not available for economic dispatch and is based on the physical characteristics as submitted as part of a Resource’s Offer Data.

**Minimum Down Time** is the number of hours that must elapse after a Generator Asset has been released for shutdown at or below its Economic Minimum Limit before the Generator Asset can be brought online and be released for dispatch at its Economic Minimum Limit.

**Minimum Generation Emergency** means an Emergency declared by the ISO in which the ISO anticipates requesting one or more generating Resources to operate at or below Economic Minimum Limit, in order to manage, alleviate, or end the Emergency.
**Minimum Generation Emergency Credits** are those Real-Time Dispatch NCPC Credits calculated pursuant to Appendix F of Market Rule 1 for resources within a reliability region that are dispatched during a period for which a Minimum Generation Emergency has been declared.

**Minimum Run Time** is the number of hours that a Generator Asset must remain online after it has been scheduled to reach its Economic Minimum Limit before it can be released for shutdown from its Economic Minimum Limit.

**Minimum Reduction** is the minimum available demand reduction, in MW, of a Demand Response Resource that a Market Participant offers to deliver in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market, as reflected in the Demand Response Resource’s Demand Reduction Offer.

**Minimum Reduction Time** is the minimum number of hours of demand reduction at or above the Minimum Reduction for which the ISO must dispatch a Demand Response Resource to reduce demand.

**Minimum Time Between Reductions** is the minimum number of hours that a Market Participant requires between the time the Demand Response Resource receives a Dispatch Instruction from the ISO to not reduce demand and the time the Demand Response Resource receives a Dispatch Instruction from the ISO to reduce demand.

**Monthly Blackstart Service Charge** is the charge made to Transmission Customers pursuant to Section 6 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

**Monthly Capacity Variance** means a Demand Resource’s actual monthly Capacity Value established pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.1 of Market Rule 1, minus the Demand Resource’s final Capacity Supply Obligation for the month.

**Monthly Peak** is defined in Section II.21.2 of the OATT.

**Monthly PER** is calculated in accordance with Section III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Monthly Real-Time Generation Obligation** is the sum, for all hours in a month, at all Locations, of a Customer’s Real-Time Generation Obligation, in MWhs.
**Monthly Real-Time Load Obligation** is the absolute value of a Customer’s hourly Real-Time Load Obligation summed for all hours in a month, in MWhs.

**Monthly Regional Network Load** is defined in Section II.21.2 of the OATT.

**Monthly Statement** is the first weekly Statement issued on a Monday after the tenth of a calendar month that includes both the Hourly Charges for the relevant billing period and Non-Hourly Charges for the immediately preceding calendar month.

**MUI** is the market user interface.

**Municipal Market Participant** is defined in Section II of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**MW** is megawatt.

**MWh** is megawatt-hour.

**Native Load Customers** are the wholesale and retail power customers of a Transmission Owner on whose behalf the Transmission Owner, by statute, franchise, regulatory requirement, or contract, has undertaken an obligation to construct and operate its system to meet the reliable electric needs of such customers.

**NCPC Charge** means the charges to Market Participants calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**NCPC Credit** means the credits to Market Participants calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Needs Assessment** is defined in Section 4.1 of Attachment K to the OATT.

**NEMA**, for purposes of Section III of the Tariff, is the Northeast Massachusetts Reliability Region.
NEMA Contract is a contract described in Appendix C of Market Rule 1 and listed in Exhibit 1 of Appendix C of Market Rule 1.

NEMA Load Serving Entity (NEMA LSE) is a Transmission Customer or Congestion Paying LSE Entity that serves load within NEMA.

NEMA or Northeast Massachusetts Upgrade, for purposes of Section II of the Tariff, is an addition to or modification of the PTF into or within the Northeast Massachusetts Reliability Region that was not, as of December 31, 1999, the subject of a System Impact Study or application filed pursuant to Section I.3.9 of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff; that is not related to generation interconnections; and that will be completed and placed in service by June 30, 2004. Such upgrades include, but are not limited to, new transmission facilities and related equipment and/or modifications to existing transmission facilities and related equipment. The list of NEMA Upgrades is contained in Schedule 12A of the OATT.


NEPOOL Agreement is the agreement among the participants in NEPOOL.

NEPOOL GIS is the generation information system.

NEPOOL GIS Administrator is the entity or entities that develop, administer, operate and maintain the NEPOOL GIS.

NERC is the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or its successor organization.

Net Commitment Period Compensation (NCPC) is the compensation methodology for Resources that is described in Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

Net CONE is an estimate of the Cost of New Entry, net of the first-year non-capacity market revenues, for a reference technology resource type and is intended to equal the amount of capacity revenue the reference technology resource would require, in its first year of operation, to be economically viable given reasonable expectations of the first year energy and ancillary services revenues, and projected revenue for subsequent years.
Net Regional Clearing Price is described in Section III.13.7.3 of Market Rule 1.

Net Supply is energy injected at the Retail Delivery Point by a Demand Response Asset with Distributed Generation.

Net Supply Limit is the estimated portion of the offered Maximum Reduction of a Demand Response Resource that would be provided through Net Supply. The Net Supply Limit is calculated by multiplying the offered Maximum Reduction of the Demand Response Resource by the ratio of total Net Supply to total demand reduction performance from the prior like Seasonal DR Audit of the Demand Response Assets that are mapped to the Demand Response Resource for the month.

Network Capability Interconnection Standard has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, and Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

Network Customer is a Transmission Customer receiving RNS or LNS.

Network Import Capability (NI Capability) is defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

Network Import Interconnection Service (NI Interconnection Service) is defined in Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

Network Resource is defined as follows: (1) With respect to Market Participants, (a) any generating resource located in the New England Control Area which has been placed in service prior to the Compliance Effective Date (including a unit that has lost its capacity value when its capacity value is restored and a deactivated unit which may be reactivated without satisfying the requirements of Section II.46 of the OATT in accordance with the provisions thereof) until retired; (b) any generating resource located in the New England Control Area which is placed in service after the Compliance Effective Date until retired, provided that (i) the Generator Owner has complied with the requirements of Sections II.46 and II.47 and Schedules 22 and 23 of the OATT, and (ii) the output of the unit shall be limited in accordance with Sections II.46 and II.47 and Schedules 22 and 23, if required; and (c) any generating resource or combination of resources (including bilateral purchases) located outside the New England Control Area for so long as any Market Participant has an Ownership Share in the resource or resources which is being delivered to it in the New England Control Area to serve Regional Network Load located
in the New England Control Area or other designated Regional Network Loads contemplated by Section II.18.3 of the OATT taking Regional Network Service. (2) With respect to Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, any generating resource owned, purchased or leased by the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer which it designates to serve Regional Network Load.

New Brunswick Security Energy is defined in Section III.3.2.6A of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Offer is an offer in the Forward Capacity Auction to provide capacity from a New Generating Capacity Resource, New Import Capacity Resource, or New Demand Resource, as described in Section III.13.2.3.2 of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Qualification Deadline is a deadline, specified in Section III.13.1.10 of Market Rule 1, for submission of certain qualification materials for the Forward Capacity Auction, as discussed in Section III.13.1 of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Qualification Package is information submitted by certain new resources prior to participation in the Forward Capacity Auction, as described in Section III.13.1 of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Required is the amount of additional capacity required to meet the Installed Capacity Requirement or a Capacity Zone’s Local Sourcing Requirement, as described in Section III.13.2.8.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Resource is a resource (i) that never previously received any payment as a capacity resource including any capacity payment pursuant to the market rules in effect prior to June 1, 2010 and that has not cleared in any previous Forward Capacity Auction; or (ii) that is otherwise eligible to participate in the Forward Capacity Auction as a New Capacity Resource.

New Capacity Show of Interest Form is described in Section III.13.1.2.1 of Market Rule 1.

New Capacity Show of Interest Submission Window is the period of time during which a Project Sponsor may submit a New Capacity Show of Interest Form or a New Demand Resource Show of Interest Form, as described in Section III.13.1.10 of Market Rule 1.
**New Demand Resource** is a type of Demand Resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as defined in Section III.13.1.4.1.2 of Market Rule 1.

**New Demand Resource Qualification Package** is the information that a Project Sponsor must submit, in accordance with Section III 13.1.4.2.3 of Market Rule 1, for each resource that it seeks to offer in the Forward Capacity Auction as a New Demand Resource.

**New Demand Resource Show of Interest Form** is described in Section III.13.1.4.2 of Market Rule 1.

**New Demand Response Asset** is a Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset or Demand Response Asset that is registered with the ISO, has been mapped to a resource, is ready to respond, and has been included in the dispatch model of the remote terminal unit but does not have a winter audit value and a summer audit value.

**New Demand Response Asset Audit** is an audit of a New Demand Response Asset performed pursuant to Section III.13.6.1.5.4.8.

**New England Control Area** is the Control Area for New England, which includes PTF, Non-PTF, MTF and OTF. The New England Control Area covers Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and part of Maine (i.e., excluding the portions of Northern Maine and the northern portion of Eastern Maine which are in the Maritimes Control Area).

**New England Markets** are markets or programs for the purchase of energy, capacity, ancillary services, demand response services or other related products or services (including Financial Transmission Rights) that are delivered through or useful to the operation of the New England Transmission System and that are administered by the ISO pursuant to rules, rates, or agreements on file from time to time with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**New England System Restoration Plan** is the plan that is developed by ISO, in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards, NPCC regional criteria and standards, ISO New England Operating Documents and ISO operating agreements, to facilitate the restoration of the New England Transmission System following a partial or complete shutdown of the New England Transmission System.
New England Transmission System is the system of transmission facilities, including PTF, Non-PTF, OTF and MTF, within the New England Control Area under the ISO’s operational jurisdiction.

New Generating Capacity Resource is a type of resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as described in Section III.13.1.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

New Import Capacity Resource is a type of resource participating in the Forward Capacity Market, as defined in Section III.13.1.3.4 of Market Rule 1.

NMPTC means Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.

NMPTC Credit Threshold is described in Section V.A.2 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.


Nodal Amount is node(s)-specific on-peak and off-peak proxy value to which an FTR bid or awarded FTR bid relates.

Node is a point on the New England Transmission System at which LMPs are calculated.

No-Load Fee is the amount, in dollars per hour, for a generating unit that must be paid to Market Participants with an Ownership Share in the unit for being scheduled in the New England Markets, in addition to the Start-Up Fee and price offered to supply energy, for each hour that the generating unit is scheduled in the New England Markets.

Nominated Consumption Limit is the consumption level specified by the Market Participant for a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand as adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.7.3.1.3.
Non-Commercial Capacity is the capacity of a New Capacity Resource or an increment of an Existing Capacity Resource that is treated as a New Capacity Resource in the Forward Capacity Auction and that has not been declared commercial and has not had its capacity rating verified by the ISO.

Non-Commercial Capacity Cure Period is the time period described in Section VII.D of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount (Non-Commercial Capacity FA Amount) is the financial assurance amount held on Non-Commercial Capacity cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction as calculated in accordance with Section VII.B.2 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Non-Designated Blackstart Resource Study Cost Payments are the study costs reimbursed under Section 5.3 of Schedule 16 of the OATT.

Non-Hourly Charges are defined in Section 1.3 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Non-Hourly Requirements are determined in accordance with Section III.A(ii) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, which is Exhibit 1A of Section I of the Tariff.

Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resource is a Settlement Only Resource that is not an Intermittent Power Resource.

Non-Market Participant is any entity that is not a Market Participant.

Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer is any entity which is not a Market Participant but is a Transmission Customer.

Non-Municipal Market Participant is defined in Section II of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Non-Price Retirement Request is a binding request to retire the entire capacity of a Generating Capacity Resource as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.5.
**Non-PTF Transmission Facilities (Non-PTF)** are the transmission facilities owned by the PTOs that do not constitute PTF, OTF or MTF.

**Non-Qualifying** means a Market Participant that is not a Credit Qualifying Market Participant.

**Notice of RBA** is defined in Section 6.3.2 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Notification Time** is the time required for a Generator Asset to synchronize to the system from the time a startup Dispatch Instruction is received from the ISO.

**NPCC** is the Northeast Power Coordinating Council.

**Obligation Month** means a time period of one calendar month for which capacity payments are issued and the costs associated with capacity payments are allocated.

**Offer Data** means the scheduling, operations planning, dispatch, new Resource, and other data, including generating unit and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, and for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, Demand Response Resource operating limits based on physical characteristics, and information necessary to schedule and dispatch generating and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources, and for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017. Demand Response Resources for the provision of energy and other services and the maintenance of the reliability and security of the transmission system in the New England Control Area, and specified for submission to the New England Markets for such purposes by the ISO.

**Offered CLAIM10** is, for a generating Resource, a Supply Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM10 of the Resource that represents the amount of TMNSR available from the Resource from an off-line state, and, for a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand or Demand Response Resource that has not been dispatched, is a Demand Bid or Demand Reduction Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM10 of the Resource that represents the amount of TMNSR or TMSR available from the Resource.

**Offered CLAIM30** is a Supply Offer, Demand Bid or Demand Reduction Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM30 of a Resource that represents the amount of TMOR available from an off-line generating Resource, or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand or Demand Response Resource that has not been dispatched.
Offered Full Reduction Time is the value calculated pursuant to Section III.13.6.1.5.4.6.

On-Peak Demand Resource is a type of Demand Resource and means installed measures (e.g., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) on end-use customer facilities that reduce the total amount of electrical energy consumed during Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, while delivering a comparable or acceptable level of end-use service. Such measures include Energy Efficiency, Load Management, and Distributed Generation.

Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) is the ISO information system and standards of conduct responding to requirements of 18 C.F.R. §37 of the Commission’s regulations and all additional requirements implemented by subsequent Commission orders dealing with OASIS.

Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) is Section II of the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

Operating Authority is defined pursuant to a MTOA, an OTOA, the TOA or the OATT, as applicable.

Operating Data means GADS Data, data equivalent to GADS Data, CARL Data, metered load data, or actual system failure occurrences data, all as described in the ISO New England Operating Procedures.

Operating Day means the calendar day period beginning at midnight for which transactions on the New England Markets are scheduled.

Operating Reserve means Ten-Minute Spinning Reserve (TMSR), Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserve (TMNSR) and Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve (TMOR).

Operations Date is February 1, 2005.

OTF Service is transmission service over OTF as provided for in Schedule 20.

Other Transmission Facility (OTF) are the transmission facilities owned by Transmission Owners, defined and classified as OTF pursuant to Schedule 20, over which the ISO shall exercise Operating Authority in accordance with the terms set forth in the OTOA, rated 69 kV or above, and required to
allow energy from significant power sources to move freely on the New England Transmission System. OTF classification shall be limited to the Phase I/II HVDC-TF.

**Other Transmission Operating Agreements (OTOA)** is the agreement(s) between the ISO, an OTO and/or the associated service provider(s) with respect to an OTF, which includes the HVDC Transmission Operating Agreement and the Phase I/II HVDC-TF Transmission Service Administration Agreement. With respect to the Phase I/II HVDC-TF, the HVDC Transmission Operating Agreement covers the rights and responsibilities for the operation of the facility and the Phase I/II HVDC-TF Transmission Service Administration Agreement covers the rights and responsibilities for the administration of transmission service.

**Other Transmission Owner (OTO)** is an owner of OTF.

**Ownership Share** is a right or obligation, for purposes of settlement, to a percentage share of all credits or charges associated with a generating unit asset or Load Asset, where such unit or load is interconnected to the New England Transmission System.

**Participant Expenses** are defined in Section 1 of the Participants Agreement.

**Participant Required Balance** is defined in Section 5.3 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Participant Vote** is defined in Section 1 of the Participants Agreement.

**Participants Agreement** is the agreement among the ISO, the New England Power Pool and Individual Participants, as amended from time to time, on file with the Commission.

**Participants Committee** is the principal committee referred to in the Participants Agreement.

**Participating Transmission Owner (PTO)** is a transmission owner that is a party to the TOA.

**Payment** is a sum of money due to a Covered Entity from the ISO.

**Payment Default Shortfall Fund** is defined in Section 5.1 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.
**Peak Energy Rent (PER)** is described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1 of Market Rule 1.

**PER Proxy Unit** is described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Percent of Total Demand Reduction Value Complete** means the delivery schedule as a percentage of a Demand Resource’s total Demand Reduction Value that will be or has been achieved as of specific target dates, as described in Section III.13 of Market Rule 1.

**Permanent De-list Bid** is a bid that may be submitted by an Existing Generating Capacity Resource, Existing Import Capacity Resource, or Existing Demand Resource in the Forward Capacity Auction to permanently remove itself from the capacity market, as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Phase I Transfer Credit** is 40% of the HQICC, or such other fraction of the HQICC as the ISO may establish.

**Phase I/II HVDC-TF** is defined in Schedule 20A to Section II of this Tariff.

**Phase I/II HVDC-TF Transfer Capability** is the transfer capacity of the Phase I/II HVDC-TF under normal operating conditions, as determined in accordance with Good Utility Practice. The “Phase I Transfer Capability” is the transfer capacity under normal operating conditions, as determined in accordance with Good Utility Practice, of the Phase I terminal facilities as determined initially as of the time immediately prior to Phase II of the Phase I/II HVDC-TF first being placed in service, and as adjusted thereafter only to take into account changes in the transfer capacity which are independent of any effect of Phase II on the operation of Phase I. The “Phase II Transfer Capability” is the difference between the Phase I/II HVDC-TF Transfer Capability and the Phase I Transfer Capability. Determinations of, and any adjustment in, Phase I/II HVDC-TF Transfer Capability shall be made by the ISO, and the basis for any such adjustment shall be explained in writing and posted on the ISO website.

**Phase II Transfer Credit** is 60% of the HQICC, or such other fraction of the HQICC as the ISO may establish.

**Planning Advisory Committee** is the committee described in Attachment K of the OATT.
Planning and Reliability Criteria is defined in Section 3.3 of Attachment K to the OATT.

Point(s) of Delivery (POD) is point(s) of interconnection where capacity and/or energy transmitted by a Transmission Customer will be made available to the Receiving Party under the OATT.

Point(s) of Receipt (POR) is point(s) of interconnection where capacity and/or energy transmitted by a Transmission Customer will be made available by the Delivering Party under the OATT.

Point-To-Point Service is the transmission of capacity and/or energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under the OATT pursuant to Local Point-To-Point Service or OTF Service or MTF Service; and the transmission of capacity and/or energy from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery under the OATT pursuant to Through or Out Service.

Pool-Planned Unit is one of the following units: New Haven Harbor Unit 1 (Coke Works), Mystic Unit 7, Canal Unit 2, Potter Unit 2, Wyman Unit 4, Stony Brook Units 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A and 2B, Millstone Unit 3, Seabrook Unit 1 and Waters River Unit 2 (to the extent of 7 megawatts of its Summer capability and 12 megawatts of its Winter capability).

Pool PTF Rate is the transmission rate determined in accordance with Schedule 8 to the OATT.

Pool RNS Rate is the transmission rate determined in accordance with paragraph (2) of Schedule 9 of Section II of the Tariff.

Pool-Scheduled Resources are described in Section III.1.10.2 of Market Rule 1.

Pool Supported PTF is defined as: (i) PTF first placed in service prior to January 1, 2000; (ii) Generator Interconnection Related Upgrades with respect to Category A and B projects (as defined in Schedule 11), but only to the extent not paid for by the interconnecting Generator Owner; and (iii) other PTF upgrades, but only to the extent the costs therefore are determined to be Pool Supported PTF in accordance with Schedule 12.

Pool Transmission Facility (PTF) means the transmission facilities owned by PTOs which meet the criteria specified in Section II.49 of the OATT.
**Poorly Performing Resource** is described in Section III.13.7.1.1.5 of Market Rule 1.

**Posting Entity** is any Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer providing financial security under the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Posture** means an action of the ISO to deviate from the jointly optimized security constrained economic dispatch for Energy and Operating Reserves solution for a Resource produced by the ISO’s technical software for the purpose of maintaining sufficient Operating Reserve (both online and off-line) or for the provision of voltage or VAR support.

**Posturing Credits** are the Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credit for Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources (Pumps Only) Postured for Reliability, the Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credits for Generators (Other Than Limited Energy Resources) Postured for Reliability and the Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credit for Limited Energy Resources Postured for Reliability.

**Power Purchaser** is the entity that is purchasing the capacity and/or energy to be transmitted under the OATT.

**Principal** is (i) the sole proprietor of a sole proprietorship; (ii) a general partner of a partnership; (iii) a president, chief executive officer, chief operating officer or chief financial officer (or equivalent position) of an organization; (iv) a manager, managing member or a member vested with the management authority for a limited liability company or limited liability partnership; (v) any person or entity that has the power to exercise a controlling influence over an organization’s activities that are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, any exchange monitored by the National Futures Association, or any state entity responsible for regulating activity in energy markets; or (vi) any person or entity that: (a) is the direct owner of 10% or more of any class of an organization’s equity securities; or (b) has directly contributed 10% or more of an organization’s capital.

**Profiled Load Assets** include all Load Assets that are not directly metered by OP-18 compliant metering as currently described in Section IV (Metering and Recording for Settlements) of OP18, and some Load Assets that are measured by OP-18 compliant metering (as currently described in Section IV of OP-18) to which the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader allocates non-PTF losses.
**Project Sponsor** is an entity seeking to have a New Generating, Capacity Resource New Import Capacity Resource or New Demand Resource participate in the Forward Capacity Market, as described in Section III.13.

**Provisional Member** is defined in Section I.68A of the Restated NEPOOL Agreement.

**PTO Administrative Committee** is the committee referred to in Section 11.04 of the TOA.

**Publicly Owned Entity** is defined in Section I of the Restated NEPOOL Agreement.

**Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit** is described in Section III.13.1.9.3 of Market Rule 1.

**Qualified Capacity** is the amount of capacity a resource may provide in the summer or winter in a Capacity Commitment Period, as determined in the Forward Capacity Market qualification processes.

**Qualified Generator Reactive Resource(s)** is any generator source of dynamic reactive power that meets the criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Qualified Non-Generator Reactive Resource(s)** is any non-generator source of dynamic reactive power that meets the criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Qualified Reactive Resource(s)** is any Qualified Generator Reactive Resource and/or Qualified Non-Generator Reactive Resource that meets the criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Queue Position** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22, Attachment 1 to Schedule 23, and Section I of Schedule 25 of the OATT.

**Rated** means a Market Participant that receives a credit rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies, or, if such Market Participant is not rated by one of the Rating Agencies, then a Market Participant that has outstanding unsecured debt rated by one or more of the Rating Agencies.

**Rating Agencies** are Standard and Poor’s (S&P), Moody’s, and Fitch.
**RBA Decision** is a written decision provided by the ISO to a Disputing Party and to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee accepting or denying a Requested Billing Adjustment within twenty Business Days of the date the ISO distributes a Notice of RBA, unless some later date is agreed upon by the Disputing Party and the ISO.

**Reactive Supply and Voltage Control Service** is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Real-Time** is a period in the current Operating Day for which the ISO dispatches Resources for energy and Regulation, designates Resources for Regulation and Operating Reserve and, if necessary, commits additional Resources.

**Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(b)(iii) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(c)(iii) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Commitment NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Congestion Revenue** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(f) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation** is a Real-Time demand reduction amount determined pursuant to Section III.E1.8 for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing prior to June 1, 2017, and Section III.E2.7 for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017.

**Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours** means those hours, or portions thereof, in which ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 4 is implemented and the ISO has begun to allow the depletion of Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve on a Dispatch Zone, Load Zone, or system-wide basis, and the ISO notifies the Market Participants with Real-Time Demand Response Resources of such hours.

**Real-Time Demand Response Asset** means one or more individual end-use metered customers that are located at a single Node, report load reduction and consumption, or generator output as a single set of values, are assigned a unique asset identification number by the ISO, and that participate in the Forward Capacity Market as part of a Market Participant’s Real-Time Demand Response Resource.
**Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours** means hours when the ISO dispatches Real-Time Demand Response Resources in response to Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours, which may include Dispatch Zone, Load Zone, or system-wide dispatch of such resources.

**Real-Time Demand Response Resource** is a type of Demand Resource that is comprised of installed measures (e.g., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) on end-use customer facilities that: (i) curtail electrical usage in response to a Dispatch Instruction; and (ii) continue curtailing electrical usage until receiving Dispatch Instructions to restore electrical usage. Such measures include Load Management and Distributed Generation. The period of curtailment shall be consistent with Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours.

**Real-Time Dispatch NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset** means one or more individual end-use metered customers that are located at a single Node, report load reduction and consumption, or generator output as a single set of values, are assigned a unique asset identification number by the ISO, and that participate in the Forward Capacity Market as part of a Market Participant’s Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource.

**Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours** means those hours, or portions thereof, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, non-Demand Response Holidays in which the ISO dispatches Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources on a Dispatch Zone, Load Zone, or system-wide basis when deficient in Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve and when the ISO implements voltage reductions of five percent of normal operating voltage that require more than 10 minutes to implement.

**Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource** is Distributed Generation whose federal, state and/or local air quality permits, rules or regulations limit operation in response to requests from the ISO to the times when the ISO implements voltage reductions of five percent of normal operating voltage that require more than 10 minutes to implement. A Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource must be capable of: (i) curtailing its end-use electric consumption from the New England grid within 30 minutes of receiving a Dispatch Instruction; and (ii) continuing that curtailment until receiving a Dispatch Instruction to restore consumption.
**Real-Time Energy Market** means the purchase or sale of energy, purchase of demand reductions pursuant to Appendix III.E2 of Market Rule 1, payment of Congestion Costs, and payment for losses for quantity deviations from the Day-Ahead Energy Market in the Operating Day and designation of and payment for provision of Operating Reserve in Real-Time.

**Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Congestion Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(e) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Energy Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(e) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Loss Charge/Credit** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(e) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Energy Market NCPC Credits** are the Real-Time Commitment NCPC Credit and the Real-Time Dispatch NCPC Credit.

**Real-Time External Transaction NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Generation Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(b)(ii) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(c)(ii) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time High Operating Limit** is the maximum output, in MW, of a resource that could be achieved, consistent with Good Utility Practice, in response to an ISO request for Energy under Section III.13.6.4 of Market Rule 1, for each hour of the Operating Day, as reflected in the resource’s Offer Data. This value is based on real-time operating conditions and the physical operating characteristics and operating permits of the unit.

**Real-Time Load Obligation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(b)(i) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Load Obligation Deviation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(c)(i) of Market Rule 1.
**Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(b)(iv) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviation** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(c)(iv) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Loss Revenue** is defined in Section III.3.2.1(i) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Loss Revenue Charges or Credits** are defined in Section III.3.2.1(m) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time NCP Load Obligation** is the maximum hourly value, during a month, of a Market Participant’s Real-Time Load Obligation summed over all Locations, excluding exports, in kilowatts.

**Real-Time Price Response Program** is the program described in Appendix E to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Offer Change** is a modification to a Supply Offer pursuant to Section III.1.10.9(b).

**Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credit for Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources (Pumps Only) Postured for Reliability** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credit for Generators (Other Than Limited Energy Resources) Postured for Reliability** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Posturing NCPC Credit for Limited Energy Resources Postured for Reliability** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Prices** means the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the ISO’s dispatch of the New England Markets in the Operating Day.

**Real-Time Reserve Charge** is a Market Participant’s share of applicable system and Reserve Zone Real-Time Operating Reserve costs attributable to meeting the Real-Time Operating Reserve requirement as calculated in accordance with Section III.10 of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Reserve Clearing Price** is the Real-Time TMSR, TMNSR or TMOR clearing price, as applicable, for the system and each Reserve Zone that is calculated in accordance with Section
III.2.4 of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Reserve Credit** is a Market Participant’s compensation associated with that Market Participant’s Resources’ Real-Time Reserve Designation as calculated in accordance with Section III.10 of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Reserve Designation** is the amount, in MW, of Operating Reserve designated to a Resource in Real-Time by the ISO as adjusted after-the-fact utilizing revenue quality meter data as described under Section III.10 of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Reserve Opportunity Cost** is defined in Section III.2.7A(b) of Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time Synchronous Condensing NCPC Credit** is an NCPC Credit calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

**Real-Time System Adjusted Net Interchange** means, for each hour, the sum of Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange for a Market Participant over all Locations, in kilowatts.

**Receiving Party** is the entity receiving the capacity and/or energy transmitted to Point(s) of Delivery under the OATT.

**Reference Level** is defined in Section III.A.5.6.1 of Appendix A of Market Rule 1.

**Regional Benefit Upgrade(s) (RBU)** means a Transmission Upgrade that: (i) is rated 115kV or above; (ii) meets all of the non-voltage criteria for PTF classification specified in the OATT; and (iii) is included in the Regional System Plan as either a Reliability Transmission Upgrade or a Market Efficiency Transmission Upgrade identified as needed pursuant to Attachment K of the OATT. The category of RBU shall not include any Transmission Upgrade that has been categorized under any of the other categories specified in Schedule 12 of the OATT (e.g., an Elective Transmission Upgrade shall not also be categorized as an RBU). Any upgrades to transmission facilities rated below 115kV that were PTF prior to January 1, 2004 shall remain classified as PTF and be categorized as an RBU if, and for so long as, such upgrades meet the criteria for PTF specified in the OATT.
**Regional Network Load** is the load that a Network Customer designates for Regional Network Service under Part II.B of the OATT. The Network Customer’s Regional Network Load shall include all load designated by the Network Customer (including losses) and shall not be credited or reduced for any behind-the-meter generation. A Network Customer may elect to designate less than its total load as Regional Network Load but may not designate only part of the load at a discrete Point of Delivery. Where a Transmission Customer has elected not to designate a particular load at discrete Points of Delivery as Regional Network Load, the Transmission Customer is responsible for making separate arrangements under Part II.C of the OATT for any Point-To-Point Service that may be necessary for such non-designated load.

**Regional Network Service (RNS)** is the transmission service over the PTF described in Part II.B of the OATT, including such service which is used with respect to Network Resources or Regional Network Load that is not physically interconnected with the PTF.

**Regional Planning Dispute Resolution Process** is described in Section 12 of Attachment K to the OATT.

**Regional System Plan (RSP)** is the plan developed under the process specified in Attachment K of the OATT.

**Regional Transmission Service (RTS)** is Regional Network Service and Through or Out Service as provided over the PTF in accordance with Section II.B, Section II.C, Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 of the OATT.

**Regulation** is the capability of a specific generating unit with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to increase or decrease its output in response to a regulating control signal, in accordance with the specifications in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

**Regulation and Frequency Response Service** is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 3 of the OATT. The capability of performing Regulation and Frequency Response Service is referred to as automatic generation control (AGC).
**Regulation Capability (REGCAP)** means the amount of Regulation capability available on a Market Participant’s Resource as calculated by the ISO based upon that Resource’s Automatic Response Rate and the available regulating range as specified in ISO New England Manual 11 – Market Operations.

**Regulation Clearing Price** is defined in Section III.3.2.2(e) of Market Rule 1.

**Regulation High Limit** is the maximum amount of energy that a generating unit can reliably produce when that unit is providing Regulation. The Regulation High Limit may be less than or equal to the unit’s Economic Maximum Limit.

**Regulation Low Limit** is the minimum amount of energy that a generating unit can reliably produce when that unit is providing Regulation. The Regulation Low Limit may be greater than or equal to the unit’s Economic Minimum Limit.

**Regulation Opportunity Cost** is defined in Section III.3.2.2(i) of Market Rule 1.

**Regulation Rank Price** is calculated in accordance with Section III.1.11.5(b) of Market Rule 1.

**Regulation Requirement** is the hourly amount of Regulation MWs required by the ISO to maintain system control and reliability as calculated and posted on the ISO website.

**Regulation Service Credit** is the credit associated with provision of Regulation Service Megawatts and is calculated in accordance with Section III.3.2.2(c) of Market Rule 1.

**Regulation Service Megawatts** are calculated in accordance with Section III.3.2.2(f) of Market Rule 1.

**Related Person** is defined pursuant to Section 1.1 of the Participants Agreement.

**Related Transaction** is defined in Section III.1.4.3 of Market Rule 1.

**Reliability Administration Service (RAS)** is the service provided by the ISO, as described in Schedule 3 of Section IV.A of the Tariff, in order to administer the Reliability Markets and provide other reliability-related and informational functions.
**Reliability Committee** is the committee whose responsibilities are specified in Section 8.2.3 of the Participants Agreement.

**Reliability Markets** are, collectively, the ISO’s administration of Regulation, the Forward Capacity Market, and Operating Reserve.

**Reliability Region** means any one of the regions identified on the ISO’s website. Reliability Regions are intended to reflect the operating characteristics of, and the major transmission constraints on, the New England Transmission System.

**Reliability Transmission Upgrade** means those additions and upgrades not required by the interconnection of a generator that are nonetheless necessary to ensure the continued reliability of the New England Transmission System, taking into account load growth and known resource changes, and include those upgrades necessary to provide acceptable stability response, short circuit capability and system voltage levels, and those facilities required to provide adequate thermal capability and local voltage levels that cannot otherwise be achieved with reasonable assumptions for certain amounts of generation being unavailable (due to maintenance or forced outages) for purposes of long-term planning studies. Good Utility Practice, applicable reliability principles, guidelines, criteria, rules, procedures and standards of ERO and NPCC and any of their successors, applicable publicly available local reliability criteria, and the ISO System Rules, as they may be amended from time to time, will be used to define the system facilities required to maintain reliability in evaluating proposed Reliability Transmission Upgrades. A Reliability Transmission Upgrade may provide market efficiency benefits as well as reliability benefits to the New England Transmission System.

**Remittance Advice** is an issuance from the ISO for the net Payment owed to a Covered Entity where a Covered Entity’s total Payments exceed its total Charges in a billing period.

**Remittance Advice Date** is the day on which the ISO issues a Remittance Advice.

**Renewable Technology Resource** is a Generating Capacity Resource or an On-Peak Demand Resource that satisfies the requirements specified in Section III.13.1.1.7.

**Re-Offer Period** is the period that normally occurs between the posting of the of the Day-Ahead Energy Market results and 2:00 p.m. on the day before the Operating Day during which a Market Participant may
submit revised Supply Offers, revised External Transactions, or revised Demand Bids associated with Dispatchable Asset Related Demands or, for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, revised Demand Reduction Offers associated with Demand Response Resources.

**Replacement Reserve** is described in Part III, Section VII of ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 8.

**Request for Alternative Proposals (RFAP)** is the request described in Attachment K of the OATT.

**Requested Billing Adjustment (RBA)** is defined in Section 6.1 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Required Balance** is an amount as defined in Section 5.3 of the Billing Policy.

**Reseller** is a MGTSA holder that sells, assigns or transfers its rights under its MGTSA, as described in Section II.45.1(a) of the OATT.

**Reserve Adequacy Analysis** is the analysis performed by the ISO to determine if adequate Resources are committed to meet forecasted load, Operating Reserve, and security constraint requirements for the current and next Operating Day.

**Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors (RCPFs)** are rates, in $/MWh, that are used within the Real-Time dispatch and pricing algorithm to reflect the value of Operating Reserve shortages and are defined in Section III.2.7A(c) of Market Rule 1.

**Reserve Zone** is defined in Section III.2.7 of Market Rule 1.

**Reserved Capacity** is the maximum amount of capacity and energy that is committed to the Transmission Customer for transmission over the New England Transmission System between the Point(s) of Receipt and the Point(s) of Delivery under Part II.C or Schedule 18, 20 or 21 of the OATT, as applicable. Reserved Capacity shall be expressed in terms of whole kilowatts on a sixty-minute interval (commencing on the clock hour) basis, or, in the case of Reserved Capacity for Local Point-to-Point Service, in terms of whole megawatts on a sixty-minute interval basis.

**Resource** means a generating unit, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, an External Resource
or an External Transaction or, for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, a Demand Response Resource.

**Restated New England Power Pool Agreement (RNA)** is the Second Restated New England Power Pool Agreement, which restated for a second time by an amendment dated as of August 16, 2004 the New England Power Pool Agreement dated September 1, 1971, as the same may be amended and restated from time to time, governing the relationship among the NEPOOL members.

**Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone** is a single Capacity Zone made up of the adjacent Load Zones that are neither export-constrained nor import-constrained.

**Rest of System** is an area established under Section III.2.7(d) of Market Rule 1.

**Retail Delivery Point** is the point on the transmission or distribution system at which the load of an end-use facility, which is metered and assigned a unique account number by the Host Participant, is measured to determine the amount of energy delivered to the facility from the transmission and distribution system. If an end-use facility is connected to the transmission or distribution system at more than one location, the Retail Delivery Point shall consist of the metered load at each connection point, summed to measure the net energy delivered to the facility in each interval.

**Returning Market Participant** is a Market Participant, other than an FTR-Only Customer or a Governance Only Member, whose previous membership as a Market Participant was involuntarily terminated due to a Financial Assurance Default or a payment default and, since returning, has been a Market Participant for less than six consecutive months.

**Revenue Requirement** is defined in Section IV.A.2.1 of the Tariff.

**Reviewable Action** is defined in Section III.D.1.1 of Appendix D of Market Rule 1.

**Reviewable Determination** is defined in Section 12.4(a) of Attachment K to the OATT.

**RSP Project List** is defined in Section 1 of Attachment K to the OATT.
RTEP02 Upgrade(s) means a Transmission Upgrade that was included in the annual NEPOOL Transmission Plan (also known as the “Regional Transmission Expansion Plan” or “RTEP”) for the year 2002, as approved by ISO New England Inc.’s Board of Directors, or the functional equivalent of such Transmission Upgrade, as determined by ISO New England Inc. The RTEP02 Upgrades are listed in Schedule 12B of the OATT.

RTO is a regional transmission organization or comparable independent transmission organization that complies with Order No. 2000 and the Commission’s corresponding regulation.

Same Reserve Zone Export Transaction is defined in Section III.1.10.7(f)(iii) of Market Rule 1.

Sanctionable Behavior is defined in Section III.B.3 of Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

Schedule, Schedules, Schedule 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are references to the individual or collective schedules to Section IV.A. of the Tariff.

Schedule 20A Service Provider (SSP) is defined in Schedule 20A to Section II of this Tariff.

Scheduling Service, for purposes of Section IV.A and Section IV.B of the Tariff, is the service described in Schedule 1 to Section IV.A of the Tariff.

Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service, for purposes of Section II of the Tariff, is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 1 of the OATT.

Seasonal Claimed Capability is the summer or winter claimed capability of a generating unit or ISO-approved combination of units, and represent the maximum dependable load carrying ability of such unit or units, excluding capacity required for station use.

Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit is the audit performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.3.

Seasonal DR Audit is a seasonal audit of the demand response capability of a Demand Resource initiated pursuant to Section III.13.6.1.5.4.1.
**Seasonal Peak Demand Resource** is a type of Demand Resource and shall mean installed measures (e.g., products, equipment, systems, services, practices and/or strategies) on end-use customer facilities that reduce the total amount of electrical energy consumed during Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, while delivering a comparable or acceptable level of end-use service. Such measures include Energy Efficiency, Load Management, and Distributed Generation.

**Section III.1.4 Transactions** are defined in Section III.1.4.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions** are defined in Section III.1.4.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Security Agreement** is Attachment 1 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Self-Schedule** is the action of a Market Participant in committing or scheduling its Resource, in accordance with applicable ISO New England Manuals, to provide service in an hour, whether or not in the absence of that action the Resource would have been scheduled or dispatched by the ISO to provide the service. For a Generator Asset, Self-Schedule is the action of a Market Participant in committing or scheduling a Generator Asset to provide Energy in an hour at its Economic Minimum Limit, whether or not in the absence of that action the Generator Asset would have been scheduled or dispatched by the ISO to provide the Energy. For a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, Self-Schedule is the action of a Market Participant in committing or scheduling a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand to consume Energy in an hour at its Minimum Consumption Limit, whether or not in the absence of that action the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand would have been scheduled or dispatched by the ISO to consume Energy. Demand Response Resources are not permitted to Self-Schedule.

**Self-Scheduled MW** is an amount, in megawatts, that is Self-Scheduled and is equal to: (i) a Generator Asset’s Economic Minimum Limit; (ii) a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand’s Minimum Consumption Limit; or (iii) for Regulation purposes with respect to a generating Resource for which the Regulation Self-Schedule flag is set for the hour and the unit was on Regulation for at least 20 minutes during the applicable hour of the Operating Day, the median value of all Regulation setpoints (Desired Dispatch Point) used by the Resource while regulating.

**Self-Supplied FCA Resource** is described in Section III.13.1.6 of Market Rule 1.
**Senior Officer** means an officer of the subject entity with the title of vice president (or similar office) or higher, or another officer designated in writing to the ISO by that office.

**Service Agreement** is a Transmission Service Agreement or an MPSA.

**Service Commencement Date** is the date service is to begin pursuant to the terms of an executed Service Agreement, or the date service begins in accordance with the sections of the OATT addressing the filing of unexecuted Service Agreements.

**Services** means, collectively, the Scheduling Service, EAS and RAS; individually, a Service.

**Settlement Financial Assurance** is an amount of financial assurance required from a Designated FTR Participant awarded a bid in an FTR Auction. This amount is calculated pursuant to Section VI.D of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Settlement Only Resources** are generators of less than 5 MW or otherwise eligible for Settlement Only Resource treatment as described in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14 and that have elected Settlement Only Resource treatment as described in the ISO New England Manual for Registration and Performance Auditing.

**Shortage Event** is defined in Section III.13.7.1.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Shortage Event Availability Score** is the average of the hourly availability scores for each hour or portion of an hour during a Shortage Event, as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A of Market Rule 1.

**Shortfall Funding Arrangement**, as specified in Section 5.1 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, is a separate financing arrangement that can be used to make up any non-congestion related differences between amounts received on Invoices and amounts due for ISO Charges in any bill issued.

**Short-Term** is a period of less than one year.

**Significantly Reduced Congestion Costs** are defined in Section III.G.2.2 of Appendix G to Market Rule 1.
**SMD Effective Date** is March 1, 2003.

**Solutions Study** is described in Section 4.2(b) of Attachment K to the OATT.

**Special Constraint Resource (SCR)** is a Resource that provides Special Constraint Resource Service under Schedule 19 of the OATT.

**Special Constraint Resource Service** is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 19 of the OATT.

**Specified-Term Blackstart Capital Payment** is the annual compensation level, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1 of Schedule 16 of the OATT, for a Designated Blackstart Resource’s capital Blackstart Equipment costs associated with the provision of Blackstart Service (except for capital costs associated with adhering to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service).

**Standard Blackstart Capital Payment** is the annual compensation level, as calculated pursuant to Section 5.1 of Schedule 16 of the OATT, for a Designated Blackstart Resource’s capital Blackstart Equipment costs associated with the provision of Blackstart Service (except for capital costs associated with adhering to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards as part of Blackstart Service).

**Start-of-Round Price** is the highest price associated with a round of a Forward Capacity Auction as described in Section III.13.2.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

**Start-Up Fee** is the amount, in dollars, that must be paid for a generating unit to Market Participants with an Ownership Share in the unit each time the unit is scheduled in the New England Markets to start-up.

**Start-Up Time** is the time it takes the Generator Asset, after synchronizing to the system, to reach its Economic Minimum Limit and, for dispatchable Generator Assets, be ready for further dispatch by the ISO.

**State Estimator** means the computer model of power flows specified in Section III.2.3 of Market Rule 1.
Statements, for the purpose of the ISO New England Billing Policy, refer to both Invoices and Remittance Advices.

Static De-List Bid is a bid that may be submitted by an Existing Generating Capacity Resource, Existing Import Capacity Resource, or Existing Demand Resource in the Forward Capacity Auction to remove itself from the capacity market for a one year period, as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

Station is one or more Existing Generating Capacity Resources consisting of one or more assets located within a common property boundary.

Station Going Forward Common Costs are the net risk-adjusted going forward costs associated with a Station that are avoided only by (1) the clearing of the Static De-List Bids or the Permanent De-List Bids of all the Existing Generating Capacity Resources comprising the Station; or (2) the acceptance of a Non-Price Retirement Request of the Station, calculated in the same manner as the net-risk adjusted going forward costs of Existing Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.1.2.3.2.1.2.

Station-level Blackstart O&M Payment is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.1.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

Station-level Specified-Term Blackstart Capital Payment is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.1.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

Station-level Standard Blackstart Capital Payment is defined and calculated as specified in Section 5.1.2 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.

Successful FCA is a Forward Capacity Auction in which a Capacity Zone has neither Inadequate Supply nor Insufficient Competition.

Summer ARA Qualified Capacity is described in Section III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1 of Market Rule 1.

Summer Capability Period means one of two time periods defined by the ISO for the purposes of rating and auditing resources. The time period associated with the Summer Capability Period is the period of June 1 through September 30.
Summer Intermittent Reliability Hours are defined in Section III.13.1.2.2.2.1(c) of Market Rule 1.

Supplemental Availability Bilateral is described in Section III.13.5.3.2 of Market Rule 1.

Supplemental Capacity Resources are described in Section III.13.5.3.1 of Market Rule 1.

Supplemented Capacity Resource is described in Section III.13.5.3.2 of Market Rule 1.

Supply Offer is a proposal to furnish energy at a Node or Regulation from a Resource that meets the applicable requirements set forth in the ISO New England Manuals submitted to the ISO by a Market Participant with authority to submit a Supply Offer for the Resource. The Supply Offer will be submitted pursuant to Market Rule 1 and applicable ISO New England Manuals, and include a price and information with respect to the quantity proposed to be furnished, technical parameters for the Resource, timing and other matters. A Supply Offer is a subset of the information required in a Market Participant’s Offer Data.

Supply Offer Block-Hours are Block-Hours assigned to the Lead Market Participant for each Supply Offer. Blocks of the Supply Offer in effect for each hour will be totaled to determine the quantity of Supply Offer Block-Hours for a given day. In the case that a Resource has a Real-Time unit status of “unavailable” for the entire day, that day will not contribute to the quantity of Supply Offer Block-Hours. However, if the Resource has at least one hour of the day with a unit status of “available,” the entire day will contribute to the quantity of Supply Offer Block-Hours.

Synchronous Condenser is a generator that is synchronized to the grid but supplying no energy for the purpose of providing Operating Reserve or VAR or voltage support.

System Condition is a specified condition on the New England Transmission System or on a neighboring system, such as a constrained transmission element or flowgate, that may trigger Curtailment of Long-Term Firm MTF or OTF Service on the MTF or the OTF using the curtailment priority pursuant to Section II.44 of the Tariff or Curtailment of Local Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service on the non-PTF using the curtailment priority pursuant to Schedule 21 of the Tariff. Such conditions must be identified in the Transmission Customer’s Service Agreement.
System Impact Study is an assessment pursuant to Part II.B, II.C, II.G, Schedule 21, Schedule 22, Schedule 23, or Schedule 25 of the OATT of (i) the adequacy of the PTF or Non-PTF to accommodate a request for the interconnection of a new or materially changed generating unit or a new or materially changed interconnection to another Control Area or new Regional Network Service or new Local Service or an Elective Transmission Upgrade, and (ii) whether any additional costs may be required to be incurred in order to provide the interconnection or transmission service.

System Operator shall mean ISO New England Inc. or a successor organization.

System-Wide Capacity Demand Curve is the demand curve used in the Forward Capacity Market as specified in Section III.13.2.2.

TADO is the total amount due and owing (not including any amounts due under Section 14.1 of the RNA) at such time to the ISO, NEPOOL, the PTOs, the Market Participants and the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, by all PTOs, Market Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.

Tangible Net Worth is the value, determined in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, of all of that entity’s assets less the following: (i) assets the ISO reasonably believes to be restricted or potentially unavailable to settle a claim in the event of a default (e.g., regulatory assets, restricted assets, and Affiliate assets), net of any matching liabilities, to the extent that the result of that netting is a positive value; (ii) derivative assets, net of any matching liabilities, to the extent that the result of that netting is a positive value; (iii) the amount at which the liabilities of the entity would be shown on a balance sheet in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States; (iv) preferred stock; (v) non-controlling interest; and (vi) all of that entity’s intangible assets (e.g., patents, trademarks, franchises, intellectual property, goodwill and any other assets not having a physical existence), in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such entity to the ISO.

Technical Committee is defined in Section 8.2 of the Participants Agreement.

Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserve (TMNSR) is the reserve capability of (1) a generating Resource that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO(2) a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within ten minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce
consumption; or (3) a Demand Response Resource that can provide demand reduction within ten minutes from the request of the ISO.

Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserve Service is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 6 of the OATT.

Ten-Minute Spinning Reserve (TMSR) is the reserve capability of (1) a generating Resource that is electrically synchronized to the New England Transmission System that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO; (2) a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand pump that is electrically synchronized to the New England Transmission System that can reduce energy consumption to provide reserve capability within ten minutes from the request of the ISO; or (3) a Demand Response Resource that can provide demand reduction within ten minutes from the request of the ISO for which none of the associated Demand Response Assets have a generator whose output can be controlled located behind the Retail Delivery Point other than emergency generators that cannot operate electrically synchronized to the New England Transmission System.

Ten-Minute Spinning Reserve Service is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 5 of the OATT.

Third-Party Sale is any sale for resale in interstate commerce to a Power Purchaser that is not designated as part of Regional Network Load or Local Network Load under the Regional Network Service or Local Network Service, as applicable.

Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve (TMOR) means the reserve capability of (1) a generating Resource that can be converted fully into energy within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO (2) a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce consumption; or (3) a Demand Response Resource that can provide demand reduction within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO.

Thirty-Minute Operating Reserve Service is the form of Ancillary Service described in Schedule 7 of the OATT.
**Through or Out Rate (TOUT Rate)** is the rate per hour for Through or Out Service, as defined in Section II.25.2 of the OATT.

**Through or Out Service (TOUT Service)** means Point-To-Point Service over the PTF provided by the ISO with respect to a transaction that goes through the New England Control Area, as, for example, a single transaction where energy or capacity is transmitted into the New England Control Area from New Brunswick and subsequently out of the New England Control Area to New York, or a single transaction where energy or capacity is transmitted into the New England Control Area from New York through one point on the PTF and subsequently flows over the PTF prior to passing out of the New England Control Area to New York, or with respect to a transaction which originates at a point on the PTF and flows over the PTF prior to passing out of the New England Control Area, as, for example, from Boston to New York.

**Tie-Line Asset** is a physical transmission tie-line, or an inter-state or intra-state border arrangement created according to the ISO New England Manuals and registered in accordance with the Asset Registration Process.

**Time-on-Regulation Credit** is the credit associated with provision of Time-on-Regulation Megawatts and is calculated in accordance with Section III.3.2.2(b) of Market Rule 1.

**Time-on-Regulation Megawatts** is the amount of Regulation capability provided during one hour calculated in accordance with Section III.3.2.2(g) of Market Rule 1.

**Total Available Amount** is the sum of the available amount of the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and the balance in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund.

**Total Blackstart Capital Payment** is the annual compensation calculated under either Section 5.1 or Section 5.2 of Schedule 16 of the OATT, as applicable.

**Total Blackstart O&M Payment** is the annual compensation calculated under either Section 5.1 or 5.2 of Schedule 16 of the OATT, as applicable.

**Total Blackstart Service Payments** is monthly compensation to Blackstart Owners or Market Participants, as applicable, and as calculated pursuant to Section 5.6 of Schedule 16 to the OATT.
**Total Negative Hourly Demand Response Resource Deviation** means the absolute value of the sum of the negative Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviations and negative Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Deviations from all Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources receiving Dispatch Instructions in the same hour in the same Dispatch Zone.

**Total Positive Hourly Demand Response Resource Deviation** means the sum of the positive Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviations and positive Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Deviations from all Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources receiving Dispatch Instructions in the same hour in the same Dispatch Zone.

**Total System Capacity** is the aggregate capacity supply curve for the New England Control Area as determined in accordance with Section III.13.2.3.3 of Market Rule 1.

**Transaction Unit (TU)** is a type of billing determinant under Schedule 2 of Section IV.A of the Tariff used to assess charges to Customers.

**Transition Period**: The six-year period commencing on March 1, 1997.

**Transmission Charges**, for the purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy, are all charges and payments under Schedules 1, 8 and 9 of the OATT.

**Transmission Congestion Credit** means the allocated share of total Transmission Congestion Revenue credited to each holder of Financial Transmission Rights, calculated and allocated as specified in Section III.5.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Transmission Congestion Revenue** is defined in Section III.5.2.5(a) of Market Rule 1.

**Transmission Credit Limit** is a credit limit, not to be used to meet FTR Requirements, established for each Market Participant in accordance with Section II.D and each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer in accordance with Section V.B.2 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
Transmission Credit Test Percentage is calculated in accordance with Section III.B.1(c) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Transmission Customer is any Eligible Customer that (i) executes, on its own behalf or through its Designated Agent, an MPSA or TSA, or (ii) requests in writing, on its own behalf or through its Designated Agent, that the ISO, the Transmission Owner, or the Schedule 20A Service Provider, as applicable, file with the Commission, a proposed unexecuted MPSA or TSA containing terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the ISO (in consultation with the applicable PTO, OTO or Schedule 20A Service Provider) in order that the Eligible Customer may receive transmission service under Section II of this Tariff. A Transmission Customer under Section II of this Tariff includes a Market Participant or a Non-Market Participant taking Regional Network Service, Through or Out Service, MTF Service, OTF Service, Ancillary Services, or Local Service.

Transmission Default Amount is all or any part of any amount of Transmission Charges due to be paid by any Covered Entity that the ISO, in its reasonable opinion, believes will not or has not been paid when due.

Transmission Default Period is defined in Section 3.4.f of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Transmission Late Payment Account is defined in Section 4.2 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Transmission Late Payment Account Limit is defined in Section 4.2 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Transmission Late Payment Charge is defined in Section 4.1 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff (Tariff) is the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, as amended from time to time.

Transmission Obligations are determined in accordance with Section III.A(vi) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Transmission Operating Agreement (TOA) is the Transmission Operating Agreement between and among the ISO and the PTOs, as amended and restated from time to time.
Transmission Owner means a PTO, MTO or OTO.

Transmission Provider is the ISO for Regional Network Service and Through or Out Service as provided under Section II.B and II.C of the OATT; Cross-Sound Cable, LLC for Merchant Transmission Service as provided under Schedule 18 of the OATT; the Schedule 20A Service Providers for Phase I/II HVDC-TF Service as provided under Schedule 20A of the OATT; and the Participating Transmission Owners for Local Service as provided under Schedule 21 of the OATT.

Transmission Requirements are determined in accordance with Section III.A(iii) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

Transmission Security Analysis Requirement shall be determined pursuant to Section III.12.2.1.2.

Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) is the initial agreement and any amendments or supplements thereto: (A) in the form specified in either Attachment A or B to the OATT, entered into by the Transmission Customer and the ISO for Regional Network Service or Through or Out Service; (B) entered into by the Transmission Customer with the ISO and PTO in the form specified in Attachment A to Schedule 21 of the OATT; (C) entered into by the Transmission Customer with an OTO or Schedule 20A Service Provider in the appropriate form specified under Schedule 20 of the OATT; or (D) entered into by the Transmission Customer with a MTO in the appropriate form specified under Schedule 18 of the OATT. A Transmission Service Agreement shall be required for Local Service, MTF Service and OTF Service, and shall be required for Regional Network Service and Through or Out Service if the Transmission Customer has not executed a MPSA.

Transmission Upgrade(s) means an upgrade, modification or addition to the PTF that becomes subject to the terms and conditions of the OATT governing rates and service on the PTF on or after January 1, 2004. This categorization and cost allocation of Transmission Upgrades shall be as provided for in Schedule 12 of the OATT.

UDS is unit dispatch system software.

Unconstrained Export Transaction is defined in Section III.1.10.7(f)(iv) of Market Rule 1.
**Uncovered Default Amount** is defined in Section 3.3(i) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts** are defined in Section 3.4.f of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unrated** means a Market Participant that is not a Rated Market Participant.

**Unsecured Covered Entity** is, collectively, an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant and an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity.

**Unsecured Municipal Default Amount** is defined in Section 3.3(i) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unsecured Municipal Market Participant** is defined in Section 3.3(h) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount** is defined in Section 3.4.f of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity** is a Covered Entity that is not a Municipal Market Participant or a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer and has a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0 under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount** is defined in Section 3.3(i) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount** is defined in Section 3.3(i) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts** are, collectively, the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount and the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount.

**Updated Measurement and Verification Plan** is an optional Measurement and Verification Plan that may be submitted as part of a subsequent qualification process for a Forward Capacity Auction prior to
the beginning of the Capacity Commitment Period of the Demand Resource project. The Updated Measurement and Verification Plan may include updated Demand Resource project specifications, measurement and verification protocols, and performance data as described in Section III.13.1.4.3.1.2 of Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

**VAR CC Rate** is the CC rate paid to Qualified Reactive Resources for VAR Service capability under Section IV.A of Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**VAR Payment** is the payment made to Qualified Reactive Resources for VAR Service capability under Section IV.A of Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**VAR Service** is the provision of reactive power voltage support to the New England Transmission System by a Qualified Reactive Resource or by other generators that are dispatched by the ISO to provide dynamic reactive power as described in Schedule 2 of the OATT.

**Virtual Requirements** are determined in accordance with Section III.A(iv) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**Volt Ampere Reactive (VAR)** is a measurement of reactive power.

**Volumetric Measure (VM)** is a type of billing determinant under Schedule 2 of Section IV.A of the Tariff used to assess charges to Customers under Section IV.A of the Tariff.

**Winter ARA Qualified Capacity** is described in Section III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.2 of Market Rule 1.

**Winter Capability Period** means one of two time periods defined by the ISO for the purposes of rating and auditing resources. The time period associated with the Winter Capability Period is the period October 1 through May 31.

**Winter Intermittent Reliability Hours** are defined in Section III.13.1.2.2.2.2(c) of Market Rule 1.

**Year** means a period of 365 or 366 days, whichever is appropriate, commencing on, or on the anniversary of March 1, 1997. Year One is the Year commencing on March 1, 1997, and Years Two and higher follow it in sequence.
Zonal Price is calculated in accordance with Section III.2.7 of Market Rule 1.
I.3 Obligations of Market Participants and Other Customers

The ISO acts as Counterparty for sales to its Customers of Regional Transmission Service, and for agreements and transactions with its Customers, including but not limited to assignments involving Customers, and agreements and transactions with Customers involving sale to the ISO and/or purchase from the ISO of energy, capacity, reserves, regulation, Ancillary Services, FTRs and involving other products, service and transactions, all as specified in Sections II and III of the Tariff (collectively, the “Products”).

To the extent permitted by applicable law, any warranties provided by the sellers or assignors to the ISO of the Products which cover the Products, whether express or implied, are hereby passed to the Customers on a “pass through basis” and to the extent not passed through, any such warranties are hereby assigned by ISO to Customers. Sellers and assignors to the ISO and Customers acknowledge that warranties on such Products are limited to that offered by the seller or assignor to the ISO and will exist, if at all, solely between the seller or assignor to the ISO and the Customer. AS BETWEEN CUSTOMER AND ISO AS COUNTERPARTY, NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARE MADE BY THE ISO REGARDING THE PRODUCTS SOLD BY THE ISO AS COUNTERPARTY, AND ANY SUCH PRODUCTS ARE PROVIDED ON AN “AS IS” AND “AS AVAILABLE” BASIS. THE ISO MAKES NO WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION THAT THE PRODUCTS WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR ERROR FREE. THE CUSTOMER HEREBY WAIVES, AND THE ISO HEREBY DISCLAIMS, ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THE ISO DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE PRODUCTS OFFERED WILL MEET CUSTOMER’S REQUIREMENTS. NO ORAL OR WRITTEN INFORMATION OR ADVICE GIVEN BY THE ISO OR ANY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISO SHALL CREATE A WARRANTY OR IN ANY WAY INCREASE THE SCOPE OF ANY PASS THROUGH OR ASSIGNED WARRANTY. SOME JURISDICTIONS DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, SO THE ABOVE EXCLUSION APPLIES ONLY TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

I.3.1 Service Agreement:

Receipt of service under this Tariff requires the execution of a Market Participant Service Agreement in the form specified in Attachment A or Attachment A-1, as applicable, to this Tariff unless the Customer seeks transmission service only and does not participate in the New England Markets (in which case the Customer must execute a Transmission Service Agreement). Receipt of Local Service under Section II of
this Tariff requires the execution of a Transmission Service Agreement in the form specified in Attachment A to Schedule 21 of Section II of this Tariff for Local Service and shall be subject to the requirements of Schedule 21. Receipt of OTF Service under Section II of this Tariff requires the execution of a Transmission Service Agreement in the appropriate form specified under Schedule 20 of Section II of this Tariff and shall be subject to the requirements of Schedule 20.

I.3.2. Assets:
Each Market Participant shall, to the fullest extent practicable, cause all of the Assets it owns or operates to be designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the provisions of this Tariff, the ISO New England Operating Procedures, and the ISO New England Planning Procedures.

I.3.3. Maintenance and Repair:
Each Market Participant shall, to the fullest extent practicable: (a) cause Assets owned or operated by it to be withdrawn from operation for maintenance and repair only in accordance with maintenance schedules reported to, and approved and published by the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Procedures, (b) restore such Assets to good operating condition with reasonable promptness, and (c) in emergency situations, accelerate maintenance and repair at the reasonable request of the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Planning Procedures.

I.3.4. Central Dispatch:
Each Market Participant shall, to the fullest extent practicable, subject each of the Assets it owns or operates to central dispatch by the ISO; provided, however, that each Market Participant shall at all times be the sole judge as to whether or not and to what extent safety requires that at any time any of such facilities will be operated at less than their full capacity.

I.3.5. Provision of Information:
The Customers shall provide the ISO with any and all information within their custody or control that the ISO deems necessary to perform its obligations under this Tariff, subject to applicable confidentiality limitations contained in the ISO New England Information Policy. Each Customer shall ensure that the ISO has an accurate list of the Customer’s Affiliates. The ISO will compile a list that shall be considered definitive. It will be the Customer’s responsibility to regularly review the list and to promptly (and in advance of Affiliate changes, where possible) provide the ISO with additions and/or corrections to the list and, when requested, relevant supporting documentation.
I.3.6. **Records and Information:**
Each Customer shall keep such records as may reasonably be required by the ISO, and shall furnish to the ISO such records, reports and information (including forecasts) as it may reasonably require, provided that confidentiality thereof is protected in accordance with the ISO New England Information Policy.

I.3.7. **Payment of Invoices; Compliance with Policies:**
Each Customer is obligated to pay when due in accordance with this Tariff, the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy all amounts invoiced to it pursuant to this Tariff, and to comply with those terms, conditions and policies in all respects. If a Customer fails to meet the requirements specified in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and ISO New England Billing Policy, the ISO may take such actions as are specified in those policies.

I.3.8. **Protective Devices for Transmission Facilities:**
Each Market Participant shall install, maintain and operate such protective equipment and switching, voltage control, load shedding and emergency facilities as the ISO and the applicable Transmission Owner may determine to be required in order to assure continuity of service and the stability of the New England Transmission System.

I.3.9. **Review of Market Participant’s Proposed Plans:**

I.3.9.1 **Submission and Review of Proposed Plan Applications:**
Each Market Participant and Transmission Owner shall submit to the ISO, in such form, manner and detail as the ISO may reasonably prescribe, (i) any new or materially changed plan for additions to or changes to any generating and demand resources or transmission facilities rated 69 kV or above subject to control of such Market Participant or Transmission Owner, and (ii) any new or materially changed plan for any other action to be taken by the Market Participant or Transmission Owner, except for retirements of or reductions in the capacity of a generating resource or a demand resource, which may have a significant effect on the stability, reliability or operating characteristics of the Transmission Owner’s transmission facilities, the transmission facilities of another Transmission Owner, or the system of a Market Participant. No significant action (other than preliminary engineering action) leading toward implementation of any such new or changed plan shall be taken earlier than sixty days (or ninety days, if the ISO determines that it requires additional time to consider the plan and so notifies the Market Participant in writing within the sixty days) after the plan has been submitted to the ISO. Unless prior to
the expiration of the sixty or ninety days, whichever is applicable, the ISO notifies the Market Participant or Transmission Owner in writing that it has determined that implementation of the plan will have a significant adverse effect upon the reliability or operating characteristics of the Transmission Owner’s transmission facilities, the transmission facilities of another Transmission Owner, or the system of a Market Participant, the Market Participant or Transmission Owner shall be free to proceed. The ISO shall maintain on its website a list of such applications that are currently under review and the status of each such application. The ISO shall provide notice of any action taken with respect to any such applications, including an explanation of its reasons for such action, to each Market Participant or Transmission Owner as soon as reasonably practicable after such action is taken. The time limits provided by this section may be changed with respect to any such submission by agreement between the ISO and the Market Participant or Transmission Owner.

I.3.9.2 Additional Review of Additions of or Changes to Generating Resources:
Proposals for new generating resources or modifications to existing generating resources are also subject to the terms set out in Schedule 22, the Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreement, and Schedule 23, the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreement, to Section II of the Tariff.

I.3.9.3 Reliability Review of Retirements of or Reductions in Capacity of an Existing Demand Resource or Existing Generating Capacity Resource:
Proposals for the reduction of capacity from an Existing Demand Resource or an Existing Generating Capacity Resource below its Qualified Capacity amount for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period, including unit retirement, are reviewed for reliability impact pursuant to the terms set out in Section III.13.2.5.2.5 of the Tariff. Once a demand resource or generating resource has a cleared de-list bid pursuant to Section III of the Tariff it may reduce its capacity consistent with the terms of its de-list bid for all or any part of the Capacity Commitment Period of the approved de-list without further reliability review. However, any proposed physical modification to a de-listed generating facility must comply with the requirements, including the reliability review process, set out in Schedules 22 or 23, as applicable. Once a generating resource has an approved Non-Price Retirement Request, it must retire as described in Section III.13.2.5.2.5.3(a), except as provided in Section III.13.2.5.2.5.2, without further reliability review.

I.3.10. Market Participant to Avoid Adverse Effect:
If the ISO notifies a Market Participant pursuant to Section I.3.9.1 that implementation of the Market Participant’s or Transmission Owner’s plan has been determined to have a significant adverse effect upon
the reliability or operating characteristics of the Transmission Owner’s transmission facilities, the transmission facilities of another Transmission Owner, or the system of one or more Market Participants, the Market Participant or Transmission Owner shall not proceed to implement such plan unless the Market Participant (or the Non-Market Participant on whose behalf the Market Participant has submitted its plan) or Transmission Owner takes such action or constructs at its expense such facilities as the ISO determines to be reasonably necessary to avoid such adverse effect.
I.4 Termination Of Status As A Customer

The ISO shall have the right to terminate a Customer for the reasons stated, and in the manner specified, in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and ISO New England Billing Policy.
I.5 Force Majeure, Liability and Indemnification

I.5.1. Force Majeure:
Neither the ISO, a Transmission Owner, a Schedule 20A Service Provider nor a Customer will be considered in default as to any obligation under this Tariff if prevented from fulfilling the obligation due to an event of Force Majeure; provided that no event of Force Majeure affecting any entity shall excuse that entity from making any payment that it is obligated to make hereunder or under a Service Agreement. However, an entity whose performance under this Tariff is hindered by an event of Force Majeure shall make all reasonable efforts to perform its obligations under this Tariff, and shall promptly notify the ISO, the Transmission Owner, a Schedule 20A Service Provider or the Customer, whichever is appropriate, of the commencement and end of each event of Force Majeure.

I.5.2. Liability:
The ISO shall not be liable for money damages or other compensation to the Customer for actions or omissions by the ISO in performing its obligations under this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder, except to the extent such act or omission by the ISO is found to result from its gross negligence or willful misconduct. A Transmission Owner shall not be liable for money damages or other compensation to the Customer for acts or omissions by such Transmission Owner in performing its obligations under this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder, except to the extent such act or omission by such Transmission Owner is found to result from its gross negligence or willful misconduct. A Schedule 20A Service Provider shall not be liable for money damages or other compensation to the Customer for action or omissions by such Schedule 20A Service Provider in performing its obligations under this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder, except to the extent such act or omission by such Schedule 20A Service Provider is found to result from its gross negligence or willful misconduct. To the extent the Customer has claims against the ISO, a Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider, the Customer may only look to the assets of the ISO, a Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider (as the case may be) for the enforcement of such claims and may not seek to enforce any claims against the directors, members, shareholders, officers, employees or agents of the ISO, a Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider or Affiliate who, the Customer acknowledges and agrees, have no personal or other liability for obligations of the ISO, a Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider by reason of their status as directors, members, shareholders, officers, employees or agents of the ISO, a Transmission Owner, Schedule 20A Service Provider or Affiliate. In no event shall the ISO, a Transmission Owner, Schedule 20A Service Provider or any Customer be liable for any incidental, consequential, multiple or punitive damages, loss of revenues or profits, attorneys fees or costs.
arising out of, or connected in any way with the performance or non-performance under this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this section shall diminish a Customer’s obligations under Section I.5.3 of this Tariff or under Schedules 18, 20 and 21 of the OATT.

I.5.3. **Indemnification:**

Each Customer shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save harmless the ISO, the Transmission Owners and the Schedule 20A Service Providers and their respective directors, officers, members, employees and agents from its properly allocable share of any and all damages, losses, claims and liabilities by or to third parties arising out of or resulting from the performance by the ISO, Transmission Owners or Schedule 20A Service Providers under this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder, any bankruptcy filings made by a Customer, or the actions or omissions of the Customer in connection with this Tariff or any Service Agreement thereunder, except in case of the ISO, gross negligence or willful misconduct by the ISO or its directors, officers, members, employees or agents, and, in the case of a Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider, the gross negligence or willful misconduct by such Transmission Owner or Schedule 20A Service Provider or its directors, officers, members, employees or agents. Each Customer shall also reimburse the ISO for any indemnity payments made by the ISO pursuant to an operating agreement filed with the Commission. The ISO shall recover the amounts due from each Customer under this Section I.5.3 through Section IV.A of the Tariff in the same manner as the ISO recovers insurance expense (premium) costs, and each Customer shall be responsible for a share of the amounts due from all Customers under this Section I.5.3 that is proportionate to its responsibility for a share of such total insurance expense (premium) costs. The amount of any indemnity payment or reimbursement of indemnity payment hereunder by a Customer shall be reduced (including, without limitation, retroactively) by any insurance proceeds or other amounts actually recovered by the indemnified or reimbursed party in respect of the indemnified action, claim, demand, cost, damage or liability or ISO indemnification payment. The obligations of each Customer to indemnify the ISO, Transmission Owners and Schedule 20A Service Providers shall be several, and not joint or joint and several.
I.6 Dispute Resolution:

Any dispute arising under this Tariff shall be the subject of good-faith negotiations among the ISO, the Transmission Owner, the Schedule 20A Service Provider, and a Customer, as applicable, unless otherwise stated in this Tariff, except that disputes concerning Schedules 18, 20 and 21 shall be resolved directly between the Customer and the MTO, OTO, Schedule 20A Service Provider or PTO, as applicable, using the procedures specified below. Each affected party shall designate one or more representatives with the authority to negotiate the matter in dispute to participate in such negotiations. The affected parties shall engage in such good-faith negotiations for a period of not less than sixty (60) calendar days, unless: (a) a party identifies exigent circumstances reasonably requiring expedited resolution of the dispute by the Commission or a court or agency with jurisdiction over the dispute; or (b) the provisions of this Tariff otherwise provide a party the right to submit a dispute directly to the Commission for resolution. Any other dispute that is not resolved through good-faith negotiations may be submitted by any party for resolution to the Commission, to a court or to an agency with jurisdiction over the dispute upon the conclusion of such negotiations. Any party may request that any dispute submitted to the Commission for resolution be subject to the Commission’s settlement procedures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any dispute arising under this Tariff may be submitted to arbitration or any other form of alternative dispute resolution upon the agreement of all affected parties to participate in such an alternative dispute resolution process.
I.7 Creditworthiness:

Exhibits IA through ID to Section I of the Tariff provide the ISO’s credit review procedures and the types of security that are acceptable to the ISO to protect against the risk of non-payment, and shall be binding upon Customers.
I.8 Rights Under The Federal Power Act:

Nothing in this Tariff shall restrict the rights of any party to exercise its rights under relevant provisions of the Federal Power Act.
I.9 Pre-Existing Contracts:
To the extent that Customers are parties to pre-existing wholesale power or transmission service contracts effective as of the Operations Date, and further, to the extent that provisions in such pre-existing wholesale power or transmission service contracts make reference to the Restated New England Power Pool Agreement (“RNA”), then such provisions shall remain in effect but the references to the RNA contained therein shall be deemed instead to make reference to the applicable provisions in the agreements and tariffs filed in connection with the establishment of the ISO, as determined pursuant to Attachment C of the Tariff, i.e., the Mapping Document.
EXHIBIT IA

ISO NEW ENGLAND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE POLICY

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EXHIBIT IA
ISO NEW ENGLAND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE POLICY

Overview


The purpose of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy is (i) to establish minimum criteria for participation in the New England Markets; (ii) to establish a financial assurance policy for Market Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers that includes commercially reasonable credit review procedures to assess the financial ability of an Applicant, a Market Participant or a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to pay for service transactions under the Tariff and to pay its share of the ISO expenses, including amounts under Section IV of the Tariff, and including any applicable Participant Expenses; (iii) to set forth the requirements for alternative forms of security that will be deemed acceptable to the ISO and consistent with commercial practices established by the Uniform Commercial Code that protect the ISO and the Market Participants against the risk of non-payment by other, defaulting Market Participants or by Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers; (iv) to set forth the conditions under which the ISO will conduct business in a nondiscriminatory way so as to avoid the possibility of failure of payment for services rendered under the Tariff; and (v) to collect amounts past due, to collect amounts payable upon billing adjustments, to make up shortfalls in payments, to suspend Market Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers that fail to comply with the terms of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, to terminate the membership of defaulting Market Participants and to terminate service to defaulting Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.

I. GROUPS REGARDED AS SINGLE MARKET PARTICIPANTS

In the case of a group of Entities that are treated as a single Market Participant pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Second Restated NEPOOL Agreement (the “RNA”), the group members shall be deemed to have elected to be jointly and severally liable for all debts to Market Participants, PTOs, Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, NEPOOL and the ISO of any of the group members. For the purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the term “Market Participant” shall, in the case of a group of members that are treated as a single Market Participant pursuant to Section 4.1 of the RNA, be deemed to refer to the group of members as a whole, and any financial assurance provided
under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy will be credited to the account of the group member with the customer identification at the ISO.

II. MARKET PARTICIPANTS’ REVIEW AND CREDIT LIMITS

Solely for purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy: a “Municipal Market Participant” is any Market Participant that is either (a) a Publicly Owned Entity except for an electric cooperative or an organization including one or more electric cooperatives as used in Section 1 of the RNA or (b) a municipality, an agency thereof, a body politic or a public corporation (i) that is created under the authority of any state or province that is adjacent to one of the New England states, (ii) that is authorized to own, lease and operate electric generation, transmission or distribution facilities and (iii) that has been approved for treatment as a Municipal Market Participant by the ISO after consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee. Market Participants that are not Municipal Market Participants are referred to as “Non-Municipal Market Participants.”

A. Minimum Criteria for Market Participation

Any entity participating or seeking to participate in the New England Markets shall comply with the requirements of this Section II.A. For purposes of this Section II.A, the term “customer” shall refer to both Market Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers and the word “applicant” shall refer to both applicants for Market Participant status and applicants for transmission service from the ISO.

1. Information Disclosure

(a) Each customer and applicant, on an annual basis (by April 30 each year) shall submit: (i) a list of Principals; (ii) a list of any material criminal or civil litigation involving the customer or applicant or any of the Principals of the customer or applicant arising out of participation in any U.S. wholesale or retail energy market in the past five years; (iii) a list of sanctions involving the customer or applicant or any of the Principals of the customer or applicant imposed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, any exchange monitored by the National Futures Association, or any state entity responsible for regulating activity in energy markets where such sanctions were either imposed in the past five years or, if imposed prior to that, are still in effect; (iv) a written summary of any bankruptcy, dissolution, merger or acquisition of the customer or applicant in the
preceding five years; and (v) a list of current retail and wholesale electricity markets-related operations in the United States, other than in the New England Markets. This information shall be treated as Confidential Information, but its disclosure pursuant to subsection (b) below is expressly permitted in accordance with the terms of the ISO New England Information Policy. Customers and applicants may satisfy the requirements above by providing the ISO with filings made to the Securities and Exchange Commission or other similar regulatory agencies that include substantially similar information to that required above, provided, however, that the customer or applicant must clearly indicate where the specific information is located in those filings. An applicant that fails to provide this information will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets until the deficiency is rectified. If a customer fails to provide this information by end of business on April 30, then the ISO shall issue a notice of such failure to the customer on the next Business Day and, if the customer does not provide the information to the ISO within 5 Business Days after issuance of such notice, then the customer will be suspended as described in Section III.B.3 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy until the deficiency is rectified.

(b) The ISO will review the information provided pursuant to subsection (a) above, and will also review whether the customer or applicant or any of the Principals of the customer or applicant are included on any relevant list maintained by the U.S. Office of Foreign Asset Control. If, based on these reviews, the ISO determines that the commencement or continued participation of such customer or applicant in the New England Markets may present an unreasonable risk to those markets or its Market Participants, the Chief Financial Officer of the ISO shall promptly forward to the Participants Committee or its delegate, for its input, such concerns, together with such background materials deemed by the ISO to be necessary for the Participants Committee or its delegate to develop an informed opinion with respect to the identified concerns, including any measures that the ISO may recommend imposing as a condition to the commencement or continued participation in the markets by such customer or applicant (including suspension) or the ISO’s recommendation to prohibit or terminate participation by the customer or applicant in the New England Markets. The ISO shall consider the input of the Participants Committee or its delegate before taking any action to address the identified concerns. If the ISO chooses to impose measures other than prohibition (in the case of an applicant) or termination (in the case of a customer) of participation in the New England Markets,
then the ISO shall be required to make an informational filing with the Commission as soon as reasonably practicable after taking such action. If the ISO chooses to prohibit (in the case of an applicant) or terminate (in the case of a customer) participation in the New England Markets, then the ISO must file for Commission approval of such action, and the prohibition or termination shall become effective only upon final Commission ruling. No action by the ISO pursuant to this subsection (b) shall limit in any way the ISO’s rights or authority under any other provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the ISO New England Billing Policy.

2. Risk Management

(a) Each customer and applicant shall submit, on an annual basis (by April 30 each year), a certificate in the form of Attachment 3 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy stating that the customer or applicant has: (i) either established or contracted for risk management procedures that are applicable to participation in the New England Markets; and (ii) has established or contracted for appropriate training of relevant personnel that is applicable to its participation in the New England Markets. The certificate must be signed on behalf of the customer or applicant by a Senior Officer of the customer or applicant and must be notarized. An applicant that fails to provide this certificate will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets until the deficiency is rectified. If a customer fails to provide this certificate by end of business on April 30, then the ISO shall issue a notice of such failure to the customer on the next Business Day and, if the customer does not provide the certificate to the ISO within 5 Business Days after issuance of such notice, then the customer will be suspended as described in Section III.B.3 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy until the deficiency is rectified.

(b) Each applicant prior to commencing activity in the FTR market shall submit to the ISO or its designee the written risk management policies, procedures, and controls applicable to its participation in the FTR market relied upon by the Senior Officer of the applicant signing the certificate provided pursuant to Section II.A.2 (a). On an annual basis (by April 30 each year), each customer with FTR transactions in any currently open month that exceed 1,000 MW per month shall submit to the ISO or its designee a certificate in the form of Attachment 5 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy stating
that, since the customer’s delivery of its risk management policies, procedures, and controls or its last certificate pursuant to this Section II.A.2(b), the customer either: (i) has not made any changes to the previously submitted written risk management policies, procedures, and controls; or (ii) that changes have been made to the previously submitted written risk management policies, procedures, and controls and that all such changes are clearly identified and attached to such certificate. If any such applicant fails to submit the relevant written policies, procedures, and controls, then the applicant will be prohibited from participating in the FTR market. If any such customer fails to provide a certificate in the form of Attachment 5 by end of business on April 30, then the ISO shall issue a notice of such failure to the customer, and if the customer does not provide the certificate to the ISO within two Business Days after issuance of such notice, then the customer will be suspended (as described in Section III.B.3.c of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) from entering into any future transactions in the FTR system.

The ISO, at its sole discretion, may also require any applicant or customer to submit to the ISO or its designee the written risk management policies, procedures, and controls that are applicable to its participation in the New England Markets relied upon by the Senior Officer of the applicant or customer signing the certificate provided pursuant to Section II.A.2(a). The ISO may require such submissions based on identified risk factors that include, but are not limited to, the markets in which the customer is transacting or the applicant seeks to transact, the magnitude of the customer’s transactions or the applicant’s potential transactions, or the volume of the customer’s open positions. Where the ISO notifies an applicant or customer that such a submission is required, the submission shall be due within 5 Business Days of the notice. If an applicant fails to submit the relevant written policies, procedures, and controls as required, then the applicant will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets. If a customer fails to submit the relevant written policies, procedures, and controls, then the ISO shall issue a notice of such failure to the customer, and if the customer fails to submit the relevant written policies, procedures, and controls to the ISO or its designee within two Business Days after issuance of such notice, then the customer will be suspended (as described in Section III.B of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy).
The applicant’s or customer’s written policies, procedures, and controls received by the ISO or its designee pursuant to this subsection (b) shall be treated as Confidential Information.

(c) Where an applicant or customer submits risk management policies, procedures, and controls to the ISO or its designee pursuant to any provision of subsection (b) above, the ISO or its designee shall assess that those policies, procedures, and controls conform to prudent risk management practices, which include, but are not limited to: (i) addressing market, credit, and operational risk; (ii) segregating roles, responsibilities, and functions in the organization; (iii) establishing delegations of authority that specify which transactions traders are authorized to enter into; (iv) ensuring that traders have sufficient training in systems and the markets in which they transact; (v) placing risk limits to control exposure; (vi) requiring reports to ensure that risks are adequately communicated throughout the organization; (vii) establishing processes for independent confirmation of executed transactions; and (viii) establishing periodic valuation or mark-to-market of risk positions as appropriate.

Where, as a result of the assessment described above in this subsection (c), the ISO or its designee believes that the applicant’s or customer’s written policies, procedures, and controls do not conform to prudent risk management practices, then the ISO or its designee shall provide notice to the applicant or customer explaining the deficiencies. The applicant or customer shall revise its policies, procedures, and controls to address the deficiencies within 55 days after issuance of such notice. (If April 30 falls within that 55 day window, the ISO may choose not to require a separate submission on April 30 as described in subsection (b) above.) If an applicant’s revised written policies, procedures, and controls do not adequately address the deficiencies identified in the notice, then the applicant will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets. If a customer’s revised written policies, procedures, and controls do not adequately address the deficiencies identified in the notice, then the customer will be suspended (as described in Section III.B of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy).

3. Communications

Each customer and applicant shall submit, on an annual basis (by April 30 each year), a certificate in the form of Attachment 3 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance
Policy stating that the customer or applicant has either established or contracted to establish procedures to effectively communicate with and respond to the ISO with respect to matters relating to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy. Such procedures must ensure, at a minimum, that at least one person with the ability and authority to address matters related to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy on behalf of the customer or applicant, including the ability and authority to respond to requests for information and to arrange for additional financial assurance as necessary, is available from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Business Days. Such procedures must also ensure that the ISO is kept informed about the current contact information (including phone numbers and e-mail addresses) for the person or people described above. The certificate must be signed on behalf of the customer or applicant by a Senior Officer of the customer or applicant and must be notarized. An applicant that fails to provide this certificate will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets until the deficiency is rectified. If a customer fails to provide this certificate by end of business on April 30, then the ISO shall issue a notice of such failure to the customer on the next Business Day and, if the customer does not provide the certificate to the ISO within 5 Business Days after issuance of such notice, then the customer will be suspended as described in Section III.B.3 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy until the deficiency is rectified.

4. Capitalization

(a) To be deemed as meeting the capitalization requirements, a customer or applicant shall either:
   (i) be Rated and have a Governing Rating that is an Investment Grade Rating of BBB-/Baa3 or higher;
   (ii) maintain a minimum Tangible Net Worth of one million dollars; or
   (iii) maintain a minimum of ten million dollars in total assets, provided that, to meet this requirement, a customer or applicant may supplement total assets of less than ten million dollars with additional financial assurance in an amount equal to the difference between ten million dollars and the customer’s or applicant’s total assets in one of the forms described in Section X (any additional financial assurance provided pursuant to this Section II.A.4(a) shall not be counted toward
satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy).

(b) Any customer or applicant that fails to meet these capitalization requirements will be suspended (as described in Section III.B.3.c of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) from entering into any future transactions of a duration greater than one month in the FTR system. Such a customer or applicant may enter into future transaction of a duration of one month or less in the FTR system. Any customer or applicant that fails to meet these capitalization requirements shall provide additional financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy equal to 25 percent of the customer’s or applicant’s FTR Financial Assurance Requirements. Any additional financial assurance provided pursuant to this Section II.A.4(b) shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

(c) For markets other than the FTR market:
   (i) Where a customer or applicant fails to meet the capitalization requirements, the customer or applicant will be required to provide an additional amount of financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy in an amount equal to 25 percent of the customer’s or applicant’s total financial assurance requirement (excluding FTR Financial Assurance Requirements).
   (ii) An applicant that fails to provide the full amount of additional financial assurance required as described in subsection (i) above will be prohibited from participating in the New England Markets until the deficiency is rectified. For a customer, failure to provide the full amount of additional financial assurance required as described in subsection (i) above will have the same effect and will trigger the same consequences as exceeding the “100 Percent Test” as described in Section III.B.2.c of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
   (iii) Any additional financial assurance provided pursuant to this Section II.A.4(c) shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
5. **Additional Eligibility Requirements**

All customers and applicants shall at all times be:

(a) An “appropriate person,” as defined in sections 4(c)(3)(A) through (J) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq.);

(b) An “eligible contract participant,” as defined in section 1a(18)(A) of the Commodity Exchange Act and in 17 CFR § 1.3(m); or

(c) A “person who actively participates in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy,” as defined in the Final Order of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission published at 78 FR 19880 (April 2, 2013).

Each customer must demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Section II.A.5 by submitting to the ISO on or before September 15, 2013 a certificate in the form of Attachment 4 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that (i) certifies that the customer is now and in good faith will seek to remain in compliance with the requirements of this Section II.A.5 and (ii) further certifies that if it no longer satisfies these requirements it shall immediately notify the ISO in writing and shall immediately cease all participation in the New England Markets. If the customer is relying on section 4(c)(3)(F) of the Commodity Exchange Act, it shall accompany the certification with supporting documentation reasonably acceptable to the ISO, provided that letters of credit shall be in the form of Attachment 2 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and shall be in an amount equal to the difference between five million dollars and the customer’s total assets. Any such supporting documentation shall serve to establish eligibility under this Section II.A.5 and shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy. The certificate must be signed on behalf of the customer by a Senior Officer of the customer and must be notarized. A customer that fails to provide this certificate by September 15, 2013 shall be immediately suspended and the ISO shall initiate termination proceedings against the customer.

Each applicant must submit with its membership application a certificate in the form of Attachment 4 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that (i) certifies that
the applicant is now and in good faith will seek to remain in compliance with the requirements of this Section II.A.5 and (ii) further certifies that if it no longer satisfies these requirements it shall immediately notify the ISO in writing and shall immediately cease all participation in the New England Markets. If the applicant is relying on section 4(c)(3)(F) of the Commodity Exchange Act, it shall accompany the certification with supporting documentation reasonably acceptable to the ISO, provided that letters of credit shall be in the form of Attachment 2 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and shall be in an amount equal to the difference between five million dollars and the applicant’s total assets. Any such supporting documentation shall serve to establish eligibility under this Section II.A.5 and shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy. The certificate must be signed on behalf of the applicant by a Senior Officer of the applicant and must be notarized.

The ISO, at its sole discretion, may require any applicant or customer to submit to the ISO documentation in support of the certification provided pursuant to this Section II.A.5. If at any time the ISO becomes aware that a customer no longer satisfies the requirements of this Section II.A.5, the customer shall be immediately suspended and the ISO shall initiate termination proceedings against the customer.

B. Proof of Financial Viability for Applicants

Each Applicant must, with its membership application and at its own expense, submit proof of financial viability, as described below, satisfying the ISO requirements to demonstrate the Applicant’s ability to meet its obligations. Each Applicant that intends to establish a Market Credit Limit or a Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0 under Section II.D or Section II.E below must submit to the ISO all current rating agency reports from Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”), Moody’s and/or Fitch (collectively, the “Rating Agencies”). Each Applicant, whether or not it intends to establish a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0, must submit to the ISO audited financial statements for the two most recent years, or the period of its existence, if less than two years, and unaudited financial statements for its last concluded fiscal quarter if they are not included in such audited annual financial statements. These unaudited statements must be certified as to their accuracy by a Senior Officer of such Applicant, which, for purposes of ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, means an officer of the subject entity with the title of vice president (or similar office) or higher,
or another officer designated in writing to the ISO by that officer. These audited and unaudited statements must include in each case, but are not limited to, the following information to the extent available: balance sheets, income statements, statements of cash flows and notes to financial statements, annual and quarterly reports, and 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K Reports. If any of these financial statements are available on the internet, the Applicant may provide instead a letter to the ISO stating where such statement may be located and retrieved. If any of the information or documentation required by this section is not available, alternate requirements may be specified by the ISO, at the ISO’s sole discretion (such alternate requirements may include, but are not limited to: (i) consolidating statements or other financial statements (in the case of a stand-alone subsidiary) that are certified as to their accuracy and basis of accounting (in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States) by an officer of the entity with the title of chief financial officer or equivalent position; (ii) reviewed statements; or (iii) compiled statements).

In addition, each Applicant, whether or not it intends to establish a Market Credit Limit or a Transmission Credit Limit, must submit to the ISO: (i) at least one (1) bank reference and three (3) utility company credit references, or in those cases where an Applicant does not have three (3) utility company credit references, three (3) major trade payable vendor references may be substituted; and (ii) relevant information as to any known or anticipated material lawsuits, as well as any prior bankruptcy declarations by the Applicant, or by its predecessor(s), if any; and (iii) a completed ISO credit application. In the case of certain Applicants, some of the information and documentation described in items (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence may not be applicable or available, and alternate requirements may be specified by the ISO or its designee in its sole discretion.

The ISO will not begin its review of a Market Participant’s credit application or the accompanying material described above until full and final payment of that Market Participant’s application fee.

The ISO shall prepare a report, or cause a report to be prepared, concerning the financial viability of each Applicant. In its review of each Applicant, the ISO or its designee shall consider all of the information and documentation described in this Section II. All costs
incurred by the ISO in its review of the financial viability of an Applicant shall be borne by such Applicant and paid at the time that such Applicant is required to pay its first annual fee under the Participants Agreement. For an Applicant applying for transmission service from the ISO, all costs incurred by the ISO shall be paid prior to the ISO’s filing of a Transmission Service Agreement. The report shall be provided to the Participants Committee or its designee and the affected Applicant within three weeks of the ISO’s receipt of that Applicant’s completed application, application fee, and Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement, unless the ISO notifies the Applicant that more time is needed to perform additional due diligence with respect to its application.

C. **Ongoing Review and Credit Ratings**

1. **Rated and Credit Qualifying Market Participants**

A Market Participant that (i) has a corporate rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies, or (ii) has senior unsecured debt that is rated by one or more of the Rating Agencies, is referred to herein as “Rated.” A Market Participant that is not Rated is referred to herein as “Unrated.”

For all purposes in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, for a Market Participant that is Rated, the lowest corporate rating from any Rating Agency for that Market Participant, or, if the Market Participant has no corporate rating, then the lowest rating from any Rating Agency for that Market Participant’s senior unsecured debt, shall be the “Governing Rating.”

A Market Participant that is: (i) Rated and whose Governing Rating is an Investment Grade Rating; or (ii) Unrated and that satisfies the Credit Threshold is referred to herein as “Credit Qualifying.” A Market Participant that is not Credit Qualifying is referred to herein as “Non-Qualifying.”

For purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, “Investment Grade Rating” for a Market Participant (other than an FTR-Only Customer) or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer is either (a) a corporate investment grade rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies, or (b) if the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer does not have a corporate rating from one of the
Rating Agencies, then an investment grade rating for the Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s senior unsecured debt from one or more of the Rating Agencies.

2. **Unrated Market Participants**

Any Unrated Market Participant that (i) has not been a Market Participant in the ISO for at least the immediately preceding 365 days; or (ii) has defaulted on any of its obligations under the Tariff (including without limitation its obligations hereunder and under the ISO New England Billing Policy) during such 365-day period; or (iii) is an FTR-Only Customer; or (iv) does not have a Current Ratio of at least 1.0, a Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio of 0.6 or less, and an EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio of at least 2.0 must provide an appropriate form of financial assurance as described in Section X below. An Unrated Market Participant that does not meet any of the conditions in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this paragraph is referred to herein as satisfying the “Credit Threshold.”

For purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, “Current Ratio” on any date is all of a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s current assets divided by all of its current liabilities, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO; “Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio” on any date is a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s total debt (including all current borrowings) divided by its total shareholders’ equity plus total debt, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO; and “EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio” on any date is a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization in the most recent fiscal quarter divided by that Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s expense for interest in that fiscal quarter, in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to the ISO. The “Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio” will not be considered for purposes of determining whether a Municipal Market Participant satisfies the Credit Threshold. Each of the ratios described in this paragraph shall be determined in accordance with international
accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States at
the time of determination consistently applied.

3. **Information Reporting Requirements for Market Participants**

Each Market Participant shall submit to the ISO, on a quarterly basis within 10 days of its
becoming available and within 65 days after the end of the applicable fiscal quarter of
such Market Participant, its balance sheet, which shall show sufficient detail for the ISO
to assess the Market Participant’s Tangible Net Worth. Unrated Market Participants
having a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit greater than zero shall also
provide additional financial statements, which shall show sufficient detail for the ISO to
calculate such Unrated Market Participant’s Current Ratio, Debt-to-Total Capitalization
Ratio and EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio. In addition, each Market Participant shall
submit to the ISO, annually within 10 days of their becoming available and within 120
days after the end of the fiscal year of such Market Participant, balance sheets and
income statements (balance sheets and income statements that are part of audited
financial statements shall be submitted if available; if such balance sheets and income
statements are not available, then another alternative form of financial statements
accepted by the ISO as described below may be submitted). If any of this financial
information is available on the internet, the Market Participant may provide instead a
letter to the ISO stating where such information may be located and retrieved. If any of
the information or documentation required by this section is not available, alternate
requirements may be specified by the ISO (such alternate requirements may include, but
are not limited to: (i) consolidating statements or other financial statements (in the case of
a stand-alone subsidiary) that are certified as to their accuracy and basis of accounting (in
accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting
principles in the United States) by an officer of the entity with the title of chief financial
officer or equivalent position; (ii) reviewed statements; (iii) compiled statements; (iv)
internally prepared statements; or (v) tax returns).

Except in the case of a Market Participant or Unrated Market Participant that submits
audited financial statements to the ISO, financial statements submitted to the ISO
pursuant to this Section II.C.3 shall be accompanied by a written statement from a Senior
Officer of the Market Participant or Unrated Market Participant certifying the accuracy of
those financial statements. If an attestation was made by an independent accounting firm,
then the written statement shall indicate the level of attestation made; if no attestation was made by an independent accounting firm, then no such indication is required.

Each Market Participant must submit the financial statements and other information described in this subsection if and as requested by the ISO within 10 days of such request.

If a Market Participant fails to provide financial statements as required in this Section II.C.3 and the ISO determines that the Market Participant poses an unreasonable risk to the New England Markets, then the ISO may request that the Market Participant provide additional financial assurance in an amount no greater than $10 million, or take other measures to substantiate the Market Participant’s ability to safely transact in the New England Markets (any additional financial assurance provided pursuant to this Section II.C.3 shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy). If the Market Participant fails to comply with such a request from the ISO, then the ISO may issue a notice of suspension or termination to the Market Participant. If the Market Participant fails to comply with the ISO’s request within 5 Business Days from the date of issuance of the notice of suspension or termination, then the ISO may suspend or terminate the Market Participant.

A Market Participant accounting for less than 0.05 percent of the total dollar amount settled through the ISO in the preceding calendar year and that does not have a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit greater than $0.00 may choose not to submit financial statements as described in this Section II.C.3, in which case the ISO shall use a value of $0.00 for the Market Participant’s total assets and Tangible Net Worth for purposes of the capitalization assessment described in Section II.A.4(a).

A Market Participant may choose to provide additional financial assurance in an amount equal to $10 million in lieu of providing financial statements under this Section II.C.3. Such amount shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy but shall be sufficient to meet the capitalization requirements in Section II.A.4(a)(iii).
D. Market Credit Limits

A credit limit for a Market Participant’s Financial Assurance Obligations except FTR Financial Assurance Requirements (a “Market Credit Limit”) shall be established for each Market Participant in accordance with this Section II.D.

1. Market Credit Limit for Non-Municipal Market Participants

A “Market Credit Limit” shall be established for each Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant in accordance with subsection (a) below, and a Market Credit Limit shall be established for each Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant in accordance with subsection (b) below.

a. Market Credit Limit for Rated Non-Municipal Market Participants

As reflected in the following table, the Market Credit Limit of each Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant (other than an FTR-Only Customer) shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) the applicable percentage of such Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant’s Tangible Net Worth as listed in the following table, (ii) $50 million, or (iii) 20 percent (20%) of the total amount due and owing (not including any amounts due under Section 14.1 of the RNA) at such time to the ISO, NEPOOL, the PTOs, the Market Participants and the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, by all PTOs, Market Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers (“TADO”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Grade Rating</th>
<th>Percentage of Tangible Net Worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P/Fitch</td>
<td>Moody’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
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<td>Rating</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB-</td>
<td>Baa3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below BBB-</td>
<td>Below Baa3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An entity’s “Tangible Net Worth” for purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy on any date is the value, determined in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, of all of that entity’s assets less the following: (i) assets the ISO reasonably believes to be restricted or potentially unavailable to settle a claim in the event of a default (e.g., regulatory assets, restricted assets, and Affiliate assets), net of any matching liabilities, to the extent that the result of that netting is a positive value; (ii) derivative assets, net of any matching liabilities, to the extent that the result of that netting is a positive value; (iii) the amount at which the liabilities of the entity would be shown on a balance sheet in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States; (iv) preferred stock; (v) non-controlling interest; and (vi) all of that entity’s intangible assets (e.g., patents, trademarks, franchises, intellectual property, goodwill and any other assets not having a physical existence), in each case as shown on the most recent financial statements provided by such entity to the ISO.

b. Market Credit Limit for Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participants

The Market Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant that satisfies the Credit Threshold shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) 0.50 percent (0.50% or ½ of 1%) of such Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant’s Tangible Net Worth, (ii) $25 million or (iii) 20 percent (20%) of TADO. The Market Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant that does not satisfy the Credit Threshold shall be $0.

2. Market Credit Limit for Municipal Market Participants

The Market Credit Limit for each Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant shall be equal to the lesser of (i) 20 percent (20%) of TADO and (ii) $25 million. The Market Credit Limit for each Non-Qualifying Municipal Market Participant shall be $0. The sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates shall not exceed $50 million.

E. Transmission Credit Limits
A “Transmission Credit Limit” shall be established for each Market Participant in accordance with this Section II.E, which Transmission Credit Limit shall apply in accordance with this Section II.E. A Transmission Credit Limit may not be used to meet FTR Financial Assurance Requirements.

1. Transmission Credit Limit for Rated Non-Municipal Market Participants
The Transmission Credit Limit of each Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) the applicable percentage of such Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant’s Tangible Net Worth as listed in the following table or (ii) $50 million:

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<td>A2</td>
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<td>A3</td>
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<td>Baa3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below BBB-</td>
<td>Below Baa3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Transmission Credit Limit for Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant
The Transmission Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant that satisfies the Credit Threshold shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) 0.50 percent (0.50% or ½ of 1%) of such Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant’s Tangible Net Worth or (ii) $25 million. The Transmission Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Municipal Market Participant that does not satisfy the Credit Threshold shall be $0.

3. Transmission Credit Limit for Municipal Market Participants
The Transmission Credit Limit for each Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant shall be equal to $25 million. The Transmission Credit Limit for each Non-Qualifying Municipal Market Participant shall be $0. The sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates shall not exceed $50 million.

F. Credit Limits for FTR-Only Customers
The Market Credit Limit and Transmission Credit Limit of each FTR-Only Customer shall be $0.

G. Total Credit Limit
The sum of a Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant’s Market Credit Limit and Transmission Credit Limit shall not exceed $50 million and the sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates shall not exceed $50 million. No later than five Business Days prior to the first day of each calendar quarter, and no later than five Business Days after any Affiliate change, each Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant that has a Market Credit Limit and a Transmission Credit Limit shall determine the amounts to be allocated to its Market Credit Limit (up to the limit set forth in Section II.D.1.a above) and its Transmission Credit Limit (up to the limit set forth in Section II.E.1 above) such that the sum of its Market Credit Limit and its Transmission Credit Limit are equal to not more than $50 million and such that the sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates do not exceed $50 million and shall provide the ISO with that determination in writing. Each Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant may provide such determination for up to four consecutive calendar quarters. If a Rated Non-Municipal Market Participant does not provide such determination, then the ISO shall use the amounts provided for the previous calendar quarter. If no such determination is provided, then the ISO shall apply an allocation of $25 million each to the Market Credit Limit and Transmission Credit Limit, which values shall also be used in allocating the $50 million credit limit among Affiliates. If the sum of the amounts for Affiliates is greater than $50 million, then the ISO shall reduce the amounts (proportionally to the amounts provided by each Affiliate, or to the allocation applied by the ISO in the case of an Affiliate that provided no determination) such that the sum is no greater than $50 million.

III. MARKET PARTICIPANTS’ REQUIREMENTS
Each Market Participant that provides the ISO with financial assurance pursuant to this Section III must provide the ISO with financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X below and in an amount equal to the amount required in order to avoid suspension under Section III.B below (the “Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement”). A Market Participant’s Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement shall remain in effect as provided herein until the later of (a) 120 days after termination of the Market Participant’s membership or (b) the end date of all FTRs awarded to the Market Participant and the final satisfaction of all obligations of the Market Participant providing that financial assurance; provided, however that financial assurances required by the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy related to potential billing adjustments chargeable to a terminated Market Participant shall remain in effect until such billing adjustment request is finally resolved in accordance with the provisions of the ISO New England Billing Policy. Furthermore and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, (i) any portion of any financial assurance provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that relates to a Disputed Amount shall not be terminated or returned prior to the resolution of such dispute, even if the Market Participant providing such financial assurance is terminated or voluntarily terminates its MPSA and otherwise satisfies all of its obligations to the ISO and (ii) the ISO shall not return or permit the termination of any financial assurance provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy by a Market Participant that has terminated its membership or been terminated to the extent that the ISO determines in its reasonable discretion that that financial assurance will be required under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy with respect to an unsettled liability or obligation owing from that Market Participant.

A Market Participant that knows that it is not satisfying its Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement shall notify the ISO immediately of that fact.

A. Determination of Financial Assurance Obligations

For purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy:

(i) a Market Participant’s “Hourly Requirements” at any time will be the sum of (x) the Hourly Charges for such Market Participant that have been invoiced but not paid (which amount shall not be less than $0), plus (y) the Hourly Charges for such Market Participant that have been settled but not invoiced, plus (z) such Market Participant’s most recent six (6) days of settled Hourly Charges (whether these Hourly Charges have been invoiced or not) (which amount shall not in any event be less than $0);
(ii) a Market Participant’s “Non-Hourly Requirements” at any time will be determined by averaging that Market Participant’s Non-Hourly Charges but not include: (A) the amount due from or to such Market Participant for FTR transactions, (B) any amounts due from such Market Participant for capacity transactions, (C) any amounts due under Section 14.1 of the RNA, and (D) the amount of any Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit (including the annual true-up of that amount) due from such Market Participant) over the two most recently invoiced calendar months; provided that such Non-Hourly Requirements shall in no event be less than zero;

(iii) a Market Participant’s “Transmission Requirements” at any time will be determined by averaging that Market Participant’s Transmission Charges over the two most recently invoiced calendar months; provided that such Transmission Requirements shall in no event be less than $0.

(iv) a Market Participant’s Virtual Requirements at any time will equal the amount of all unsettled Increment Offers and Decrement Bids submitted by such Market Participant at such time (which amount of unsettled Increment Offers and Decrement Bids will be calculated by the ISO according to a methodology approved from time to time by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and posted on the ISO’s website);

(v) a Market Participant’s “Financial Assurance Obligations” at any time will be equal to the sum at such time of:

a. such Market Participant’s Hourly Requirements; plus
b. such Market Participant’s Virtual Requirements; plus
c. such Market Participant’s Non-Hourly Requirements times 2.5-0 (subject to Section X.D with respect to Provisional Members); plus
d. such Market Participant’s “FTR Financial Assurance Requirements” under Section VI below; plus
e. such Market Participant’s “FCM Financial Assurance Requirements” under Section VII below; plus
f. the amount of any Disputed Amounts received by such Market Participant; and
(vi) a Market Participant’s “Transmission Obligations” at any time will be such Market Participant’s Transmission Requirements times 2.50.

To the extent that the calculations of the components of a Market Participant’s Financial Assurance Obligations as described above produce positive and negative values, such components may offset each other; provided, however, that a Market Participant’s Financial Assurance Obligations shall never be less than zero.

B. Credit Test Calculations and Allocation of Financial Assurance, Notice and Suspension from the New England Markets

1. Credit Test Calculations and Allocation of Financial Assurance

The financial assurance provided by a Market Participant shall be applied as described in this Section.

(a) “Market Credit Test Percentage” is equal to a Market Participant’s Financial Assurance Obligations (excluding FTR Financial Assurance Requirements) divided by the sum of its Market Credit Limit and any financial assurance allocated as described in subsection (d) below.

(b) “FTR Credit Test Percentage” is equal to a Market Participant’s FTR Financial Assurance Requirements divided by any financial assurance allocated as described in subsection (d) below.

(c) “Transmission Credit Test Percentage” is equal to a Market Participant’s Transmission Obligations divided by the sum of its Transmission Credit Limit and any financial assurance allocated as described in subsection (d) below.

(d) A Market Participant’s financial assurance shall be allocated as follows:

(i) financial assurance shall be first allocated so as to ensure that the Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage is no greater that 100%;

(ii) any financial assurance that remains after the allocation described in subsection (d)(i) shall be allocated so as to ensure that the Market Participant’s FTR Credit Test Percentage is no greater than 100%;

(iii) any financial assurance that remains after the allocation described in subsection (d)(ii) shall be allocated so as to ensure that the Market Participant’s Transmission Credit Test Percentage is no greater than 100%;
(iv) if any financial assurance remains after the allocations described in subsection (d) (iii), then that remaining financial assurance shall be allocated by repeating the steps described in subsections (d) (i), (d) (ii), and (d) (iii) to ensure that the respective test percentages are no greater than 89.99%.

(v) if any financial assurance remains after the allocation described in subsection (d) (iv), then that remaining financial assurance shall be allocated by repeating the steps described in subsections (d) (i), (d) (ii), and (d) (iii) to ensure that the respective test percentages are no greater than 79.99%.

(vi) any financial assurance that remains after the allocations described in subsection (d) (v) shall be allocated to the Market Credit Test Percentage.

2. Notices

a. 80 Percent Test

When a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equals or exceeds 80 percent (80%), the ISO shall issue notice thereof to such Market Participant.

b. 90 Percent Test

When a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equals or exceeds 90 percent (90%), then, in addition to the actions to be taken when the Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equals or exceeds 80 percent (80%), the ISO shall issue notice thereof to such Market Participant. The ISO shall also issue a 90 percent (90%) notice to a Market Participant and take certain other actions under the circumstances described in Section III.B.2.c below.

c. 100 Percent Test

When a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent (100%) or when the sum of the financial assurance and credit limits of a Market Participant that has financial assurance requirements equal zero, then, in addition to the actions to be taken when the Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentagae equals or exceeds 80 percent (80%) and 90 percent (90%), (i) the ISO shall issue notice thereof to such Market Participant, (ii) that Market
Participant shall be immediately suspended from submitting Increment Offers and Decrement Bids until such time when its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage are less than or equal to 100 percent (100%), and (iii) if sufficient financial assurance to lower the Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage to less than or equal to 100 percent (100%) or, in the case of a Market Participant that has received one to five notices that its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent (100%) in the previous 365 days (not including the instant notice), sufficient financial assurance to lower such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage to less than or equal to 90 percent (90%), is not provided by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next Business Day, (a) the event shall be a Financial Assurance Default; (b) the ISO shall issue notice thereof to such Market Participant, to the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, to all members and alternates of the Participants Committee, to the New England governors and utility regulatory agencies and to the billing and credit contacts for all Market Participants, and (c) such Market Participant shall be suspended from: (1) the New England Markets, as provided below; (2) receiving transmission service under any existing or pending arrangements under the Tariff or scheduling any future transmission service under the Tariff; (3) voting on matters before the Participants Committee and NEPOOL Technical Committees; (4) entering into any future transactions in the FTR system; and (5) submitting an offer of Non-Commercial Capacity in any Forward Capacity Auction or any reconfiguration auction in the Forward Capacity Market, in each case until such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage are at 100 percent (100%) or less. In addition to all of the provisions above, any Market Participant that has received six or more notices in the previous 365 days that its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage has exceeded 100 percent (100%) shall receive a notice thereof and shall be required to maintain sufficient financial assurance to keep such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage at less than or equal to 90 percent (90%). If such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 90 percent (90%), the ISO shall issue a notice thereof to such Market Participant. If sufficient financial
assurance to lower such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage to less than or equal to 90 percent (90%) is not provided by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next Business Day, then the consequences described in subsections (a), (b) and (c) of Section III.B.2.c (iii) above shall apply until such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage are at 90 percent (90%) or less.

However, when a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent (100%) or 90 percent (90%), as applicable under this Section III.B.2.c, solely because its Investment Grade Rating is downgraded by one grade and the resulting grade is BBB-/Baa3 or higher, then (x) for five Business Days after such downgrade, such downgrade shall not by itself cause a change to such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage and (y) no notice shall be sent and none of the other actions described in this Section III.B shall occur with respect to such downgrade if such Market Participant cures such default within such five Business Day period. When a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent solely because a letter of credit is valued at $0 prior to the termination of that letter of credit, as described in Section X.B, then the ISO, in its sole discretion, may determine that: (x) for five Business Days after such change in the valuation of the letter of credit, such valuation shall not by itself cause a change to such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage; and/or (y) no notice shall be sent and none of the other actions described in this Section III.B shall occur with respect to such valuation if such Market Participant cures such default within such five Business Day period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Market Participant shall neither (x) receive a notice that its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent (100%) nor (y) be suspended under this Section III.B if (i) the amount of financial assurance necessary for that Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit
Test Percentage to get to 100 percent (100%) or lower is less than $1,000 or (ii) that Market Participant’s status with the ISO has been terminated.

3. Suspension from the New England Markets

a. General
The suspension of a Market Participant, and any resulting annulment, termination or removal of OASIS reservations, removal from the settlement system and the FTR system, suspension of the ability to offer Non-Commercial Capacity in the Forward Capacity Market, drawing down of financial assurance, rejection of Increment Offers and Decrement Bids, and rejection of bilateral transactions submitted to the ISO, shall not limit, in any way, the ISO’s right to invoice or collect payment for any amounts owed (whether such amounts are due or becoming due) by such suspended Market Participant under the Tariff or the ISO’s right to administratively submit a bid or offer of a Market Participant’s Non-Commercial Capacity in any Forward Capacity Auction or any reconfiguration auction or to make other adjustments under Market Rule 1.

In addition to the notices provided herein, the ISO will provide any additional information required under the ISO New England Information Policy.

Each notice issued by the ISO pursuant to this Section III.B shall indicate whether the subject Market Participant has a registered load asset. If the ISO has issued a notice pursuant to this Section III.B and subsequently the subject Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage are equal to or less than 100 percent (100%), such Market Participant may request the ISO to issue a notice stating such fact. However, the ISO shall not be obligated to issue such a notice unless, in its sole discretion, the ISO concludes that such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, and Transmission Credit Test Percentage are equal to or less than 100 percent (100%).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equals or exceeds 90 percent (90%) as a result of one or more Increment Offers or Decrement Bids submitted by that Market Participant, or as a result of the submission to the ISO of one or
more bilateral transactions to which the Market Participant is a party, and, but for such Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids or such bilateral transactions, such Market Participant would be in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, a notice will not be issued.

If a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent (100%) as a result of one or more Increment Offers or Decrement Bids submitted by that Market Participant, or as a result of the submission to the ISO of one or more bilateral transactions to which the Market Participant is a party, and, but for such Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids or such bilateral transactions, such Market Participant would be in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, a notice will be issued only to such Market Participant, and such Market Participant shall be “suspended” as described below.

Any such suspension as a result of one or more Increment Offers or Decrement Bids submitted by a Market Participant, or as a result of the submission to the ISO of one or more bilateral transactions to which the Market Participant is a party, shall take effect immediately upon submission of such Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids or such bilateral transactions to remain in effect until such Market Participant is in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, notwithstanding any provision of this Section II.B to the contrary.

If a Market Participant is suspended from the New England Markets in accordance with the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the ISO New England Billing Policy, then the provisions of this Section II.B shall control notwithstanding any other provision of the Tariff to the contrary. A suspended Market Participant shall have no ability so long as it is suspended (i) to be reflected in the ISO’s settlement system, including any bilateral transactions, as either a purchaser or a seller of any products or services sold through the New England Markets (other than (A) Commercial Capacity and (B) Non-Commercial Capacity during the Non-Commercial Capacity Cure Period) that cause such suspended Market Participant to incur a financial obligation in the ISO’s settlement system or any liability to the ISO, NEPOOL, or the Market Participants, (ii) to submit Demand Bids, Decrement Bids or Increment Offers in the New England Markets, or (iii) to submit offers for Non-Commercial Capacity in any
Forward Capacity Auction or reconfiguration auction or acquire Non-Commercial Capacity through a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral. Any transactions, including bilateral transactions with a suspended Market Participant (other than transactions for (A) Commercial Capacity and (B) Non-Commercial Capacity during the Non-Commercial Capacity Cure Period) that cause such suspended Market Participant to incur a financial obligation in the ISO’s settlement system or any liability to the ISO, NEPOOL, or the other Market Participants and any Demand Bids, Decrement Bids, Increment Offers, and Export Transactions submitted by a suspended Market Participant shall be deemed to be terminated for purposes of the Day-Ahead Energy Market clearing and the ISO’s settlement system. However, if a Market Participant has provided the financial assurance required for a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, then that Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral will not be deemed to be terminated when that Market Participant is suspended.

b. **Load Assets**

Any load asset registered to a suspended Market Participant shall be terminated, and the obligation to serve the load associated with such load asset shall be assigned to the relevant unmetered load asset(s) unless and until the host Market Participant for such load assigns the obligation to serve such load to another asset. If the suspended Market Participant is responsible for serving an unmetered load asset, such suspended Market Participant shall retain the obligation to serve such unmetered load asset. If a suspended Market Participant has an ownership share of a load asset, such ownership share shall revert to the Market Participant that assigned such ownership share to such suspended Market Participant. If a suspended Market Participant has the obligation under the Tariff or otherwise to offer any of its supply or to bid any pumping load to provide products or services sold through the New England Markets, that obligation shall continue, but only in Real-Time, notwithstanding the Market Participant’s suspension, and such offer or bid, if cleared under the Tariff, shall be effective.

c. **FTRs**

If a Market Participant is suspended from entering into future transactions in the FTR system, such Market Participant shall retain all FTRs held by it but shall be prohibited from acquiring any additional FTRs during the course of its suspension. It is intended that any suspension under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the ISO New England Billing Policy will occur promptly, and the definitive timing of any such suspension shall be determined by the ISO from time to time as reported to the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, and shall be posted on the ISO website.
d. **Virtual Transactions**

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Market Participant is suspended in accordance with the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy as a result of one or more Increment Offers or Decrement Bids submitted by that Market Participant and, but for such Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids, such Market Participant would be in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, then such suspension shall be limited to (i) the immediate “last in, first out” rejection of pending individual uncleared Increment Offers and Decrement Bids submitted by that Market Participant (it being understood that Increment Offers and Decrement Bids are batched by the ISO in accordance with the time, and that Increment Offers and Decrement Bids will be rejected by the batch); and (ii) the suspension of that Market Participant’s ability to submit additional Increment Offers and Decrement Bids unless and until it has complied with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, and the determination of compliance for these purposes will take into account the level of aggregate outstanding obligations of that Market Participant after giving effect to the immediate rejection of that Market Participant’s Increment Offers and Decrement Bids described in clause (i).

e. **Bilateral Transactions**

If the sum of the financial assurance and credit limits of a Market Participant that has financial assurance requirements equals zero and that Market Participant would be in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy but for the submission of bilateral transactions to the ISO to which the Market Participant is a party, or if a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeds 100 percent as a result of one or more bilateral transactions submitted to the ISO to which the Market Participant is a party, then the consequences described in subsection (a) above shall be limited to: (i) rejection of any pending bilateral transactions to which a Market Participant is a party that cause the Market Participant to incur a financial obligation in the ISO’s settlement system or any liability to the ISO, NEPOOL, or the Market Participants, such that the aggregate value of the pending bilateral transactions submitted by all Market Participants is maximized (recognizing the downstream effect that rejection of a bilateral transaction may have on the Market Credit Test Percentages, FTR Credit Test Percentages, or Transmission Credit Test Percentages of other Market Participants), while ensuring that the financial assurance requirements of each Market Participant are satisfied; and (ii) suspension of that Market Participant’s ability to submit additional bilateral transactions until it has
complied with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (the determination of compliance for these purposes will take into account the level of aggregate outstanding obligations of the Market Participant after giving effect to the immediate rejection of the bilateral transactions to which the Market Participant is a party as described in clause (i) above). In the case of a bilateral transaction associated with the Day-Ahead Energy Market, the ISO will provide notice to a Market Participant that would be in default of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy as a result of the bilateral transaction, and the consequences described in clauses (i) and (ii) above shall only apply if the Market Participant fails to cure its default by 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time of that same Business Day. In the case of a Capacity Load Obligation Bilateral, the consequences described in clauses (i) and (ii) above shall apply if the Market Participant does not cure its default within one Business Day after notification that a Capacity Load Obligation Bilateral caused the default. Bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations and Supplemental Availability Bilaterals are not subject to the provisions of this Section III.B.3(e).

4. Serial Notice and Suspension Penalties
If either (x) a Market Participant is suspended from the New England Markets because of a failure to satisfy its Financial Assurance Requirements in accordance with the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or (y) a Market Participant receives more than five notices that its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage or Transmission Credit Test Percentage has exceeded 100 percent (100%) in any rolling 365-day period, then such Market Participant shall pay a $1,000 penalty for such suspension and for each notice after the fifth notice in a rolling 365-day period. If a Market Participant receives a notice that its Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage has exceeded 100 percent (100%) in the same day, then only one of those notices will count towards the five notice limit. All penalties paid under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Late Payment Account maintained under the ISO New England Billing Policy.

C. Additional Financial Assurance Requirements for Certain Municipal Market Participants
Notwithstanding the other provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and in addition to the other obligations hereunder, a Credit Qualifying Municipal
Market Participant that is not a municipality (which, for purposes of this Section III.C, does not include an agency or subdivision of a municipality) must provide additional financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X below in an amount equal to its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements at the time of calculation, unless either: (1) that Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant has a corporate Investment Grade Rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies; or (2) that Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant has an Investment Grade Rating from one or more of the Rating Agencies for all of its rated indebtedness; or (3) that Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant provides the ISO with an opinion of counsel that is acceptable to the ISO confirming that amounts due to the ISO under the Tariff have priority over, or have equal priority with, payments due on the debt on which the Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant’s Investment Grade Rating is based. Each legal opinion provided under clause (3) of this Section III.C will be updated no sooner than 60 days and no later than 30 days before each reconfiguration auction that precedes a Capacity Commitment Period to which such legal opinion relates, and if that update is not provided or that update is not acceptable to the ISO, the applicable Credit Qualifying Municipal Market Participant must either satisfy one of the other clauses of this Section III.C or provide additional financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X below in an amount equal to its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements at the time of calculation.

IV. CERTAIN NEW AND RETURNING MARKET PARTICIPANTS REQUIREMENTS
A new Market Participant or a Market Participant other than an FTR-Only Customer, or a Governance Only Member whose previous membership as a Market Participant was involuntarily terminated due to a Financial Assurance Default or a payment default and, since returning, has been a Market Participant for less than six consecutive months (a “Returning Market Participant”) is required to provide the ISO, for three months in the case of a new Market Participant and six months in the case of a Returning Market Participant, financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X below equal to any amount of additional financial assurance required to meet the capitalization requirements described in Section II.A.4 plus the greater of (a) its Financial Assurance Requirement or (b) its “Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement.” A new Market Participant’s or a Returning Market Participant’s Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement must be provided to the ISO no later than one Business Day before commencing activity in the New England Markets or commencing transmission service under the Tariff, and shall be determined by the following formula:
FAR = G + T + L + E

Where FAR is the Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement and G, T, L and E are determined by the following formulas:

\[ G = (MW_g \times Hr_{DA} \times D \times 3.25) + (MW_g \times Hr_{MIS} \times S_2 \times 3.25); \]

Where:

- \( MW_g \) = Total nameplate capacity of the Market Participant’s generation units that have achieved commercial operation;
- \( Hr_{DA} \) = The number of hours of generation that any such generation unit could be bid in the Day-Ahead Energy Market before it could be removed if such unit tripped, as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion;
- \( D \) = The maximum observed differential between Energy prices in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy Markets during the prior calendar year (“Maximum Energy Price Differential”), as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion;
- \( Hr_{MIS} \) = The standard number of hours between generation and the issuance of initial Market Information Server (“MIS”) settlement reports including projected generation activity for such units, as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion; and
- \( S_2 \) = The per MW amount assessed pursuant to Schedule 2 of Section IV.A of this Tariff, as determined by the ISO.

\[ T = MW_t \times Hr_{MIS} \times (D + S_{2.3}) \times 3.25; \]

Where:

- \( MW_t \) = Number of MWs to be traded in the New England Markets as reasonably projected by the new Market Participant or the Returning Market Participant;
Hr_{MIS} = The standard number of hours between generation and the issuance of initial MIS settlement reports including projected generation activity, as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion;

D = Maximum Energy Price Differential; and

S_{2,3} = The per MWh amount assessed pursuant to Schedules 2 and 3 of Section IV.A of the Tariff, as determined annually by the ISO.

\[ L = (MW_1 \times LF \times Hr_{MIS} \times (EP + S_{2,3}) \times 3.25) + (MW_1 \times Hr_{MIS} \times TC \times 3.25) \]

Where:

MW_1 = MWs of Real-Time Load Obligation (as defined in Market Rule 1) of the new Market Participant or Returning Market Participant;

LF = Average load factor in New England, as determined annually by the ISO in its sole discretion;

Hr_{MIS} = The standard number of hours between generation and the issuance of initial MIS settlement reports including projected generation activity, as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion;

EP = The average price of Energy in the Day-Ahead Energy Market for the most recent calendar year for which information is available from the Annual Reports published by the ISO, as determined by the ISO in its sole discretion;

S_{2,3} = The per MW amount assessed pursuant to Schedules 2 and 3 of Section IV.A of the Tariff, as determined annually by the ISO; and

TC = The hourly transmission charges per MW\_1 assessed under the Tariff (other than Schedules 1, 8 and 9 of Section II of the Tariff), as determined annually by the ISO.

\[ E = (SE) \times 3.25 \]
Where:

\[ SE = \text{Average monthly share of Participant Expenses for the applicable Sector.} \]

If a new Market Participant’s or a Returning Market Participant’s Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement during the time period that it is subject to this Section IV is 80 percent or more of the available amount of the financial assurance provided by that new Market Participant or Returning Market Participant, it shall have the same effect as if such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equaled or exceeded 80 percent (80%) under Section III.B above.

If a new Market Participant’s or a Returning Market Participant’s Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement during the time period that it is subject to this Section IV is 90 percent or more of the available amount of the financial assurance provided by that new Market Participant or Returning Market Participant, it shall have the same effect as if such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage equaled or exceeded 90 percent (90%) under Section III.B above.

If a new Market Participant’s or a Returning Market Participant’s Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement during the time period that it is subject to this Section IV exceeds 100 percent of the available amount of the financial assurance provided by that new Market Participant or Returning Market Participant, it shall have the same effect as if such Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage, FTR Credit Test Percentage, or Transmission Credit Test Percentage exceeded 100 percent (100%) under Section III.B above.

V. NON-MARKET PARTICIPANT TRANSMISSION CUSTOMERS REQUIREMENTS

A. Ongoing Financial Review and Credit Ratings

1. Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer and Transmission Customers
Each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that does not currently have an Investment Grade Rating must provide an appropriate form of financial assurance as described in Section X below.

2. **Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers**

Any Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that (i) has defaulted on any of its obligations under the Tariff (including without limitation its obligations hereunder and under the ISO New England Billing Policy) during the immediately preceding 365-day period; or (ii) does not have a Current Ratio of at least 1.0, a Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio of 0.6 or less, and an EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio of at least 2.0 must provide an appropriate form of financial assurance as described in Section X below. An Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that does not meet either of the conditions described in clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph is referred to herein as satisfying the “NMPTC Credit Threshold.”

B. **NMPTC Credit Limits**

1. **NMPTC Market Credit Limit**

A Market Credit Limit shall be established for each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer as set forth in this Section V.B.1.

The Market Credit Limit of each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall at any time be equal to the least of: (i) the applicable percentage of such Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth (as reflected in the following table); (ii) $50 million; or (iii) 20 percent (20%) of TADO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Grade Rating</th>
<th>Percentage of Tangible Net Worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P/Fitch</td>
<td>Moody’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA+</td>
<td>Aa1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Aa2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-</td>
<td>Aa3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A2  2.85%
A3  2.60%
Baa1  2.30%
Baa2  1.90%
Baa3  1.20%
Below Baa3  0.00%

The Market Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that satisfies the NMPTC Credit Threshold shall at any time be equal to the least of: (i) 0.50 percent (0.50% or ½ of 1%) of such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth, (ii) $25 million or (iii) 20 percent (20%) of TADO. The Market Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that does not satisfy the NMPTC Credit Threshold shall be $0.

2. NMPTC Transmission Credit Limit

A Transmission Credit Limit shall be established for each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer in accordance with this Section V.B.2.

The Transmission Credit Limit of each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) the applicable percentage of such Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth as listed in the following table or (ii) $50 million:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Grade Rating</th>
<th>Percentage of Tangible Net Worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P/Fitch</td>
<td>Moody’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA+</td>
<td>Aa1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Aa2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-</td>
<td>Aa3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB+</td>
<td>Baa1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>Baa2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below BBB- | Below Baa3 | 0.00%

| BBB- | Baa3 | 1.20% |

The Transmission Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that satisfies the NMPTC Credit Threshold shall at any time be equal to the lesser of: (i) 0.50 percent (0.50% or ½ of 1%) of such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth or (ii) $25 million. The Transmission Credit Limit of each Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that does not satisfy the NMPTC Credit Threshold shall be $0.

3. **NMPTC Total Credit Limit**

The sum of a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Market Credit Limit and Transmission Credit Limit shall not exceed $50 million and the sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates shall not exceed $50 million. No later than five Business Days prior to the first day of each calendar quarter, and no later than five Business Days after any Affiliate change, each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that has a Market Credit Limit and a Transmission Credit Limit shall determine the amounts to be allocated to its Market Credit Limit (up to the amount set forth in Section V.B.1 above) and its Transmission Credit Limit (up to the amount set forth in Section V.B.2 above) such that the sum of its Market Credit Limit and its Transmission Credit Limit are equal to not more than $50 million and such that the sum of the Market Credit Limits and Transmission Credit Limits of entities that are Affiliates do not exceed $50 million and shall provide the ISO with that determination in writing. Each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may provide such determination for up to four consecutive calendar quarters. If a Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer does not provide such determination, then the ISO shall use the amounts provided for the previous calendar quarter. If no such determination is provided, then the ISO shall apply an allocation of $25 million each to the Market Credit Limit and Transmission Credit Limit, which values shall also be used in allocating the $50 million credit limit among Affiliates. If the sum of the amounts for Affiliates is greater than $50 million, then the ISO shall reduce the amounts (proportionally to the amounts provided by each Affiliate, or to the allocation applied by the ISO in the case of an Affiliate that provided no determination) such that the sum is no greater than $50 million.
C. **Information Reporting Requirements for Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers**

Each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall submit to the ISO, on a quarterly basis, within 10 days of their becoming available and within 65 days after the end of the applicable fiscal quarter of such Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, its balance sheet, which shall show sufficient detail for the ISO to assess the Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth. In addition, each Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that has an Investment Grade Rating shall submit to the ISO, annually within 10 days of their becoming available and within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year of such Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, balance sheets and income statements (balance sheets and income statements that are part of audited financial statements shall be submitted if available; if such balance sheets and income statements are not available, then another alternative form of financial statements accepted by the ISO as described below may be submitted). If any of this financial information is available on the internet, the Rated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may provide instead a letter to the ISO stating where such information may be located and retrieved.

Each Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall submit to the ISO, on a quarterly basis, within 10 days of their becoming available and within 65 days after the end of the applicable fiscal quarter of such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, its balance sheet, which shall show sufficient detail for the ISO to assess the Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Tangible Net Worth. Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers having a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit greater than $0 shall also provide additional financial statements, which shall show sufficient detail for the ISO to calculate such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Current Ratio, Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio and EBITDA-to-Interest Expense Ratio. In addition, each such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that satisfies the Credit Threshold and has a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0 shall submit to the ISO, annually within 10 days of becoming available and within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year of such Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer balance sheets and income statements (balance sheets and income statements that are part of
audited financial statements shall be submitted if available; if such balance sheets and income statements are not available, then another alternative form of financial statements accepted by the ISO as described below may be submitted). Where any of the above financial information is available on the internet, the Unrated Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may provide the ISO with a letter stating where such information may be located and retrieved.

If any of the information or documentation required by this section is not available, alternate requirements may be specified by the ISO (such alternate requirements may include, but are not limited to: (i) consolidating statements or other financial statements (in the case of a stand-alone subsidiary) that are certified as to their accuracy and basis of accounting (in accordance with international accounting standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States) by an officer of the entity with the title of chief financial officer or equivalent position; (ii) reviewed statements; (iii) compiled statements; (iv) internally prepared statements; or (v) tax returns).

Except in the case of a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that submits audited financial statements to the ISO, financial statements submitted to the ISO pursuant to this Section V.C shall be accompanied by a written statement from a Senior Officer of the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer certifying the accuracy of those financial statements. If an attestation was made by an independent accounting firm, then the written statement shall indicate the level of attestation made; if no attestation was made by an independent accounting firm, then no such indication is required.

If a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to provide financial statements as required in this Section V.C and the ISO determines that the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer poses an unreasonable risk to the New England Markets, then the ISO may request that the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer provide additional financial assurance in an amount no greater than $10 million, or take other measures to substantiate the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s ability to safely transact in the New England Markets (any additional financial assurance provided pursuant to this Section V.C shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy). If the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to comply
with such a request from the ISO, then the ISO may issue a notice of suspension or termination to the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer. If the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to comply with the ISO’s request within 5 Business Days from the date of issuance of the notice of suspension or termination, then the ISO may suspend or terminate the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.

A Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer accounting for less than 0.05 percent of the total dollar amount settled through the ISO in the preceding calendar year and that does not have a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit greater than $0.00 may choose not to submit financial statements as described in this Section V.C, in which case the ISO shall use a value of $0.00 for the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s total assets and Tangible Net Worth for purposes of the capitalization assessment described in Section II.A.4(a).

A Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may choose to provide additional financial assurance in an amount equal to $10 million in lieu of providing financial statements under this Section V.C. Such amount shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy but shall be sufficient to meet the capitalization requirements in Section II.A.4(a)(iii).

D. Financial Assurance Requirement for Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers

Each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that provides additional financial assurance pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy must provide the ISO with financial assurance in one of the forms described in Section X below and in the amount described in this Section V.D (the “NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement”).

1. Financial Assurance for ISO Charges

Each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer must provide the ISO with additional financial assurance such that the sum of its Market Credit Limit and that additional financial assurance shall at all times be at least equal to the sum of:
two and one-half (2.5) times the average monthly Non-Hourly Charges for such Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer over the two most recently invoiced calendar months (which amount shall not in any event be less than $0); plus

(ii) amount of any unresolved Disputed Amounts received by such Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.

2. Financial Assurance for Transmission Charges
Each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer must provide the ISO with additional financial assurance hereunder such that the sum of (x) its Transmission Credit Limit and (y) the excess of (A) the available amount of the additional financial assurance provided by that Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer over (B) the amount of that additional financial assurance needed to satisfy the requirements of Section V.D.1 above is equal to two and one-half (2.5) times the average monthly Transmission Charges for such Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer over the two most recently invoiced calendar months (which amount shall not in any event be less than $0)

3. Notice of Failure to Satisfy NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement
A Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that knows or can reasonably be expected to know that it is not satisfying its NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement shall notify the ISO immediately of that fact. Without limiting the availability of any other remedy or right hereunder, failure by any Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer to comply with the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (including failure to satisfy its NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement) may result in the commencement of termination of service proceedings against that non-complying Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.

VI. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR FTR TRANSACTIONS
Market Participants must complete an ISO-prescribed training course prior to participating in the FTR Auction. All Market Participants transacting in the FTR Auction that are otherwise required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, including all FTR-Only Customers (“Designated FTR Participants”) are required to provide financial assurance in an amount equal to the sum of the FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance, the FTR Bid Financial Assurance, the FTR Award Financial Assurance and the Settlement Financial Assurance, each as
described in this Section VI (such sum being referred to in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy as the “FTR Financial Assurance Requirements”).

A. **FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance**

   A Designated FTR Participant is required to provide “FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance” for each bid it submits into an FTR Auction and for each bid that is awarded to it in an FTR Auction. The amount of a Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance for each FTR bid or awarded FTR bid shall be based upon the node(s)-specific on-peak and off-peak proxy value to which such FTR bid or awarded FTR bid relates (the “Nodal Amount”) multiplied by the number of MW-months included in the Designated FTR Participant’s bid or remaining in the awarded FTR bid. The Nodal Amount for each node shall be determined from time to time by the ISO based on historical data for that node according to a methodology approved from time to time by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and shall be posted on the ISO’s website. Such Nodal Amounts may be adjusted from time to time. In no event will the FTR Settlement Risk Financial Assurance be less than $0.

B. **FTR Bid Financial Assurance**

   A Designated FTR Participant is required to provide “FTR Bid Financial Assurance” for each bid it submits into an FTR Auction. The amount of a Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Bid Financial Assurance for any FTR Auction is the maximum dollar value of the bids submitted by such Designated FTR Participant in such FTR Auction at the time such FTR Auction closes. For purposes of calculating FTR Bid Financial Assurance, negative bids are treated as having a value of $0.

C. **FTR Award Financial Assurance**

   A Designated FTR Participant is required to maintain, at all times, “FTR Award Financial Assurance” for each FTR awarded to it in an FTR Auction. The amount of a Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Award Financial Assurance shall be the total dollar amount of any FTRs awarded to that Designated FTR Participant in any FTR Auctions. Once an FTR is awarded, the FTR Bid Financial Assurance that relates to the bid for that FTR will be converted to the FTR Award Financial Assurance related to such awarded FTR. The required amount of the FTR Award Financial Assurance will be based on the amount of the awarded FTR, not the FTR Bid Financial Assurance, and will decrease
proportionately as the amount due with respect to such awarded FTR decreases in a manner approved by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee from time to time. Unpaid credits due to a Designated FTR Participant for short-term FTR awards, and unpaid credits due to a Designated FTR Participant for long-term FTR awards for the current month only, may offset other FTR obligations for purposes of calculating that Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Award Financial Assurance. In the event that, as a result of those offsets, a Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Award Financial Assurance is less than $0, those offsets may be used to reduce that Designated FTR Participant’s FTR Financial Assurance Requirements or remaining Financial Assurance Requirement.

D. Settlement Financial Assurance
A Designated FTR Participant that has been awarded a bid in an FTR Auction is required to provide “Settlement Financial Assurance.” The amount of a Designated FTR Participant’s Settlement Financial Assurance shall be equal to the amount of any settled but uninvoiced Charges incurred by such Designated FTR Participant for FTR transactions less the settled but uninvoiced amounts due to such Market Participant for FTR transactions.

E. Consequences of Failure to Satisfy FTR Financial Assurance Requirements
If a Designated FTR Participant does not have additional financial assurance equal to its FTR Financial Assurance Requirements (in addition to its other financial assurance obligations hereunder) in place at the time an FTR Auction into which it has bid closes, then, in addition to the other consequences described in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, all bids submitted by that Designated FTR Participant for that FTR Auction will be rejected. The Designated FTR Participant will be allowed to participate in the next FTR Auction held provided it meets all requirements for such participation, including without limitation those set forth herein. Each Designated FTR Participant must maintain the requisite additional financial assurance equal to its FTR Financial Assurance Requirements for the duration of the FTRs awarded to it. The amount of any additional financial assurance provided by a Designated FTR Participant in connection with an unsuccessful bid in an FTR Auction which, as a result of such bid being unsuccessful, is in excess of its FTR Financial Assurance Requirements will be held by the ISO and will be applied against future FTR bids by and awards to that Designated FTR Participant unless that Designated FTR Participant requests in writing to have such
excess financial assurance returned to it. Prior to returning any financial assurance to a Designated FTR Participant, the ISO shall use such financial assurance to satisfy any overdue obligations of that Designated FTR Participant. The ISO shall only return to that Designated FTR Participant the balance of such financial assurance after all such overdue obligations have been satisfied.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR FORWARD CAPACITY MARKETS
Any Lead Market Participant, including any Provisional Member that is a Lead Market Participant, transacting in any Forward Capacity Auctions, reconfiguration auctions or Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals for capacity that is otherwise required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (each a “Designated FCM Participant”), is required to provide additional financial assurance meeting the requirements of Section X below in the amounts described in this Section VII (such amounts being referred to in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy as the “FCM Financial Assurance Requirements”). If the Lead Market Participant for a Resource changes, then the new Lead Market Participant for the Resource shall become the Designated FCM Participant.

A. Commercial Capacity
A Designated FCM Participant offering the capacity of a Resource that (i) has been declared commercial and had its capacity rating verified by the ISO and (ii) has not elected to be treated as, and is not required to be treated as, a New Generating Capacity Resource in connection with new investment in that Resource pursuant to Market Rule 1 (“Commercial Capacity”) into an upcoming Forward Capacity Auction or providing Commercial Capacity during any Capacity Commitment Period must generally comply with the requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy with respect to such transactions; provided, however, that for any Resource representing Commercial Capacity that has been permitted to retire at the end of a current Capacity Commitment Period under Section 1.3.9 of the ISO Tariff or any similar provision and whose obligation to provide all of such Commercial Capacity during that Capacity Commitment Period has not been transferred to another Resource, the Designated FCM Participant for such Resource shall include in the calculation of its Financial Assurance Requirement under the Policy, beginning at least five (5) Business Days prior to the applicable Capacity Commitment Period, an amount equal to two and one-half (2.5) times the monthly FCM payment due to such Designated FCM Participant with respect to such Commercial Capacity during the applicable Capacity Commitment Period.
B. Non-Commercial Capacity

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section VII to the contrary, a Designated FCM Participant offering Non-Commercial Capacity for a Resource that elected existing Resource treatment for the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2010 will not be subject to the provisions of this Section VII.B with respect to that Resource (other than financial assurance obligations relating to transfers of Capacity Supply Obligations).

1. FCM Deposit

A Designated FCM Participant offering Non-Commercial Capacity into any upcoming Forward Capacity Auction must include in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the fifth (5th) Business Day after its qualification for such auction under Market Rule 1, an amount equal to $2/kW times the Non-Commercial Capacity qualified for such Forward Capacity Auction by such Designated FCM Participant (the “FCM Deposit”).

2. Non-Commercial Capacity in Forward Capacity Auctions

a. Non-Commercial Capacity Participating in a Forward Capacity Auction Up To and Including the Eighth Forward Capacity Auction

For Non-Commercial Capacity participating in a Forward Capacity Auction up to and including the eighth Forward Capacity Auction, a Designated FCM Participant that had its supply offer of Non-Commercial Capacity accepted in a Forward Capacity Auction must include in the calculation of its Financial Assurance Requirement under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy the following amounts at the following times:

(i) beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the fifth (5th) Business Day following announcement of the awarded supply offers in that Forward Capacity Auction, an amount equal to $5.737 (on a $/kW-month basis) multiplied by the number of kW of capacity awarded to that Designated FCM Participant in that Forward Capacity Auction (such amount being referred to herein as the “Non-Commercial Capacity FA Amount”);

(ii) beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the tenth (10th) Business Day prior to the next annual Forward Capacity Auction after the Forward Capacity Auction in which such
supply offer was awarded, an additional amount required to make the total amount included in the calculation of the Financial Assurance Requirement with respect to that Non-Commercial Capacity equal to two (2) times the Non-Commercial Capacity FA Amount; and

(iii) beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the tenth (10th) Business Day prior to the second annual Forward Capacity Auction after the Forward Capacity Auction in which such supply offer was accepted, an additional amount required to make the total amount included in the calculation of the Financial Assurance Requirement with respect to that Non-Commercial Capacity equal to three (3) times the Non-Commercial Capacity FA Amount.

b. **Non-Commercial Capacity Participating in the Ninth Forward Capacity Auction and All Forward Capacity Auctions Thereafter**

A Designated FCM Participant offering Non-Commercial Capacity into the ninth Forward Capacity Auction and all Forward Capacity Auctions thereafter must include in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the tenth Business Day prior to the Forward Capacity Auction an amount equal to the difference between the Forward Capacity Auction Starting Price times the Non-Commercial Capacity qualified for such Forward Capacity Auction and the FCM Deposit.

Upon completion of the Forward Capacity Auction, the Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount shall be recalculated according to the following formula:

\[
\text{Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount} = \text{NCC} \times \text{NCCFCAS} \times \text{Multiplier}
\]

Where:

\[
\text{NCC} = \text{the Capacity Supply Obligation awarded in the Forward Capacity Auction minus any Commercial Capacity}
\]

\[
\text{NCCFCAS} = \text{the applicable capacity price from the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Capacity Supply Obligation was awarded}
\]

\[
\text{Multiplier} = \text{one at the completion of the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Capacity Supply Obligation was awarded; two beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the}
\]
tenth Business Day prior to the next Forward Capacity Auction after the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Capacity Supply Obligation was awarded; and three beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the tenth Business Day prior to the second Forward Capacity Auction after the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Capacity Supply Obligation was awarded.

In the case of Non-Commercial Capacity that fails to become commercial by the commencement of the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which it was awarded a Capacity Supply Obligation, the Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount shall be recalculated as follows: beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) on the first Business Day of the second month of the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Capacity Supply Obligation was awarded, the Multiplier in the recalculation of the Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount shall be four. The Multiplier in the recalculation of the Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount shall increase by one every six months thereafter until the Non-Commercial Capacity becomes commercial or the Capacity Supply Obligation is terminated.

c. Non-Commercial Capacity Deferral

Where the Commission approves a request to defer a Capacity Supply Obligation filed pursuant to Section III.13.3.7 of Market Rule 1, the Designated FCM Participant must include in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, beginning at 8 a.m. (Eastern Time) 30 days after Commission approval of the request to defer, an amount equal to the amount that would apply to a resource that has not achieved commercial operation one year after the start of a Capacity Commitment Period in which it has a Capacity Supply Obligation, as calculated pursuant to Section VII.B.2.a or Section VII.B.2.b, as applicable.

3. Return of Financial Assurance

Non-Commercial Capacity cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction up to and including the eighth Forward Capacity Auction that is declared commercial and has had its capacity rating verified by the ISO or otherwise becomes a Resource meeting the definition of “Commercial Capacity” above, or that is declared commercial and had a part of its capacity rating verified by the ISO and the applicable Designated FCM Participant indicates no additional portions of that Resource will become commercial, that portion of
the Resource shall no longer be considered Non-Commercial Capacity under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and will instead become subject to the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy relating to Commercial Capacity; provided that in either such case, the Designated FCM Participant will need to include in the calculation of its Financial Assurance Requirement an amount attributable to any remaining Non-Commercial Capacity.

Once Non-Commercial Capacity associated with a Capacity Supply Obligation awarded in the ninth Forward Capacity Auction and all Forward Capacity Auctions thereafter becomes commercial, the Non-Commercial Capacity Financial Assurance Amount for any remaining Non-Commercial Capacity shall be recalculated according to the process outlined above for Non-Commercial Capacity participating in the ninth Forward Capacity Auction and all Forward Capacity Auctions thereafter.

4. **Credit Test Percentage Consequences for Provisional Members**

If a Provisional Member is required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy solely in connection with (A) a supply offer of Non-Commercial Capacity into any Forward Capacity Auction and (B) its obligation to pay Participant Expenses as a Provisional Member, and that Provisional Member is maintaining the amount of additional financial assurance required under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, then the provisions of Section III.B of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy relating to the consequences of a Market Participant’s Market Credit Test Percentage equaling 80 percent (80%) or 90 percent (90%) shall not apply to that Provisional Member.

C. **FCM Capacity Charge Requirements**

The FCM Capacity Charge Requirements shall be calculated for the current month and all previously unbilled months. The FCM Capacity Charge Requirements shall be the product of the Estimated Capacity Load Obligation times the Estimated Net Regional Clearing Price (ENRCP) for the applicable Capacity Zone. For purposes of this calculation, the Estimated Capacity Load Obligation shall be the Capacity Requirement from the latest available month, adjusted as appropriate to account for any relevant Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICCs, and Self-Supplied FCA Resource Designations for the applicable month. For purposes of this calculation, the ENRCP for a
Capacity Zone will be calculated as follows: (i) If the latest available Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone is for a month that is within the current Capacity Commitment Period, then the ENRCP shall be the Net Regional Clearing Price for the latest available month for the applicable Capacity Zone. (ii) If the latest available Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone is for a month that is within the immediately preceding Capacity Commitment Period, then the ENRCP shall be the Net Regional Clearing Price for the latest available month for the applicable Capacity Zone, adjusted by the quotient of the Capacity Clearing Price for the applicable Capacity Commitment Period divided by the Capacity Clearing Price for the immediately preceding Capacity Commitment Period. If for the purpose of the calculation in this section (ii) the Capacity Clearing Price is not available from the immediately preceding Capacity Commitment Period, then the ENRCP to be used in the calculation of the FCM Capacity Charge Requirements shall be the Capacity Clearing Price for the applicable Capacity Commitment Period.

D. Loss of Capacity and Forfeiture of Financial Assurance

If a Designated FCM Participant that has acquired Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Non-Commercial Capacity is in default under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the ISO New England Billing Policy and does not cure such default within the appropriate cure period, or if a Designated FCM Participant is in default under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the ISO New England Billing Policy during the period between the day that is three Business Days before the FCM Deposit is required and the first day of the Forward Capacity Auction and does not cure such default within the appropriate cure period, then: (i) beginning with the first Business Day following the end of such cure period that Designated FCM Participant will be assessed a default charge of one percent (1%) of its total FCM Financial Assurance Requirements at that time for each Business Day that elapses until it cures its default; and (ii) if such default is not cured by 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on the sooner of (x) the fifth Business Day following the end of such cure period or (y) the second Business Day prior to the start of the next scheduled Forward Capacity Auction or annual reconfiguration auction or annual Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral submission (such period being referred to herein as the “Non-Commercial Capacity Cure Period”), then, in addition to the other actions described in this Section VII, (A) all Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Non-Commercial Capacity that were awarded to the defaulting
Designated FCM Participant in previous Forward Capacity Auctions and reconfiguration auctions and that the defaulting Designated FCM Participant acquired by entering into Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals shall be terminated; (B) the defaulting Designated FCM Participant shall be precluded from acquiring any Capacity Supply Obligation that would be associated with Non-Commercial Capacity for which the defaulting Designated FCM Participant has submitted an FCM Deposit; (C) the ISO will (1) draw down the entire amount of the FCM Deposit and the financial assurance provided by that Designated FCM Participant with respect to terminated Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Non-Commercial Capacity and (2) issue an Invoice to the Designated FCM Participant if there is a shortfall resulting from that Designated FCM Participant’s failure to maintain adequate financial assurance hereunder or if the Designated FCM Participant used a Market Credit Limit to meet its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements; and (D) the default charges described in clause (i) above shall not be assessed to that Designated FCM Participant. All default charges collected under clause (i) above will be deposited in the Late Payment Account in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy.

If a Designated FCM Participant’s Capacity Supply Obligation associated with Non-Commercial Capacity is terminated under Market Rule 1, the ISO will draw down the entire amount of the financial assurance provided by such Designated FCM Participant with respect to such terminated Non-Commercial Capacity. If the Designated FCM Participant has not provided enough financial assurance to cover the amount due (or that would have been due but for the Designated FCM Participant’s positive Market Credit Limit) by such Designated FCM Participant with respect to such terminated Non-Commercial Capacity, then the ISO will issue an Invoice to the Designated FCM Participant for the amount due.

E. Composite FCM Transactions

For separate resources that seek to participate as a single composite resource in a Forward Capacity Auction in which multiple Designated FCM Participants provide that capacity (collectively, a “Composite FCM Transaction”), each Designated FCM Participant participating in that Composite FCM Transaction will be responsible for providing the additional financial assurance required with respect to its Resources included in that Composite FCM Transaction, determined as follows:
1. the FCM Financial Assurance Requirements, if any, for each Designated FCM Participant shall be determined solely with respect to the capacity being provided, or sought to be provided, by that Designated FCM Participant;

2. if any Resource in the Composite FCM Transaction has been permitted to retire at the end of a current Capacity Commitment Period under Section I.3.9 of the ISO Tariff or any similar provision, the FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under Section VII.A with respect to that Resource will expire when that Resource is no longer responsible for providing capacity;

3. if the Composite FCM Transaction involves one or more Resources seeking to provide or providing Non-Commercial Capacity, the FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under Section VII.B for each Designated FCM Participant with respect to that Composite FCM Transaction will be calculated based on the commercial status of the Non-Commercial Capacity cleared through the Forward Capacity Auction;

4. any additional financial assurance provided under Section VII.B by each Designated FCM Participant with respect to each Resource providing Non-Commercial Capacity in the Composite FCM Transaction will be returned by the ISO to such Designated FCM Participant under Section VII.B.3 when the corresponding Resource has been declared commercial and successfully verified for its capacity ratings by the ISO or has otherwise become a Resource meeting the definition of Commercial Capacity above and all of the other requirements of Section VII.B.3 have been satisfied; and

5. for purposes of Section VII.D, any termination of Non-Commercial Capacity shall apply only to the Designated FCM Participant participating in the Composite FCM Transaction that has failed to satisfy its obligations, and any Invoice issued thereunder will be issued only to that Designated FCM Participant.

F. Transfer of Capacity Supply Obligations

1. Transfer of Capacity Supply Obligations in Reconfiguration Auctions
A Designated FCM Participant that seeks to transfer its Capacity Supply Obligation in a reconfiguration auction must include in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, prior to the close of bidding in that reconfiguration auction, the amounts described in subsections (a) and (b) below.

(a) For the period including the earliest month that has not yet been billed and each of the eleven months immediately thereafter, the sum of that Designated FCM Participant’s net monthly FCM charges for each month in which the net FCM revenue results in a charge. For purposes of this subsection (a), months in this period in which that Designated FCM Participant’s net FCM revenue results in a credit are disregarded (i.e., the net credits from such months are not used to reduce the amount described in this subsection (a)). The amount described in this subsection (a), if any, will increase the Designated FCM Participant’s FCM Financial Assurance Requirements.

(b) For the period including each month that is after the period described in subsection (a) above and that is included in a Capacity Commitment Period for which a Forward Capacity Auction has been conducted, the sum of that Designated FCM Participant’s net monthly FCM charges for each month in which the net FCM revenue results in a charge. For this period, the sum of such charges may be offset by net credits from months in which the net FCM revenue results in a credit, but in no case will the amount described in this subsection (b) be less than zero. The amount described in this subsection (b), if any, will increase the Designated FCM Participant’s FCM Financial Assurance Requirements.

For purposes of these calculations, the net FCM revenue for a month shall be determined by accounting for all charges and credits related to Capacity Supply Obligations in the Forward Capacity Market for the month, including those resulting from the Forward Capacity Auction, any applicable reconfiguration auctions, and any applicable Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals. However, such charges and credits shall not include uncleared offers to supply capacity in any applicable reconfiguration auctions or any applicable Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals. Upon the completion of each reconfiguration auction, the amount to be included in the calculation of any FCM Financial Assurance Requirements of that Designated FCM Participant shall be adjusted to reflect the cleared MW at the zonal clearing price for all activity in that reconfiguration auction.
2. **Transfer of Capacity Supply Obligations in Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals**

   A Designated FCM Participant that seeks to transfer its Capacity Supply Obligation in a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral must include in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, prior to the close of the period for submission of that Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, amounts calculated as described in Section VII.F.1 above, as applicable. If a Designated FCM Participant fails to provide the required additional financial assurance for its Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals, all of those transactions will be rejected. If the Designated FCM Participant’s request to transfer a Capacity Supply Obligation in a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral is not accepted, it will no longer include amounts related to that Capacity Supply Obligation in the calculation of its FCM Financial Assurance Requirements.

3. **Financial Assurance Credits for Capacity Supply Obligations**

   If in none of the twelve months described in Section VII.F.1 (a) the net monthly FCM revenue results in a charge to that Designated FCM Participant, then the Designated FCM Participant’s FCM Financial Assurance Requirements will be reduced by the sum of net credits for any months prior to and including the current month in which the net FCM revenue results in a credit to that Designated FCM Participant and that have not yet been invoiced.

VIII. [Reserved]

IX. **THIRD-PARTY CREDIT PROTECTION**

   The ISO shall obtain third-party credit protection, in the form of credit insurance coverage, a performance or surety bond, or a combination thereof (“Credit Coverage”), on terms acceptable to the ISO in its reasonable discretion covering collectively the Credit Qualifying Rated Market Participants. The amount of the Credit Coverage shall be adjusted monthly and shall be equal to at least the sum of (x) 3.5 times the average Hourly Charges for all Credit Qualifying Market Participants within the previous fifty-two calendar weeks plus (y) 3.5 times the sum of the average Non-Hourly Charges and the average Transmission Charges for all Credit Qualifying Market Participants within the previous twelve calendar months. The Credit Coverage shall be provided by an insurance company rated “A-” or better by A.M.
Best & Co. or “A” or better by S&P. The cost of the Credit Coverage obtained for each calendar year shall be allocated to all Credit Qualifying Market Participants pro rata based, for each Credit Qualifying Market Participant, on the average amount of the Invoices issued to that Credit Qualifying Market Participant under the ISO New England Billing Policy in the preceding calendar year. Each Credit Qualifying Market Participant shall provide the ISO with such information as may be reasonably necessary for the ISO to obtain the Credit Coverage at the lowest possible cost.

X. ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Provided that the requirements set forth herein are satisfied, acceptable forms of financial assurance include a cash deposit or a letter of credit. All costs associated with obtaining financial security and meeting the provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy are the responsibility of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer providing that security (each a “Posting Entity”). Any Posting Entity requesting a change to one of the model forms attached to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy which would be specific to such Posting Entity (as opposed to a generic improvement to such form) shall, at the time of making that request, pay a $1,000 change fee, which fee shall be deposited into the Late Payment Account maintained under the ISO New England Billing Policy.

A. Cash Deposit

A cash deposit submitted to the ISO provides an acceptable form of financial assurance to the ISO provided that the Posting Entity providing the cash deposit (i) completes all required documentation to open an account with the financial institution selected by the ISO, after consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, to hold such cash deposit, (ii) completes and executes a security agreement (“Security Agreement”) in the form of Attachment 1 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and is in compliance with the Security Agreement, and (iii) completes and executes a Control Agreement in the form posted on the ISO website and is in compliance with the Control Agreement. Any material variation from the form of Security Agreement included in Attachment 1 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or the form of Control Agreement posted on the ISO website must be approved by the ISO after consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and, in the case of the Security Agreement, filed with the Commission. To the extent any portion of a cash deposit is no longer required hereunder, the ISO shall
return such portion to the Posting Entity providing it within four (4) Business Days of a request to do so.

If the amount of cash deposited is below the required level (including by reason of losses on investments of that cash deposit), the Posting Entity shall immediately replenish or increase the deposit to the required level. The cash deposit will be held in an account maintained in the name of the Posting Entity providing the cash deposit and invested in the investment selected by that Posting Entity from a menu of investment options listed at the time on the ISO’s website, which menu will be approved by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, with discounts applied to the cash invested in certain of such options if and as determined by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee. If a Posting Entity providing a cash deposit does not select an investment for that deposit, that cash deposit will be invested in the “default” investment option selected by the ISO and approved by the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee from time to time. Interest earned on such investment will accrue to the benefit of the Posting Entity. The ISO may sell or otherwise liquidate such investments at its discretion to meet the Posting Entity’s obligations to the ISO. In no event will the ISO or NEPOOL or any NEPOOL Participant have any liability with respect to the investment of a cash deposit under this Section X.A.

B. Letter of Credit

An irrevocable standby letter of credit provides an acceptable form of financial assurance to the ISO. For purposes of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the letter of credit shall be valued at $0 at the end of the Business Day that is 30 days prior to the termination of such letter of credit. If the letter of credit amount is below the required level, the Posting Entity shall immediately replenish or increase the letter of credit amount or obtain a substitute letter of credit. The account party on a letter of credit must be either the Posting Entity whose obligations are secured by that letter of credit or an Affiliate of that Posting Entity.

1. Requirements for Banks

Each bank issuing a letter of credit that serves as additional financial assurance must meet the requirements of this Section X.B.1. Each such bank must be on the ISO’s “List of Eligible Letter of Credit Issuers.” The ISO will post the current List of Eligible Letter of Credit Issuers.
Credit Issuers on its website, and update that List and posting no less frequently than quarterly. To be included on the List of Eligible Letter of Credit Issuers, the bank must be organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, or be the United States branch of a foreign bank and either: (i) be recognized by the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) or the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) as an approved letter of credit bank; or (ii) have a minimum long-term debt rating (or, if the bank does not have minimum long-term debt rating, than a minimum corporate rating) of “A-” by S&P, or “A3” by Moody’s or “A-” by Fitch so long as its letter of credit is confirmed by a bank that is recognized by NYMEX or CME as an approved letter of credit issuer as described in clause (i) above; or (iii) have a minimum long-term debt rating (or, if the bank does not have minimum long-term debt rating, than a minimum corporate rating) of “A-” by S&P, or “A3” by Moody’s, or “A-” by Fitch and be approved by the ISO in its sole discretion (the ISO will promptly advise the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee of any additional bank approved by it under this provision). Because the ratings described in clauses (ii) and (iii) are minimum ratings, a bank will not be considered to have satisfied the requirement of those clauses if any applicable rating from the Rating Agencies falls below the levels listed in those clauses. In addition, no Posting Entity may provide a letter of credit that has been issued or confirmed by a bank that is an Affiliate of that Market Participant. If a bank that is included on the List of Eligible Letter of Credit Issuers fails to satisfy any of the criteria set forth above, the applicable Posting Entity will have five (5) Business Days from the date on which the ISO provides notice of such failure to replace the letter of credit with a letter of credit from a bank satisfying those criteria or provide other financial assurance satisfying the requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy. In the case of a bank that is removed from the NYMEX or CME list of approved letter of credit banks, the ISO may extend that cure period to twenty (20) Business Days in its sole discretion. The ISO must promptly advise the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee of any extension of a cure period beyond five (5) Business Days under this provision. No letter of credit bank may issue or confirm letters of credit under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy in an amount exceeding either: (i) $100 million in the aggregate for any single Posting Entity; or (ii) $150 million in aggregate for a group of Posting Entities that are Affiliates.
The following provisions shall apply when a bank fails to honor the terms of one or more letters of credit issued or confirmed by the bank in favor of the ISO: (i) if the bank fails to honor the terms of one letter of credit in a rolling seven hundred and thirty day period, then the ISO will issue a notice of such failure to the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, to all members and alternates of the Participants Committee, to the New England governors and utility regulatory agencies and to the billing and credit contracts for all Market Participants; (ii) if the bank fails to honor either the terms of one letter of credit twice or the terms of two letters of credit in a rolling seven hundred and thirty day period, then the bank will no longer be eligible to issue or confirm letters of credit in favor of the ISO and any letters of credit issued or confirmed by such bank in favor of the ISO will not be renewed. Any letter of credit provided for a new Posting Entity for the purpose of covering the Initial Market Participant Financial Assurance Requirement must have a minimum term of 120 days.

2. **Form of Letter of Credit**

Attachment 2 provides a generally acceptable sample “clean” letter of credit, and all letters of credit provided by Posting Entities shall be in this form (with only minor, non-material changes), unless a variation therefrom is approved by the ISO after consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and filed with the Commission. Any letter of credit provided for a new Posting Entity must have a minimum term of 120 days. All costs incurred by the ISO in collecting on a letter of credit provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy shall be paid, or reimbursed to the ISO, by the Posting Entity providing that letter of credit.

C. **Special Provisions for Provisional Members**

Notwithstanding any other provision of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy to the contrary, due to the temporary nature of a Market Participant’s status as a Provisional Member and the relatively small amounts due from Provisional Members, any Provisional Member required to provide additional financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy may only satisfy the portion of that requirement attributable to Participant Expenses under the RNA by providing a cash deposit in accordance with Section X.A. Provisional Members will not have any other Non-Hourly Requirements under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy. If a Provisional Member uses a standing instruction to pay its Invoices pursuant to the ISO
New England Billing Policy, in order to avoid a default and/or a Late Payment Charge, the total amount of the cash deposited by that Provisional Member should be equal to the sum of (x) the Provisional Member’s Financial Assurance Requirement under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that is attributable to Participant Expenses under the RNA and (y) the amount due from that Provisional Member on its next Invoice under that ISO New England Billing Policy (not including the amount of any Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit (including the annual true-up of that amount) due from such Provisional Member). Provisional Members are also required to satisfy all other provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, and any additional financial assurance required to be provided by a Provisional Member that is not attributable to Participant Expenses may be satisfied by providing a cash deposit or letter of credit in accordance with this Section X but shall not be satisfied through the provision of the cash deposit described in this Section X.C. Without limiting or reducing in any way the requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that apply to a Provisional Member, the amount of the cash deposit initially provided by a Provisional Member that is attributable to Participant Expenses (including any amounts provided in connection with the standing instruction under the ISO New England Billing Policy described above) shall be at least $2,500, and each Provisional Member will replenish that cash deposit to at least that $2,500 level on December 31 of each year.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Obligation to Report Material Adverse Changes

Each Market Participant and each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer is responsible for informing the ISO in writing within five (5) Business Days of any Material Adverse Change in its financial status. A “Material Adverse Change” in financial status includes, but is not limited to, the following: a downgrade to below an Investment Grade Rating by any Rating Agency; being placed on credit watch with negative implication by any Rating Agency if the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer does not have an Investment Grade Rating; a bankruptcy filing or other insolvency; a report of a significant quarterly loss or decline of earnings; the resignation of key officer(s); the sanctioning of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer or any of its Principals imposed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the
Commodity Futures Trading Commission, any exchange monitored by the National Futures Association, or any state entity responsible for regulating activity in energy markets; the filing of a material lawsuit that could materially adversely impact current or future financial results; or a significant change in the Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s market capitalization. A Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s failure to timely disclose a Material Adverse Change in its financial status may result in termination proceedings by the ISO.

If the ISO determines that there is a Material Adverse Change in the financial condition of a Market Participant- or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, then the ISO shall provide to that Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer a signed written notice two Business Days before taking any of the actions described below. The notice shall explain the reasons for the ISO’s determination of the Material Adverse Change. After providing notice, the ISO may take one or more of the following actions: (i) require that, within two Business Days of receipt of the notice of Material Adverse Change, the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer provide one of the forms of financial assurance described in Section X of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and/or an additional amount of financial assurance in one of the forms of financial assurance described in Section X of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy; (ii) require that the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer cease one or more transactions in the New England Markets; or (iii) require that the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer take other measures to restore the ISO’s confidence in its ability to safely transact in the New England Markets. Any additional amount of financial assurance required as a result of a Material Adverse Change shall be sufficient, as reasonably determined by the ISO, to cover the Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s potential settled and unsettled liability or obligation, provided, however, that if the additional amount of financial assurance required as a result of a Material Adverse Change is equal to or greater than $25 million, then the Chief Financial Officer shall first consult, to the extent practicable, with the ISO’s Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and General Counsel. If the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to comply with any of the requirements imposed as a result of a Material Adverse Change, then the ISO may initiate termination proceedings against the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.
B. **Weekly Payments**

A Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may request that, in lieu of providing the entire amount of one of the financial assurances set forth above to satisfy its Financial Assurance Requirement, a weekly billing schedule be implemented for its Non-Hourly Charges and its Transmission Charges. The ISO may, in its discretion, agree to such a request; provided, however, that any weekly billing arrangement for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges will terminate no more than six (6) months after the date on which such arrangement begins unless the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer requests an extension of such arrangement and demonstrates to the ISO’s satisfaction in its sole discretion that the termination of such arrangement and compliance with the other provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (including providing the full amount of its Financial Assurance Requirement) will impose a substantial hardship on the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer. Such demonstration of a substantial hardship shall be made every six (6) months after the initial demonstration, and a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s weekly billing arrangement for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges will be terminated if it fails to demonstrate to the ISO’s satisfaction in its sole discretion at any such six (6) month interval that compliance with the other provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy will impose a substantial hardship on it. If the ISO agrees to implement a weekly billing schedule for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges for a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall be billed weekly for such Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy. The Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall pay with respect to each weekly Invoice for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges an administrative fee, determined by the ISO, to reimburse the ISO for the costs it incurs as a result of that Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s weekly billing arrangement.

If a weekly billing schedule is implemented for a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges under this Section XI.B, the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission
Customer may be required to provide the full amount of its Financial Assurance Requirement at any time if the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to pay when due any weekly Invoice. In addition, upon the termination of a Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s weekly billing arrangement for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges, the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall either satisfy the applicable rating requirements set forth herein, satisfy the Credit Threshold, or provide the full amount of one of the other forms of financial assurance set forth herein.

C. Use of Transaction Setoffs
In the event that a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer has failed to satisfy its Financial Assurance Requirement hereunder, the ISO may retain payments due to such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer, up to the amount of such Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s unsatisfied Financial Assurance Requirement, as a cash deposit securing such Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s obligations to the ISO, NEPOOL, the Market Participants, the PTOs and the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, provided, however, that a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer will not be deemed to have satisfied its Financial Assurance Requirement under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy because the ISO is retaining amounts due to it hereunder unless such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer has satisfied all of the requirements of Section X with respect to such amounts.

D. Reimbursement of Costs
Each Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that fails to perform any of its obligations under the Tariff, including without limitation those arising under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy, shall reimburse the ISO, NEPOOL and each Market Participant, PTO and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer for all of the fees, costs and expenses that they incur as a result of such failure.

E. Notification of Default
In the event that a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer fails to comply with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (a “Financial Assurance Default”), such failure continues for at least two days and notice of that failure has not previously been given, the ISO may (but shall not be required to) notify such Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer in writing, electronically and by first class mail sent in each case to such Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s billing and credit contacts or such Market Participant’s member or alternate member on the Participants Committee (it being understood that the ISO will use reasonable efforts to contact all three where applicable), of such Financial Assurance Default. Either simultaneously with the giving of the notice described in the preceding sentence or within two days thereafter (unless the Financial Assurance Default is cured during such period), the ISO shall notify each other member and alternate on the Participants Committee and each Market Participant’s and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s billing and credit contacts of the identity of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer receiving such notice, whether such notice relates to a Financial Assurance Default, and the actions the ISO plans to take and/or has taken in response to such Financial Assurance Default. In addition to the notices provided for herein, the ISO will provide any additional information required under the ISO New England Information Policy.

F. Remedies Not Exclusive
No remedy for a Financial Assurance Default is or shall be deemed to be exclusive of any other available remedy or remedies. Each such remedy shall be distinct, separate and cumulative, shall not be deemed inconsistent with or in exclusion of any other available remedy, and shall be in addition to and separate and distinct from every other remedy. A Financial Assurance Default may result in suspension of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer or the commencement of termination proceedings by the ISO.

G. Inquiries and Contests
A Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer may request a written explanation of the ISO’s determination of its Market Credit Limit, Transmission Credit Limit, Financial Assurance Requirement or Transmission Obligations, including any change thereto, by submitting that request in writing to the ISO’s Credit Department,
either by email at CreditDepartment@iso-ne.com or by facsimile at (413) 540-4569.
That request must include the Market Participant’s customer identification number, the
name of the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer and
the specific information for which the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant
Transmission Customer would like an explanation and must be submitted by the
designated credit contact for that Market Participant or Non-Market Participant
Transmission Customer as on file with the ISO. In addition, since Financial Assurance
Requirements are updated at least daily, any request for an explanation relating to the
calculation of, or a change in, a Financial Assurance Requirement must be submitted on
the same day as that calculation or change. The ISO’s response to any request under this
Section XI.G shall include an explanation of how the applicable calculation or
determination was performed using the formulas and criteria in the ISO New England
Financial Assurance Policy. A Market Participant or Non-Market Participant
Transmission Customer may contest any calculation or determination by the ISO under
the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy using the dispute resolution provisions
of Section I.6 of the Tariff.

H. Forward Contract/Swap Agreement

All FTR transactions constitute “forward contracts” and/or “swap agreements” within the
meaning of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”), and the ISO
shall be deemed to be a “forward contract merchant” and/or “swap participant” within the
meaning of the Bankruptcy Code for purposes of those FTR transactions. Pursuant to the
ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the ISO Tariff and the Market Participant
Service Agreement with each Market Participant, the ISO already has, and shall continue
to have, the following rights (among other rights) in respect of a Market Participant
default under those documents (including the ISO New England Financial Assurance
Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy): A) the right to terminate and/or
liquidate any FTR transaction held by that Market Participant; B) the right to
immediately proceed against any additional financial assurance provided by that Market
Participant; C) the right to set off any obligations due and owing to that Market
Participant pursuant to any forward contract, swap agreement or similar agreement
against any amounts due and owing by that Market Participant pursuant to any forward
contract, swap agreement or similar agreement, such arrangement to constitute a “master
netting agreement” within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code; and D) the right to
suspend that Market Participant from entering into future transactions in the FTR system. For the avoidance of doubt, upon the commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding for a Market Participant under the Bankruptcy Code, and without limiting any other rights of the ISO or obligations of any Market Participant under the Tariff (including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy) or any Market Participant Service Agreement, the ISO may exercise any of its rights against such Market Participant, including, without limitation 1) the right to terminate and/or liquidate any FTR transaction held by that Market Participant, 2) the right to immediately proceed against any additional financial assurance provided by that Market Participant, 3) the right to set off any obligations due and owing to that Market Participant pursuant to any forward contract, swap agreement and/or master netting agreement against any amounts due and owing by that Market Participant with respect to an FTR transaction including as a result of the actions taken by the ISO pursuant to 1) above, and 4) the right to suspend that Market Participant from entering into future transactions in the FTR system.
THIS SECURITY AGREEMENT (the “Security Agreement”) is effective as of this [__] day of [______________], 20[___], by and between [INSERT NAME], a [______________], having its principal office and place of business at [_________________________] (the “Debtor”), and ISO New England Inc., a Delaware nonprofit corporation (the “Secured Party” and collectively with the Debtor, the “Parties”).

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein contained, the Parties agree as follows:

1. Definitions.

   a. In this Security Agreement:
      i. “Code” shall mean the Uniform Commercial Code, as enacted in the State of Connecticut and as amended from time to time.
      ii. “Collateral” shall mean (a) all cash provided, submitted, wired or otherwise transferred or deposited by the Debtor to or with the Secured Party or a financial institution, investment firm, or other designee selected by the Secured Party or acting on the Secured Party’s behalf, to hold or invest such cash deposit, from time to time in satisfaction of, pursuant to, or in compliance with, the ISO Financial Assurance Policy; (b) all securities or other investment property (as defined in the Code) of the Debtor, whether or not purchased with such cash deposit, submitted, wired or otherwise transferred, deposited or maintained by the Debtor to or with the Secured Party or its designee, in each case in satisfaction of, pursuant to, or in compliance with, the ISO Financial Assurance Policy; (c) all other property of Debtor submitted, pledged, assigned or otherwise transferred by the Debtor to the Secured Party or its designee, in each case, in satisfaction of, pursuant to, or in compliance with, the ISO Financial Assurance Policy; and (d) the products and proceeds of each of the foregoing.
      iii. “ISO Financial Assurance Policy” shall mean the Financial Assurance Policy in the Tariff, as amended, supplemented or restated from time to time, including but not limited to the Financial Assurance Policy in Exhibit 1A to Section I of the Tariff.
iv. “Tariff” shall mean the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, as filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as amended, supplemented and/or restated from time to time.

v. “Obligations” shall mean any and all amounts due from Debtor from time to time under the Tariff.

vi. “Market Participants” shall have the meaning set forth in the Tariff.

b. Any capitalized term not defined herein that is defined in the Code shall have the meaning as defined in the Code.

2. Security Interest. To secure the payment of all Obligations of the Debtor, Debtor hereby grants and conveys to the Secured Party a security interest in the Collateral. The Debtor hereby irrevocably authorizes the Secured Party at any time and from time to time to file in any applicable filing office any initial financing statements and amendments thereto that provide any information required by part 5 of Article 9 of the Code for the sufficiency or filing office acceptance of any financing statement or amendment.

3. Debtor’s Covenants. The Debtor warrants, covenants and agrees with the Secured Party as follows:

a. The Debtor shall perform all of the Debtor’s obligations under this Security Agreement according to its terms.

b. The Debtor shall defend the title to the Collateral against any and all persons and against all claims.

c. The Debtor shall at any time and from time to time take such steps as the Secured Party may reasonably request to ensure the continued perfection and priority of the Secured Party’s security interest in the Collateral and the preservation of its rights therein.

d. The Debtor acknowledges and agrees that this Security Agreement grants, and is intended to grant, a security interest in the Collateral. If the Debtor is a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership or other Registered Organization (as that term is defined in Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in Connecticut) the Debtor shall, at its expense, furnish to Secured Party a certified copy of Debtor’s organization documents verifying its correct legal name or, at Secured Party’s election, shall permit the Secured Party to obtain such certified copy at Debtor’s expense. From
time to time at Secured Party’s election, the Secured Party may obtain a certified copy of Debtor’s organization documents and a search of such Uniform Commercial Code filing offices, as it shall deem appropriate, at Debtor’s expense, to verify Debtor’s compliance with the terms of this Security Agreement.

e. The Debtor authorizes the Secured Party, if the Debtor fails to do so, to do all things required of the Debtor herein and charge all expenses incurred by the Secured Party to the Debtor together with interest thereon, which expenses and interest will be added to the Obligations.

4. Debtor's Representations and Warranties. The Debtor represents and warrants to the Secured Party as follows:

a. The exact legal name of the Debtor is as first stated above.

b. Except for the security interest of the Secured Party, Debtor is the owner of the Collateral free and clear of any encumbrance of any nature.

5. Non-Waiver. Waiver of or acquiescence in any default by the Debtor or failure of the Secured Party to insist upon strict performance by the Debtor of any warranties, covenants, or agreements in this Security Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any subsequent or other default or failure. No failure to exercise or delay in exercising any right, power or remedy of the Secured Party under this Security Agreement shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any partial exercise of any right, power or remedy preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or remedy. The failure of the Secured Party to insist upon the strict observance or performance of any provision of this Security Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of such provision. The rights and remedies provided herein are cumulative and not exclusive of any other rights or remedies provided at law or in equity.

6. Events of Default. Any one of the following shall constitute an “Event of Default” hereunder by the Debtor:

a. Failure by the Debtor to comply with or perform any provision of this Security Agreement or to pay any Obligation; or
b. Any representation or warranty made or given by the Debtor in connection with this Security Agreement proves to be false or misleading in any material respect; or
c. Any part of the Collateral is attached, seized, subjected to a writ or distress warrant, or is levied upon, or comes within the possession of any receiver, trustee, custodian or assignee for the benefit of creditors.

7. Remedy upon the Occurrence of an Event of Default. Upon the occurrence of any Event of Default the Secured Party shall, immediately and without notice, be entitled to use, sell, or otherwise liquidate the Collateral to pay all Obligations owed by the Debtor.

8. Attorneys’ Fees, etc. Upon the occurrence of any Event of Default, the Secured Party’s reasonable attorneys’ fees and the legal and other expenses for pursuing, receiving, taking, keeping, selling, and liquidating the Collateral and enforcing the Security Agreement shall be chargeable to the Debtor.

9. Other Rights.

a. In addition to all rights and remedies herein and otherwise available at law or in equity, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the Secured Party shall have such other rights and remedies as are set forth in the Tariff and ISO Financial Assurance Policy.

b. Notwithstanding the provisions of the ISO New England Information Policy, as amended, supplemented or restated from time to time (the “ISO New England Information Policy”), Debtor hereby (i) authorizes the Secured Party to disclose any information concerning Debtor to any court, agency or entity which is necessary or desirable, in the sole discretion of the Secured Party, to establish, maintain, perfect or secure the Secured Party’s rights and interest in the Collateral (the “Debtor Information”); and (ii) waives any rights it may have under the ISO New England Information Policy to prevent, impair or limit the Secured Party from disclosing such information concerning the Debtor.

10. PRE-JUDGMENT REMEDY. DEBTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THIS SECURITY AGREEMENT AND THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS GIVING RISE HERETO CONSTITUTE COMMERCIAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED WITHIN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. IN THE EVENT OF ANY LEGAL ACTION BETWEEN DEBTOR AND
THE SECURED PARTY HEREUNDER, DEBTOR HEREBY EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHTS WITH REGARD TO NOTICE, PRIOR HEARING AND ANY OTHER RIGHTS IT MAY HAVE UNDER THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES, CHAPTER 903a, AS NOW CONSTITUTED OR HEREAFTER AMENDED, OR OTHER STATUTE OR STATUTES, STATE OR FEDERAL, AFFECTING PREJUDGMENT REMEDIES, AND THE SECURED PARTY MAY INVOLVE ANY PREJUDGMENT REMEDY AVAILABLE TO IT, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, GARNISHMENT, ATTACHMENT, FOREIGN ATTACHMENT AND REPLEVIN, WITH RESPECT TO ANY TANGIBLE OR INTANGIBLE PROPERTY (WHETHER REAL OR PERSONAL) OF DEBTOR TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECURITY AGREEMENT, WITHOUT GIVING DEBTOR ANY NOTICE OR OPPORTUNITY FOR A HEARING.

11. WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL. THE DEBTOR AND THE SECURED PARTY HEREBY EACH KNOWINGLY, VOLUNTARILY AND IRREVOCABLY WAIVES THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION, DEFENSE, COUNTERCLAIM, CROSSCLAIM AND/OR ANY FORM OF PROCEEDING BROUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SECURITY AGREEMENT OR RELATING TO ANY OBLIGATIONS SECURED HEREBY.

12. Additional Waivers. Demand, presentment, protest and notice of nonpayment are hereby waived by Debtor. Debtor also waives the benefit of all valuation, appraisement and exemption laws.

13. Binding Effect. The terms, warranties and agreements herein contained shall bind and inure to the benefit of the respective Parties hereto, and their respective legal representatives, successors and assigns.

14. Assignment. The Secured Party may, upon notice to the Debtor, assign without limitation its security interest in the Collateral.

15. Amendment. This Security Agreement may not be altered or amended except by an agreement in writing signed by the Parties.

16. Term.
a. This Security Agreement shall continue in full force and effect until all Obligations owed by the Debtor have been paid in full.

b. No termination of this Security Agreement shall in any way affect or impair the rights and liabilities of the Parties hereto relating to any transaction or events prior to such termination date, or to the Collateral in which the Secured Party has a security interest, and all agreements, warranties and representations of the Debtor shall survive such termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have signed and sealed this Security Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

[INSERT NAME]

By: _______________________  
Name: 
Title: 

ISO NEW ENGLAND INC.

By: _______________________  
Name: 
Title: 
ATTACHMENT 2
SAMPLE LETTER OF CREDIT

[DATE PROVIDED]

IRREVOCABLE STANDBY LETTER OF CREDIT NO.

[EXPIRATION DATE] AT OUR COUNTERS

WE DO HEREBY ISSUE AN IRREVOCABLE NON-TRANSFERABLE STANDBY LETTER OF CREDIT BY ORDER OF AND FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ON BEHALF OF [POSTING ENTITY] (“ACCOUNT PARTY”) IN FAVOR OF ISO NEW ENGLAND INC. (“ISO”) IN AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING US$ ______.00 (UNITED STATES DOLLARS ____________ AND 00/100) AGAINST PRESENTATION TO US OF A DRAWING CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY A PURPORTED OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE ISO AND DATED THE DATE OF PRESENTATION CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:


IF PRESENTATION OF ANY DRAWING CERTIFICATE IS MADE ON A BUSINESS DAY AND SUCH PRESENTATION IS MADE AT OUR COUNTERS ON OR BEFORE 10:00 A.M. __________ TIME, WE SHALL SATISFY SUCH DRAWING REQUEST ON THE SAME BUSINESS DAY. IF THE DRAWING CERTIFICATE IS RECEIVED AT OUR COUNTERS AFTER 10:00 A.M. __________ TIME, WE WILL SATISFY SUCH DRAWING REQUEST ON THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, A BUSINESS DAY MEANS A DAY, OTHER THAN A SATURDAY OR SUNDAY, ON WHICH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK IS NOT AUTHORIZED OR REQUIRED TO BE CLOSED. DISBURSEMENTS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ISO.

THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY:
THIS LETTER OF CREDIT SHALL EXPIRE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS [DATE] [AT LEAST 120 DAYS AFTER ISSUANCE FOR NEW POSTING ENTITIES].

THE AMOUNT WHICH MAY BE DRAWN BY YOU UNDER THIS LETTER OF CREDIT SHALL BE AUTOMATICALLY REDUCED BY THE AMOUNT OF ANY DRAWINGS HEREUNDER AT OUR COUNTERS. ANY NUMBER OF PARTIAL DRAWINGS ARE PERMITTED FROM TIME TO TIME HEREUNDER.

ALL COMMISSIONS AND CHARGES WILL BE BORNE BY THE ACCOUNT PARTY.

THIS LETTER OF CREDIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE OR ASSIGNABLE. THIS LETTER OF CREDIT DOES NOT INCORPORATE AND SHALL NOT BE DEEMED MODIFIED, AMENDED OR AMPLIFIED BY REFERENCE TO ANY DOCUMENT, INSTRUMENT OR AGREEMENT (A) THAT IS REFERRED TO HEREIN (EXCEPT FOR THE UCP, AS DEFINED BELOW) OR (B) IN WHICH THIS LETTER OF CREDIT IS REFERRED TO OR TO WHICH THIS LETTER OF CREDIT RELATES.

THIS LETTER OF CREDIT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE UNIFORM CUSTOMS AND PRACTICE FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS, 2007 REVISION, INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PUBLICATION NO. 600 (THE “UCP”), EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT TERMS HEREOF ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE UCP, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ARTICLES 14(b) AND 36 OF THE UCP, IN WHICH CASE THE TERMS OF THE LETTER OF CREDIT SHALL GOVERN.

THIS LETTER OF CREDIT MAY NOT BE AMENDED, CHANGED OR MODIFIED WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ISO AND US.

WE HEREBY ENGAGE WITH YOU THAT DOCUMENTS DRAWN UNDER AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS LETTER OF CREDIT SHALL BE DULY HONORED UPON PRESENTATION AS SPECIFIED AND WE REPRESENT THAT THE ACCOUNT PARTY IS NOT AN AFFILIATE OF THE BANK.
PRESENTATION OF ANY DRAWING CERTIFICATE UNDER THIS STANDBY LETTER OF CREDIT MAY BE SENT TO US BY COURIER, CERTIFIED MAIL, REGISTERED MAIL, TELEGRAM, OR FACSIMILE WITH A CONFIRMING COPY OF SUCH FACSIMILE SENT AFTER THE DRAWING BY CERTIFIED MAIL TO THE ADDRESS SET FORTH BELOW, OR SUCH OTHER ADDRESS AS MAY HEREAFTER BE FURNISHED BY US. OTHER NOTICES CONCERNING THIS STANDBY LETTER OF CREDIT MAY BE SENT BY SIMILAR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY TO THE RESPECTIVE ADDRESSES SET FORTH BELOW. ALL SUCH NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS SHALL BE EFFECTIVE WHEN ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE INTENDED RECIPIENT PARTY.

IF TO THE BENEFICIARY OF THIS LETTER OF CREDIT:

ISO NEW ENGLAND INC.
ATTENTION: CREDIT DEPARTMENT
1 SULLIVAN RD. HOLYOKE, MA 01040
FAX: 413-540-4569

IF TO THE ACCOUNT PARTY:

[NAME]
[ADDRESS]
[FAX]
[PHONE]

IF TO US:

[NAME]
[ADDRESS]
[FAX]
[PHONE]

__________________________________________________________________________

[signature] [signature]
ATTACHMENT 3

ISO NEW ENGLAND MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR MARKET PARTICIPATION OFFICER
CERTIFICATION FORM

Certifying Entity: 

I, ____________________________, a duly authorized Senior Officer of ______________________________ (“Certifying Entity”), understanding that ISO New England Inc. is relying on this certification as evidence that Certifying Entity meets the minimum criteria for market participation requirements set forth in Sections II.A.2 and II.A.3 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (Exhibit IA to Section I of the ISO New England Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff), hereby certify that I have full authority to bind Certifying Entity and further certify as follows:

1. Certifying Entity has established or contracted for written policies, procedures, and controls applicable to participation in the New England Markets, approved by Certifying Entity’s independent risk management function, which provide an appropriate, comprehensive risk management framework that, at a minimum, clearly identifies and documents the range of risks to which Certifying Entity is exposed, including, but not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk, concentration risk, default risk, operation risk, and market risk.

2. Certifying Entity has established or contracted for appropriate training of relevant personnel that is applicable to its participation in the New England Markets.

3. Certifying Entity has appropriate operating procedures and technical abilities to promptly and effectively respond to all ISO New England communications and directions.

Date: ____________________________ (Signature)

Print Name: ____________________________

Title: ____________________________

Subscribed and sworn before me ____________________________, a notary public of the State of

1 As used in this certification, a Certifying Entity’s “independent risk management function” can include appropriate corporate persons or bodies that are independent of the Certifying Entity’s trading functions, such as a risk management committee, a risk officer, a Certifying Entity’s board or board committee, or a board or committee of the Certifying Entity’s parent company.
______________________________, in and for the County of ________________________, this _______.
day of ________________________, 20______.

______________________________
(Notary Public Signature)
My commission expires: ____/____/_____
ATTACHMENT 4

ISO NEW ENGLAND ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
CERTIFICATION FORM

Certifying Entity:  

I, ___________________________________________, a duly authorized Senior Officer of ______________________________________________ (“Certifying Entity”), understanding that ISO New England Inc. is relying on this certification as evidence that Certifying Entity meets the additional eligibility requirements set forth in Section II.A.5 of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (Exhibit IA to Section I of the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff) (the “Policy”), hereby certify that I have full authority to bind Certifying Entity and further certify as follows:

1. Certifying Entity is now and in good faith will seek to remain (check applicable box(es)):

   □ an “appropriate person,” as defined in section(s) [ ] of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq.) (specify which section(s) of Commodity Exchange Act sections 4(c)(3)(A) through (J) apply)) (if Certifying Entity is relying on section 4(c)(3)(F), it shall accompany this certification with supporting documentation reasonably acceptable to the ISO, provided that letters of credit shall be in the form of Attachment 2 to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and shall be in an amount equal to the difference between five million dollars and the Certifying Entity’s total assets. Any such supporting documentation shall serve to establish eligibility under this Section II.A.5 and shall not be counted toward satisfaction of the total financial assurance requirements as calculated pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy);

   □ an “eligible contract participant,” as defined in section 1a(18)(A) of the Commodity Exchange Act and in 17 CFR § 1.3(m); or

   □ a “person who actively participates in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy,” as defined in the Final Order of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission published at 78 FR 19880 (April 2, 2013).

2. If at any time Certifying Entity no longer satisfies the criteria in paragraph 1 above, Certifying Entity will immediately notify ISO New England in writing and will immediately cease all participation in the New England Markets.

___________________________________________
(Signature)
Print Name: ________________________________

Title: ________________________________

Date: ________________________________

Subscribed and sworn before me ________________________________, a notary public of the State of ________________, in and for the County of ________________, this ______ day of ________________, 20_____.

____________________________
(Notary Public Signature)

My commission expires: _____/____/_____
ISO NEW ENGLAND CERTIFICATE REGARDING CHANGES TO SUBMITTED RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR FTR PARTICIPATION

Certifying Entity:

I, ____________________________________________, a duly authorized Senior Officer of __________________________________________________________ (“Certifying Entity”), understanding that ISO New England Inc. is relying on this certification as evidence that Certifying Entity meets the annual certification requirement for FTR market participation regarding its risk management policies, procedures, and controls set forth in Section II.A.2(b) of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (Exhibit IA to Section I of the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff) (the “Policy”), hereby certify that I have full authority to bind Certifying Entity and further certify as follows (check applicable box):

1. □ There have been no changes to the previously submitted written risk management policies, procedures, and controls applicable to the Certifying Entity’s participation in the FTR market.

OR

2. □ There have been changes to the previously submitted written risk management policies, procedures, and controls applicable to the Certifying Entity’s participation in the FTR market and such changes are clearly identified and attached hereto.*

___________________________________________

(Signature)

Print Name: ____________________________________________

Title: ________________________________________________

Date: ________________________________________________

Subscribed and sworn before me ______________________________, a notary public of the State of ____________________________, in and for the County of ____________________________, this ______ day of ____________________________, 20_______.
(Notary Public Signature)
My commission expires: _____/_____/_____
EXHIBIT IB [Reserved.]
EXHIBIT ID
ISO NEW ENGLAND BILLING POLICY

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SECTION 1 – OVERVIEW

Section 1.1 – Scope. The objective of this ISO New England Billing Policy is to define the billing and payment procedures to be utilized in administering charges and payments due under the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff and the ISO Participants Agreement, in each case as amended, modified, supplemented and restated from time to time (collectively, the “Governing Documents”). Capitalized terms used but not defined in the ISO New England Billing Policy shall have the meanings specified in Section I. The ISO New England Billing Policy applies to the ISO, the Market Participants, Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers, PTOs, and Market Participants that transact only in the FTR Auction (“FTR-Only Customers”) (referred to herein collectively as the “Covered Entities” and individually as a “Covered Entity”) for billing and payments procedures for amounts due under the Governing Documents, including without limitation those procedures related to the New England Markets. As reflected and specified in Section 3 hereof, the ISO’s obligation to make Payments (as defined below) is contingent on its receipt of sufficient aggregate Charges (as defined below) (or in cases of defaults in Covered Entities’ payments of Charges, on the ISO’s drawdowns under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or recovery using the mechanisms specified in Section 3, 4 and 5 hereof).

Section 1.2 – Financial Transaction Conventions. The following conventions have been adopted in defining sums of money to be paid or received under the ISO New England Billing Policy:

a) The term “Charge” refers to a sum of money due from a Covered Entity to the ISO, either in its individual capacity or as billing and collection agent for NEPOOL pursuant to the Participants Agreement.

b) The term “Payment” refers to a sum of money due to a Covered Entity from the ISO. Amounts due to and from the ISO include amounts collected and paid by the ISO as billing and collection agent for NEPOOL pursuant to the Participants Agreement.
c) Where a Covered Entity’s total Charges exceed its total Payments for all amounts being billed together in a billing period, the ISO shall issue an “Invoice” for the net Charge owed by such Covered Entity.

d) Where a Covered Entity’s total Payments exceed its total Charges for all amounts being billed together in a billing period, the ISO shall issue a “Remittance Advice” for the net Payment owed to the Covered Entity. Invoices and Remittance Advices are collectively referred to herein as “Statements.”

Section 1.3 - General Process. Except for special billings, as described in Section 1.4 below, the billing process is performed (i) twice weekly for each complete-day settlement amount for the hourly charges and payments for Real-Time Energy and Day-Ahead Energy and for each complete-day settlement amount for the hourly charges and payments for Real-Time Operating Reserve, Forward Reserves, Regulation service, Emergency Sales, Emergency Purchases and Net Commitment Period Compensation (all such hourly charges and payments described in this clause (i) being referred to collectively as the “Hourly Charges”); (ii) monthly for all other charges and payments, including without limitation charges relating to the monthly markets, the Forward Capacity Market and other ancillary services, Participant Expenses, charges under Section IV of the ISO Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, monthly meter adjustments, Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposits (including the annual true-up of those Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposits), state sales tax and related charges, and charges under the OATT (other than charges arising under Schedules 1, 8, and 9 to the OATT, which charges are addressed in clause (iii) below) (all such charges and payments described in this clause (ii) being referred to collectively as (“Non-Hourly Charges” and, together with Hourly Charges, as “ISO Charges”), except in the case of Covered Entities who have requested and received a weekly payment arrangement for Non-Hourly Charges under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that is Exhibit IA to Section I of the ISO Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff (the “ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy”); and (iii) monthly for all charges and payments under Schedules 1, 8 and 9 to the OATT (all such charges and payments described in this clause (iii) being referred to collectively as “Transmission Charges”). There are two major steps in the billing process:

a) Statement Issuance. The ISO will issue an Invoice or Remittance Advice showing the net amounts due from or owed to a Covered Entity. This Statement
is determined from the preliminary statements of the New England Markets, applicable the ISO Charges and/or Transmission Charges due under the Governing Documents (including amounts due under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy), as well as applicable adjustments. Prior to January 1 of any calendar year, the ISO will post or make available a list of the dates in the new calendar year on which Statements will be issued, due and paid. Billing and payment holidays will be the same as the ISO’s settlement holidays, as listed on the ISO’s website from time to time.

b) **Electronic Funds Transfer ("EFT").** EFTs related to Invoices and Remittance Advices are performed in a two-step process, as described below, in which all Invoices are paid first and all Remittance Advices are paid later.

Section 1.4 - *Special Billings.* In addition to the regular billing process described above, the ISO will issue special, extraordinary Statements as and when required under the Governing Documents or in order to adjust for special circumstances. Such Statements shall be payable in accordance with the instructions set forth therein.

Section 1.5 - *Conflicts with Governing Documents.* Except as set forth herein, to the extent any provision hereof conflicts with any provision of any Governing Document, the provision in the Governing Document shall govern.

**SECTION 2 - TIMING AND CONTENT OF STATEMENTS.**

Section 2.1 - *Statements for Hourly Charges.* On each Monday and each Wednesday or on the following Business Day if such Monday or Wednesday is not a Business Day, the ISO shall provide electronically to each Covered Entity a Statement showing all complete-day settlement amounts for each of the Hourly Charges incurred and not reflected on a previously issued Statement. Each such Statement will cover only days with complete settled data. Accordingly, some Statements may have fewer days of settled data for certain Hourly Charges if fewer days have been settled for those Hourly Charges on the morning of the day that such Statements are issued; a following Statement may have more days of settled data for those Hourly Charges when it becomes possible to catch up on the settled data. Statements will include contiguous month-to-month hourly market billing data and will have separate line items for any hourly market data that
may cross calendar months. For example, if a Statement’s billing period includes May 30 through June 2, and all of those days are fully settled, the June 8 Statement would have one line item for the period May 30 to May 31 and one line item for the period June 1 to June 2. The Job Aid on the ISO web site will be updated weekly for any information necessary to be distributed through that medium.

Section 2.2 - Monthly Statements for Non-Hourly Charges. The first Statement issued on a Monday after the tenth of a calendar month will include both the Hourly Charges for the relevant billing period and Non-Hourly Charges for the immediately preceding calendar month (hereinafter sometimes referred to as a “Monthly Statement”). Resettlements determined in accordance with the procedures set forth in Market Rule 1 will be included in the monthly Statement for Non-Hourly Charges.

Section 2.3 - Statements for Weekly Billing Non-Hourly Charges. The ISO shall implement any weekly billing arrangements for Non-Hourly Charges effected under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy in accordance therewith and with the procedures set forth in Section 7 below.

Section 2.4 - Contents of Statements. Each Statement for Hourly and Non-Hourly Charges will include all of the following line items that are applicable to the Covered Entity receiving such Statement for the period to which such Statement relates:

a) **Invoice or Remittance Advice Amount.** The net amount of all Charges and Payments owed by or due to a Covered Entity for the relevant Statement. The ISO shall issue an Invoice where the Covered Entity owes monies. The ISO shall issue a Remittance Advice where the Covered Entity is owed monies.

b) **OATT Charges and Payments.** The Charges owed by and the Payments owed to the Covered Entity under the OATT other than Transmission Charges, which are billed separately under Section 2.5 below.

c) **ISO Self-Funding Charges.** The Charges owed by the Covered Entity under Section IV of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, categorized by the section or schedule under which such Charges arise.
d) *Markets Charges and Payments.* The Hourly Charges owed by and the Payments for Hourly Charges owed to the Covered Entity as a result of transactions in each of the New England Markets administered by the ISO under Section III of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

e) *Capacity Charges and Payments.* The Non-Hourly Charges owed by and the Payments for Non-Hourly Charges owed to the Covered Entity as a result of capacity charges, penalties and other transactions in the Forward Capacity Market.

f) *Participant Expenses.* As defined in the Participants Agreement, the Covered Entity’s share of costs and expenses that are incurred pursuant to authorization of the Participants Committee and are not considered costs and expenses of ISO.

g) *Sanctions Charges.* Any Charges assessed on the Covered Entity pursuant to Appendix B of Market Rule 1.

h) *Other Amounts due under the Participants Agreement.* The Charges owed by or the Payments owed to the Covered Entity under the Participants Agreement to the extent that those amounts are not included in items (b)-(g) above.

i) *Other Non-Hourly Charges, Payments or Adjustments.* Any other Non-Hourly Charges, Payments for Non-Hourly Charges, or adjustments owed by or to the Covered Entity that are not included in items (b)-(h) above. These items may be due to retroactive billing adjustments, late payment fees, penalties or other items collectible under the Governing Documents.

j) *Billing Periods.* The billing period (from and to dates) covered for each line item on the Statement. The billing periods for the various line items are not necessarily the same because of differences in timing of settlements and because of retroactive adjustments.
k)  **Payment Due Date and Time.** If the Statement is an Invoice, the date and time on which the net amount due is to be received by the ISO.

l)  **Wire Transfer Instructions.** Details including the account number, bank name, routing number and electronic transfer instructions which, in the case of an Invoice, will be for the ISO account to which ISO Charges owed by the Covered Entity are to be paid or, in the case of a Remittance Advice, will be for the Covered Entity’s account to which the ISO shall remit Payments for ISO Charges owed to that Covered Entity (as previously provided to the ISO by such Covered Entity).

Section 2.5 - **Monthly Statements for Transmission Charges.** On the same date when each Monthly Statement is issued, the ISO shall provide electronically to each Covered Entity owing or owed any Transmission Charges for the preceding month a Statement (which may be combined with that Monthly Statement) showing all of the Transmission Charges for that Covered Entity for that preceding month (hereinafter sometimes referred to as a “Transmission Statement”). Any resettlements of Transmission Charges will also be included on the Transmission Statement. Each Transmission Statement will also include: (i) the billing month covered by the Transmission Statement; (ii) if the Transmission Statement is an Invoice, the date and time on which the net amount due is to be received by the ISO; and (iii) details including the account number, bank name, routing number and electronic transfer instructions which, in the case of an Invoice, will be for the ISO account to which Transmission Charges owed by the Covered Entity are to be paid or, in the case of a Remittance Advice, will be for the Covered Entity’s account to which the ISO shall remit Payments for Transmission Charges owed to that Covered Entity (as previously provided to the ISO by such Covered Entity).

Section 2.6 –**Certain Subsequent Adjustments to Previously Issued Statements.**

a)  **Adjustments Requested by Covered Entities.** Covered Entities supplying Regional Network Load and other input data to the ISO for use by the ISO in developing Statements shall use reasonable care to assure that the data supplied is complete and accurate. Should a Covered Entity supplying input data subsequently determine that the data supplied was incorrect, that Covered Entity shall notify the ISO promptly of the error and submit corrected data as soon as
practicable. All errors in input data for a calendar month shall be corrected in one submission. If the error is detected and corrected data is provided within the time frames set forth below, the ISO will issue corrected Statements to reflect the newly supplied data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Adjustment</th>
<th>Corrected Data Must be Submitted By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Monthly Regional Network Load Submissions</td>
<td>20th day of the fourth (4th) month after the Regional Network Load Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Annual Revenue Requirements Submissions</td>
<td>Annually during the rate development process, which is administered by the PTO Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to Annual Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff Section II, Schedule I Submissions</td>
<td>Annually during the rate development process, which is administered by the PTO Working Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the data correction is not submitted within the applicable time frame set forth above, the obligation of the ISO to issue corrected Statements reflecting that adjustment shall be as set forth in a written re-billing protocol, developed in consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, and as may be amended from time to time in consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, and posted on the ISO website. The re-billing protocol shall provide, for each category of adjustment listed above, whether and to what extent the adjustment shall be prospective or retroactive and the timing of the adjustment. If the corrected data is not submitted within the applicable time frame, the ISO may assess each Covered Entity submitting corrected data on an untimely basis its costs in generating and issuing the corrected Statement. The written re-billing protocol shall include a fee schedule for this purpose.

b) Adjustments Triggered by ISO Audit. The ISO will review the results of internal and outsourced audits with the PTO Administrative Committee and the Participants Committee or its delegee. The reasonable costs to the ISO of the re-billing shall be allocated to Schedule 1 of Section IV of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.
c) Adjustments Reflecting Compliance with an Order of the Commission or other Regulatory or Judicial Authority With Jurisdiction. Adjustments required to effect compliance with an order of the Commission (or any other regulatory or judicial authority with jurisdiction to interpret and/or enforce the provisions of the Governing Documents) shall be completed by the ISO in compliance with such order. The costs of any such re-billing to the ISO shall be allocated among the Covered Entities in accordance with the provisions of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

d) Nothing in this Section 2.6 shall affect resettlements of the New England Markets under Market Rule 1.

SECTION 3 -PAYMENT PROCEDURES.

All Payments (including prepayments as described in Section 3.1(e) below) made by the ISO will in all instances be made by EFT or in immediately available funds payable to the account designated to the ISO by the Covered Entity to which such Payment is due. Payments made by Covered Entities shall be made by EFT to the account designated by the ISO.

Section 3.1 -Invoice Payments.

a) Payment Date. Except in the case of special billings, all Charges due shall be paid to and received by the ISO not later than the second (2nd) Business Day after the Invoice on which they appeared was issued (the “Invoice Date”) so long as the ISO sends such Invoice to the Covered Entities by 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Invoice Date. If the ISO sends an Invoice after 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Invoice Date, the charges on such Invoice will be paid not later than the third (3rd) Business Day after such Invoice Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer will in no event be required to make a payment on an Invoice any sooner than provided in Section II of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

b) Right to Alter Payment Date. The ISO may establish the dates on which payments are due in the case of a special billing; provided, however, that, (i)
payment on any special billing invoice shall not be due prior to the second (2nd) Business Day after the Invoice is issued, and (ii) a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer shall not be required to make a payment on an Invoice any sooner than provided in Section II of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

c) **Payments Received by the ISO.** Each Covered Entity owing monies to the ISO, either in the ISO’s individual capacity, or as agent for NEPOOL, shall remit the amount shown on its Invoice no later than the date such payment is due. Disputed Amounts shall be paid in accordance with clause (d) below. All Invoices shall be paid by EFT, except that (i) Covered Entities (other than Unqualified New Market Participants and Returning Market Participants under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy that are not Provisional Members) may, and any Provisional Member must, pay any Invoice for ISO Charges (but not for Transmission Charges) by instructing the ISO (either on a case-by-case basis or pursuant to a standing instruction) in writing to draw on a cash deposit provided by such Covered Entity under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy for such Invoice, provided that the failure of a Provisional Member to provide such an instruction to the ISO shall not, in and of itself, be deemed to be a default under the ISO New England Billing Policy and (ii) any Covered Entity may instruct the ISO to auto-debit an account identified by that Covered Entity to pay all Invoices issued by the ISO and in such case the Covered Entity will direct the bank or other institution holding that account to permit the ISO to auto-debit that account to pay all such Invoices on the date they are due. Any instruction to pay any Invoice by drawing on a cash deposit or to auto-debit an account must be received by no later than the first Business Day following the date of such Invoice. The amount of a Covered Entity’s cash deposit will immediately be reduced by the amount drawn to pay an Invoice for ISO Charges pursuant to a standing instruction. Nothing set forth in this section will reduce the financial assurance obligation otherwise applicable to any Covered Entity that instructs the ISO to draw on a cash deposit or to auto-debit an account to pay an Invoice, and the ISO is not liable for any default resulting from a draw on a cash deposit to pay an Invoice or for any overdraft charges resulting from any auto-debit.
d) **Payments Pending Resolution of a Dispute.** Any Covered Entity that disputes the amount due, including an amount due for Participant Expenses, on any Invoice for service other than transmission service under Section II of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff shall pay to the ISO all amounts due on such Invoice, including any such Disputed Amounts. Such payment shall in no way prejudice the right of such Covered Entity to seek reimbursement of such Disputed Amounts, including accrued interest on such amounts at the Commission’s standard rate, set forth in 18 C.F.R. Section 35.19, pursuant to the Billing Dispute Resolution Procedures provided in Section 6 below.

Any Covered Entity that disputes the amount due on any Invoice for transmission service under the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff shall pay to the ISO all amounts not in dispute in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy and shall pay (or, in the case of an auto-debit payment or a payment for ISO Charges pursuant to a standing instruction, as described above, direct the ISO to pay) such Disputed Amounts into an independent escrow account designated by the ISO, which account shall be established at a banking institution acceptable to the ISO and the Covered Entity challenging the amount due and shall accrue interest at a prevailing market rate. Such amount in dispute shall be held in escrow pending the resolution of such dispute in accordance with the applicable Governing Document(s). The shortfall of funds available to pay Remittance Advices resulting from the amount in dispute being held in an escrow account shall be allocated among the Covered Entities according to the two-step allocation process described in Section 3.3 (for ISO Charges) and in Section 3.4 (for Transmission Charges) for the applicable type of Covered Entity disputing the Charges, subject to payment to all Covered Entities being allocated a portion of the shortfall, with applicable interest (if any), once the dispute is resolved with the funds in such escrow account or with other amounts provided by the Covered Entity losing such dispute.

e) **Prepayments.** A Covered Entity may prepay any Invoice, in whole or in part, according to the following procedures:
only two such prepayment shall be made by any Covered Entity in any calendar week, and no prepayments shall be made on a Friday;

(ii) each prepayment will be applied only to the next subsequent Invoice issued;

(iii) prepayments and payments for issued Invoices must be made in separate wire transfers;

(iv) for purposes of calculating a Covered Entity’s financial assurance obligations under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, prepayments will be applied first to Hourly Charges, then any remaining prepayment will offset the Covered Entity’s financial assurance obligations on a dollar-for-dollar basis;

(v) if ISO Charges and Transmission Charges are billed on separate Invoices, then separate prepayments must be made for those ISO Charges and Transmission Charges (the ISO will account for each prepayment separately and will only apply each prepayment to the designated Charges);

(vi) if a prepayment exceeds the amount due on the next subsequent Invoice issued, then the prepayment will be applied to that Invoice first, and then to the extent any amount is left after paying that Invoice, the Covered Entity making that prepayment may direct at the time of the prepayment that the excess be deposited with its cash deposit maintained under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, and if the Covered Entity does not direct the ISO to make that deposit, the excess will be returned to the Covered Entity. Under either circumstance, the deposit in the cash deposit or the return of excess funds will occur on the next date when the ISO pays Remittances; and

(vii) all prepayments will be held in the ISO’s settlement account until the Invoice payments are due, and no interest will be paid to any Covered Entity on any prepayments provided by it.

Section 3.2 -ISO Payment of Remittance Advice Amounts. The Payment Date for a Remittance Advice shall be the fourth (4th) Business Day following the date on which the Remittance Advice was issued (the “Remittance Advice Date”) so long as the ISO sends such Remittance Advice by 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Remittance Advice Date. If the ISO sends a Remittance Advice after 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Remittance Advice Date, the Payment Date for that Remittance Advice shall be the fifth (5th) Business Day after the Remittance Advice Date.
Section 3.3 - Payment Default for ISO Charges. If the ISO, in its reasonable opinion, believes that all or any part of any amount of ISO Charges due to be paid to the ISO by any Covered Entity will not or has not been paid when due (other than in the case of a payment dispute for any amount due for transmission service under the OATT) (the “Default Amount”), then the following procedures shall apply:

a) **Priority of Payments.** The ISO shall use moneys received by it from Covered Entities for an Invoice for ISO Charges to pay all amounts due to the ISO under Section IV of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, all amounts due to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and all amounts due to the ISO for acting as Project Manager for the generation information system (the “NEPOOL GIS”) before making any payments to any Covered Entities. After paying all amounts due to the ISO and NEPOOL but prior to making any payments to any Covered Entities, the ISO shall use moneys received by it from Covered Entities for ISO Charges to pay all amounts due from NEPOOL to the entity or entities that develop, administer, operate and maintain the NEPOOL GIS (the “NEPOOL GIS Administrator”) for those services. After paying all amounts due to the ISO and NEPOOL for Participant Expenses and all amounts due to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator for the development, administration, operation and maintenance of the NEPOOL GIS but prior to making any payments to any Covered Entities, the ISO shall use moneys received by it from Covered Entities for ISO Charges to pay any and all amounts due with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement.

b) **Use of Set-Offs.** The ISO shall use any and all rights of set-off it has under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy against a defaulting Covered Entity with respect to ISO Charges due to that Covered Entity to the extent necessary to pay the Default Amount, together with any interest accrued thereon and any late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, due from such Covered Entity.

c) **Enforcing the Security of a Defaulting Party.** If and to the extent that the procedure described in clause (b) above is insufficient to effect payment of the Default Amount and all interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under
the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the ISO shall use the financial assurance(s) provided by the defaulting Covered Entity under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy to the extent necessary to pay the Default Amount and such interest and late charges. Any use of financial assurance(s) shall be undertaken in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

d) *Action Against a Defaulting Party.* If and to the extent that the procedures described in clauses (b) and (c) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Default Amount and all interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the ISO shall take appropriate actions to recover the Default Amount and such accrued interest and late charges, which actions may include, without limitation, initiating proceedings in accordance with the appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms or actions with Covered Entities or before the Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction against the defaulting Covered Entity. Before initiating any such proceedings, the ISO shall consult with the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee or NEPOOL counsel. Any amounts incurred by the ISO or any Market Participant in connection with any such action or proceeding shall be paid by the defaulting Covered Entity.

e) *Late Payment Account.* If and to the extent that the procedures described in clauses (b), (c) and (d) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Default Amount (but not interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) by the time the corresponding Payment to the Covered Entities is due, the ISO shall withdraw from the Late Payment Account, as that term is defined in Section 4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, an amount equal to such unpaid Default Amount, to the extent that such amount is available in the Late Payment Account, and shall apply such amount to any shortfall in Payments resulting from the Default Amount not being paid. To the extent that the amount on deposit in the Late Payment Account on any date is insufficient to pay all Unsecured Default Amounts and Uncovered Default Amounts (each as defined below) on that date, the amount in the Late Payment Account shall first be
applied to Uncovered Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured Default Amounts on that date, in each case pro rata based on the total Uncovered Default Amounts on or total Unsecured Default Amounts outstanding. Amounts withdrawn from the Late Payment Account and applied toward any shortfall resulting from the Default Amount shall not relieve the defaulting Covered Entity of its obligation to pay such Default Amount. If and to the extent that such Default Amount, interest thereon and/or late charges with respect thereto are subsequently collected (including as a result of the use of a financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings against the defaulting Covered Entity), such amounts shall first be used to pay Covered Entities for the amount of such Default Amount allocated to them under clauses (h), (i) and (j) below, with interest thereon, and then, after all such amounts have been paid to Covered Entities, such Default Amount, interest and/or late charges shall be deposited into the Late Payment Account in accordance with Section 4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

f) **Payment Default Shortfall Fund.** To the extent that the procedures described in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Default Amount (but not interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) the ISO will draw on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement to the extent the Shortfall Funding Arrangement is available at the time, and to the extent the Shortfall Funding Arrangement is not available at the time, the ISO will withdraw from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, an amount equal to such unpaid Default Amount and shall apply such amount to the shortfall in Payments resulting from the Default Amount not being paid. To the extent that the amount on deposit in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund on any date is insufficient to pay all Unsecured Default Amounts, Uncovered Default Amounts, Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts and Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts (each as defined below) on that date (after applying all amounts in the Late Payment Account for defaults on ISO Charges and all amounts in the Transmission Late Payment Account for defaults on Transmission Charges on
that date), the amount in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund on that date shall first be applied to Uncovered Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts and all Unsecured Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts, Unsecured Default Amounts and Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts on that date, in each case pro rata based on the total Uncovered Default Amounts, total Unsecured Default Amounts, total Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts or total Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts outstanding. Amounts drawn on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or withdrawn from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund and applied to any shortfall resulting from the Default Amount shall not relieve the defaulting Covered Entity of its obligation to pay such Default Amount. If and to the extent that a Default Amount which is paid through a draw on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or through a withdrawal from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, interest on such a Default Amount and/or late charges with respect to such a Default Amount are subsequently collected (including as a result of the use of a financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings against the Covered Entity), such amounts shall be paid to certain of the Covered Entities as set forth in Section 5.4 below.

g) Congestion Revenue Fund. If during any billing period congestion payments exceed congestion charges under Manual 28 (hereinafter a “Congestion Shortfall”), such that there is a shortfall in the total settlement for that week due to congestion, the ISO will draw from the Congestion Revenue Fund established and funded under Manual 28 to make up for the shortfall. To the extent there are insufficient funds in the Congestion Revenue Fund to cover that Congestion Shortfall, the ISO will recover the uncovered Congestion Shortfall pursuant to the allocation process set forth in Manual 28, Section 6. The ISO will true-up amounts drawn for Congestion Shortfalls on a monthly basis and reflect that true-up in the Statements reflecting Non-Hourly Charges.
h) **Reduction of Payments and Increases in Charges for Unsecured Municipal Market Participants**

(i) If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity is a Municipal Market Participant (as defined in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) with a Market Credit Limit or a Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0 under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (an “Unsecured Municipal Market Participant”) and (B) the procedures described in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) above do not yield sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for ISO Charges in full (after payment of amounts due to the ISO, to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator and after payment of any amounts due with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement, in accordance with clause (a) above) on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to all Unsecured Municipal Market Participants owed monies for ISO Charges for the billing period to which the payment default relates (the “Default Period”), pro rata based on the ISO Charges owed to those Unsecured Municipal Market Participants, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for ISO Charges due to Unsecured Municipal Market Participants by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due; provided, however, that the total amount of reduced Payments under this Section 3.3(h)(i) shall not exceed the defaulting Unsecured Municipal Market Participant’s Market Credit Limit under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (such total amount of reduced Payments being referred to as the “Unsecured Municipal Default Amount”). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Municipal Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Municipal Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Unsecured Municipal Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such
Unsecured Municipal Market Participants did not receive as a result of such Unsecured Municipal Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.

(ii) To the extent that any Unsecured Municipal Default Amount remains unpaid to Unsecured Municipal Market Participants on the date that Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Default Period, the Unsecured Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all of the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants receiving Statements for ISO charges for the Default Period (other than the Unsecured Municipal Market Participant defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Unsecured Municipal Market Participant being allocated a share of the Unsecured Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all ISO Charges due from such Unsecured Municipal Market Participant that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period and (ii) all Payments for ISO Charges due to such Unsecured Municipal Market Participant that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of netting Charges against Payments on each Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant with $2,000 of ISO Charges and no Payments on its Statement for the Default Period and an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant with $1,000 of Charges and $1,000 of Payments for ISO Charges on its Statement for the Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Unsecured Municipal Default Amount under this clause (h)(ii). Each Unsecured Municipal Market Participant that received a Statement for the Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Unsecured Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (h)(ii). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Municipal Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Municipal Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants pro rata based on their allocation of the Unsecured
Municipal Default Amount under this clause (h)(ii), up to the full amount of such Unsecured Municipal Default Amount allocated to each such Unsecured Municipal Market Participant, with interest thereon.

(iii) An Unsecured Municipal Market Participant will not be allocated any Unsecured Municipal Default Amounts under this Section 3.3(h) for any Default Period if, at the start of the calendar year in which the applicable Default Period occurred, that Unsecured Municipal Market Participant provided the ISO with a written request to opt out of that allocation of Unsecured Municipal Default Amounts and that Unsecured Municipal Market Participant provides the ISO with additional financial assurance in the full amount of all of its “Financial Assurance Obligations” under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy at all times during that calendar year.

i) Reduction of Payments and Increases in Charges for Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities.

(i) If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity (x) is not a Municipal Market Participant or a Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer and (y) has a Market Credit Limit or Transmission Credit Limit of greater than $0 under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (each such Covered Entity being referred to herein as an “Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity”) and (B) the procedures described in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) above do not yield sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for ISO Charges in full (after payment of amounts due to the ISO, to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator and after payment of any amounts due with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement, in accordance with clause (a) above) on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to all Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities owed monies for ISO Charges for the applicable Default Period, pro rata based on the ISO Charges owed to those Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for ISO Charges due to Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due; provided, however, that the total amount of reduced Payments under this Section 3.3(i)(i) shall not exceed the defaulting Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity’s Market Credit Limit under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.
Assurance Policy (such total amount of reduced Payments being referred to as the “Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount”). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities did not receive as a result of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.

(ii) To the extent that any Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount remains unpaid to Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities on the date that Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Default Period, the Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities receiving Statements for ISO Charges for the Default Period (other than the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity being allocated a share of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all ISO Charges due from such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period and (ii) all Payments for ISO Charges due to such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of netting Charges against Payments on each Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity with $2,000 of ISO Charges and no Payments on its Statement for the Default Period and an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity with $1,000 of Charges and $1,000 of Payments for ISO Charges on its Statement for the Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Unsecured Non-Municipal
Default Amount under this clause (i)(ii). Each Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that received a Statement for the Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (i)(ii). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities pro rata based on their allocation of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount under this clause (i)(ii), up to the full amount of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount allocated to each such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity, with interest thereon.

(iii) An Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity will not be allocated any Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amounts under this Section 3.3(i) for any Default Period if, at the start of the calendar year in which the applicable Default Period occurred, that Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity provided the ISO with a written request to opt out of that allocation of Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amounts and that Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity provides the ISO with additional financial assurance in the full amount of all of its “Financial Assurance Obligations” under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy at all times during that calendar year.

j) **Reduction of Payments and Increase in Charges for Other Covered Entities.**

(i) If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity is not an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant or an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity (referred to together herein as an “Unsecured Covered Entity”) or the Default Amount exceeds the Unsecured Municipal Default Amount or the Unsecured Non-Municipal Default Amount (referred to together herein as the “Unsecured Default Amount”) for that Covered Entity and (B) the procedures described in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) or (i) (if applicable) above do not yield
sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for ISO Charges in full (after payment of amounts due to the ISO, to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator and after payment of any amounts due with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement, in accordance with clause (a) above) on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to those Covered Entities owed monies for ISO Charges for that Default Period, pro rata based on the amounts owed to all Covered Entities, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for ISO Charges by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due (after giving effect to clause (h) or (i) above if applicable) (the amount of such reduction in Payments for ISO Charges after giving effect to clause (h) or (i) above (if applicable) is referred to herein as the “Uncovered Default Amount”). For the avoidance of doubt, the Uncovered Default Amount is equal to the Default Amount minus any Unsecured Default Amount. As funds attributable to an Uncovered Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Covered Entities that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Uncovered Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such Covered Entities did not receive as a result of such Uncovered Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.

(ii) To the extent that any amount of an Uncovered Default Amount remains unpaid to Covered Entities on the date that Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Default Period, the Uncovered Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all of the Covered Entities receiving Statements for ISO Charges for the Default Period (other than the Covered Entity defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Covered Entity being allocated a share of the Uncovered Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all ISO Charges due from such Covered Entity that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period and (ii) all Payments for ISO Charges due to such Covered Entity that are reflected on its Statement for the Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of
netting Charges against Payments on each Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, a Covered Entity with $2,000 of ISO Charges and no Payments on its Statement for the Default Period and a Covered Entity with $1,000 of ISO Charges and $1,000 of Payments for ISO Charges on its Statement for the Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Uncovered Default Amount under this clause (j)(ii). Each Covered Entity that received a Statement for the Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Uncovered Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (j)(ii). As funds attributable to an Uncovered Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurance provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Uncovered Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Covered Entities pro rata based on their allocation of the Uncovered Default Amount under this clause (j) (ii), up to the full amount of such Uncovered Default Amount allocated to each such Covered Entity, with interest thereon.

k) **Order of Settlement.** As amounts on Default Amounts are received by the ISO, the oldest outstanding ISO Charges will be settled first in the order of the creation of such debts.

l) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section 3.3, an unpaid amount shall not be considered a “Default Amount,” and the ISO will not take any of the actions described in the suspension provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or in this Section 3.3 with respect to that unpaid amount, if the total unpaid amount is attributable to Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposits (including any annual true-up of those amounts). To the extent that a Covered Entity pays only a part of an Invoice that includes a Charge for a Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit, the unpaid amount shall first be allocated to that Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit, and other Charges on that Invoice will only be considered not to have been paid if the
unpaid amount exceeds the amount of the Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit.

Section 3.4 – Payment Default for Transmission Charges. If the ISO, in its reasonable opinion, believes that all or any part of any amount of Transmission Charges due to be paid to the ISO by any Covered Entity will not or has not been paid when due (the “Transmission Default Amount”), then the following procedures shall apply:

a) Use of Set-Offs. The ISO shall use any and all rights of set-off it has under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy and the ISO New England Billing Policy, against a defaulting Covered Entity with respect to Transmission Charges due to that Covered Entity to the extent necessary to pay the Default Amount, together with any interest accrued thereon and any late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, due from such Covered Entity.

b) Enforcing the Security of a Defaulting Party. If and to the extent that the procedure described in clause (a) above is insufficient to effect payment of the Transmission Default Amount and all interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the ISO shall use the financial assurance(s) provided by the defaulting Covered Entity under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy to the extent necessary to pay the Transmission Default Amount and such interest and late charges. Any use of financial assurance(s) shall be undertaken in compliance with the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

c) Action Against a Defaulting Party. If and to the extent that the procedures described in clauses (a) and (b) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Transmission Default Amount and all interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, the ISO shall take appropriate actions to recover the Transmission Default Amount and such accrued interest and late charges, which
actions may include, without limitation, initiating proceedings in accordance with the appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms or actions with Covered Entities or before the Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction against the defaulting Covered Entity. Before initiating any such proceedings, the ISO shall consult with the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee or NEPOOL counsel. Any amounts incurred by the ISO or any Market Participant in connection with any such action or proceeding shall be paid by the defaulting Covered Entity.

d) **Transmission Late Payment Account.** If and to the extent that the procedures described in clauses (a), (b) and (c) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Transmission Default Amount (but not interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy) by the time the corresponding Payment to the Covered Entities is due, the ISO shall withdraw from the Transmission Late Payment Account, as that term is defined in Section 4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, an amount equal to such unpaid Transmission Default Amount, to the extent that such amount is available in the Transmission Late Payment Account, and shall apply such amount to any shortfall in Payments resulting from the Transmission Default Amount not being paid. To the extent that the amount on deposit in the Transmission Late Payment Account on any date is insufficient to pay all Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts and Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts (each as defined below) on that date, the amount in the Transmission Late Payment Account shall first be applied to Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts on that date, in each case pro rata based on the total Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts or total Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts outstanding. Amounts withdrawn from the Transmission Late Payment Account and applied toward any shortfall resulting from the Transmission Default Amount shall not relieve the defaulting Covered Entity of its obligation to pay such Transmission Default Amount. If and to the extent that such Transmission Default Amount, interest thereon and/or late charges with respect thereto are subsequently collected (including as a result
of the use of a financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings against the defaulting Covered Entity), such amounts shall first be used to pay Covered Entities for the amount of such Transmission Default Amount allocated to them under clause (f), (g) and (h) below, with interest thereon, and then, after all such amounts have been paid to Covered Entities, such Transmission Default Amount, interest and/or late charges shall be deposited into the Transmission Late Payment Account in accordance with Section 4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

\[ e) \]

*Payment Default Shortfall Fund* To the extent that the procedures described in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are insufficient to effect payment of the Transmission Default Amount (but not interest accrued thereon and late charges assessed under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy), the ISO will draw on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement to the extent the Shortfall Funding Arrangement is available at the time, and to the extent the Shortfall Funding Arrangement is not available at the time, the ISO will withdraw from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, an amount equal to such unpaid Transmission Default Amount and shall apply such amount to the shortfall in Payments resulting from the Transmission Default Amount not being paid. To the extent that the amount on deposit in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund on any date is insufficient to pay all Unsecured Default Amounts, Uncovered Default Amounts, Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts and Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts (each as defined herein) on that date (after applying all amounts in the Late Payment Account for defaults on ISO Charges and all amounts in the Transmission Late Payment Account for defaults on Transmission Charges on that date), the amount in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund on that date shall first be applied to Uncovered Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts and all Unsecured Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts on that date and, once cash has been applied to all Uncovered Default Amounts, Unsecured Default Amounts and Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts, then such amount shall be applied to Unsecured
Transmission Default Amounts on that date, in each case pro rata based on the total Uncovered Default Amounts, total Unsecured Default Amounts, total Uncovered Transmission Default Amounts or total Unsecured Transmission Default Amounts outstanding. Amounts drawn on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or withdrawn from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund and applied to any shortfall resulting from the Transmission Default Amount shall not relieve the defaulting Covered Entity of its obligation to pay such Transmission Default Amount. If and to the extent that a Transmission Default Amount which is paid through a draw on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or through a withdrawal from the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, interest on such a Transmission Default Amount and/or late charges with respect to such a Transmission Default Amount are subsequently collected (including as a result of the use of a financial assurance under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings against the Covered Entity), such amounts shall be paid to certain of the Covered Entities as set forth in Section 5.4 below.

f) Reduction of Payments and Increases in Transmission Charges for Unsecured Municipal Market Participants.

(i) If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity is an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant and (B) the procedures described in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) above do not yield sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for Transmission Charges in full on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to all Unsecured Municipal Market Participants owed monies for Transmission Charges for that billing period (the “Transmission Default Period”), pro rata based on the Transmission Charges owed to those Unsecured Municipal Market Participants, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for Transmission Charges due to Unsecured Municipal Market Participants by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due; provided, however, that the total amount of reduced Payments under this Section 3.4(f) shall not exceed the defaulting Unsecured Municipal Market Participant’s Transmission Credit Limit under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (such total amount of reduced Payments being referred to as the “Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount”). As funds
attributable to an Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Transmission Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such Unsecured Municipal Market Participants did not receive as a result of such Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.

(ii) To the extent that any Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount remains unpaid to Unsecured Municipal Market Participants on the date that Transmission Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period, the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all of the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants receiving Transmission Statements for Transmission Charges for the Transmission Default Period (other than the Unsecured Municipal Market Participant defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Unsecured Municipal Market Participant being allocated a share of the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all Transmission Charges due from such Unsecured Municipal Market Participant that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and (ii) all Payments for Transmission Charges due to such Unsecured Municipal Market participant that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of netting Charges against Payments on each Transmission Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant with $2,000 of Transmission Charges and no Payments on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and an Unsecured Municipal Market Participant with $1,000 of Transmission Charges and $1,000 of Payments for Transmission Charges on its Transmission Statement for the
Transmission Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount under this clause (f)(ii). Each Unsecured Municipal Market Participant that received a Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (f)(ii). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Transmission Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Unsecured Municipal Market Participants pro rata based on their allocation of the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount under this clause (f)(ii), up to the full amount of such Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount allocated to each such Unsecured Municipal Market Participant, with interest thereon.

(iii) An Unsecured Municipal Market Participant will not be allocated any Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amounts under this Section 3.4(f) for any Transmission Default Period if, at the start of the calendar year in which the applicable Transmission Default Period occurred, that Unsecured Municipal Market Participant provided the ISO with a written request to opt out of that allocation of Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amounts and that Unsecured Municipal Market Participant provides the ISO with additional financial assurance in the full amount of all of its “Transmission Obligations” under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy at all times during that calendar year.

g) Reduction of Payments and Increases in Transmission Charges for Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities.

(i) If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity is an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity and (B) the procedures described in clauses (a), (b),
(c), (d), and (e) above do not yield sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for Transmission Charges in full on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to all Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities owed monies for the applicable Transmission Default Period, pro rata based on the Transmission Charges owed to those Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for Transmission Charges due to Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due; provided, however, that the total amount of reduced Payments under this Section 3.4(g) shall not exceed the defaulting Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity’s Transmission Credit Limit under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (such total amount of reduced Payments being referred to as the “Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount”). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Transmission Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities did not receive as a result of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.  

(ii) To the extent that any Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount remains unpaid to Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities on the date that Transmission Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period, the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities receiving Transmission Statements for Transmission Charges for the Transmission Default Period (other than the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Unsecured Non-Municipal
Covered Entity being allocated a share of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all Transmission Charges due from such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and (ii) all Payments for Transmission Charges due to such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of netting Charges against Payments on each Transmission Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity with $2,000 of Transmission Charges and no Payments on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and an Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity with $1,000 of Transmission Charges and $1,000 of Payments for Transmission Charges on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount under this clause (g)(ii). Each Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity that received a Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (g)(ii). As funds attributable to an Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Transmission Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entities pro rata based on their allocation of the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount under this clause (g)(ii), up to the full amount of such Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount allocated to each such Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity, with interest thereon.
(iii)  An Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity will not be allocated any Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amounts under this Section 3.4(g) for any Transmission Default Period if, at the start of the calendar year in which the applicable Transmission Default Period occurred, that Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity provided the ISO with a written request to opt out of that allocation of Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amounts and that Unsecured Non-Municipal Covered Entity provides the ISO with additional financial assurance in the full amount of all of its “Transmission Obligations” under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy all times during that calendar year.

h)  Reduction of Payments and Increases in Transmission Charges for Other Covered Entities.

(i)  If and to the extent that (A) the defaulting Covered Entity is not an Unsecured Covered Entity or the Transmission Default Amount for that Covered Entity exceeds the Unsecured Municipal Transmission Default Amount or the Unsecured Non-Municipal Transmission Default Amount (referred to together herein as the “Unsecured Transmission Default Amount”) for that Covered Entity and (B) the procedures described in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) or (g) (if applicable) above do not yield sufficient funds to pay all Remittance Advice amounts for Transmission Charges in full on the date such Payments are due, the ISO shall reduce Payments to those Covered Entities owed monies for Transmission Charges for that Transmission Default Period, pro rata based on the amounts owed to all Covered Entities, to the extent necessary to clear its accounts for Transmission Charges by the close of banking business on the date such Payments are due (after giving effect to clauses (f) and (g) above if applicable) (the amount of such reduction in Payments for Transmission Charges after giving effect to clauses (f) and (g) above (if applicable) is referred to herein as the “Uncovered Transmission Default Amount”). For the avoidance of doubt, the Uncovered Transmission Default Amount is equal to the Transmission Default Amount minus any Unsecured Transmission Default Amount. As funds attributable to an Uncovered Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO (including amounts received through financial assurance provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings
commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) prior to the next billing period’s Transmission Statements being distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed pro rata to the Covered Entities that did not receive the full amount of their Payments as a result of such Uncovered Transmission Default Amount not being paid, up to the full amount that such Covered Entities did not receive as a result of such Uncovered Transmission Default Amount not being paid, with interest thereon.

(ii) To the extent that any amount of an Uncovered Transmission Default Amount remains unpaid to Covered Entities on the date that Transmission Statements are distributed to Covered Entities in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period, the Uncovered Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid shall be reallocated among all the Covered Entities receiving Transmission Statements for Transmission Charges for the Transmission Default Period (other than the Covered Entity defaulting on its payment obligations), pro rata based, for each Covered Entity being allocated a share of the Uncovered Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid, on the sum of (i) all Transmission Charges due from such Covered Entity that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and (ii) all Payments due to such Covered Entity that are reflected on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period, without giving any effect to the process of netting Charges against Payments on each Transmission Statement that is the result of the ISO’s single billing system. Thus, by way of example, a Covered Entity with $2,000 of Transmission Charges and no Payments on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period and a Covered Entity with $1,000 of Transmission Charges and $1,000 of Payments on its Transmission Statement for the Transmission Default Period would be allocated an equal share of the unpaid Uncovered Transmission Default Amount under this clause (h)(ii). Each Covered Entity that received a Transmission Statement for the Default Period shall have the amount of its Invoice or Remittance Advice in the billing period immediately following the Transmission Default Period adjusted as necessary to reflect its obligation for the Uncovered Transmission Default Amount remaining unpaid under this clause (h)(ii). As funds attributable to an Uncovered Transmission Default Amount are received by the ISO
(including amounts received through financial assurances provided under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or through actions or proceedings commenced against the defaulting Covered Entity) after such adjusted Transmission Statements are distributed, such funds, together with any interest and late charges collected on the applicable Uncovered Transmission Default Amount, shall be distributed to the Covered Entities pro rata based on their allocation of the Uncovered Transmission Default Amount under this clause (h)(ii), up to the full amount of such Uncovered Transmission Default Amount allocated to each such Covered Entity, with interest thereon.

i) **Order of Settlement.**

As amounts on Transmission Default Amounts are received by the ISO, the oldest outstanding Transmission Charges will be settled first in the order of the creation of such debts.

Section 3.5 - **Enforcement of Payment Obligations Against Defaulting Covered Entities.** Each Covered Entity that shared in any shortfall in payments under Section 3.3 or Section 3.4 shall have an independent right to seek and obtain payment and recovery of the amount of its share of such shortfall (the “Allocated Assessment”) from the defaulting Covered Entity. Each Covered Entity consents to other Covered Entities’ having this independent right. Any Covered Entity that recovers any portion of its Allocated Assessment from a defaulting Covered Entity shall promptly so notify the ISO, and such Covered Entity’s share of any recovery of a shortfall in payments hereunder shall be reduced by the amount of its Allocated Assessment that it recovers on its own. In addition to any amounts in default, the defaulting Covered Entity shall be liable to the ISO and each other Covered Entity for all reasonable costs incurred in enforcing the defaulting Covered Entity’s obligations.

Section 3.6 – **Set-Off.** The ISO shall apply any amount to which any defaulting Covered Entity is or will be entitled for ISO Charges or Transmission Charges toward the satisfaction of any of that defaulting Covered Entity’s debts to NEPOOL or to the ISO for ISO Charges or Transmission Charges which are incurred under the Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy; provided that amounts due for ISO Charges will first be applied to ISO Charges then, to the extent of any excess, to Transmission Charges, and amounts due for
Transmission Charges will be first applied to Transmission Charges then, to the extent of any excess, to ISO Charges.

Section 3.7 – Notice and Suspension. Without limiting any of the other remedies described above, in the event that the ISO, in its reasonable opinion, believes that all or any part of any amount due to be paid by any Covered Entity for ISO Charges or Transmission Charges will not be or has not been paid when due, the ISO (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Covered Entities) may (but shall not be required to) notify such Covered Entity in writing, electronically and by first class mail sent in each case to such Covered Entity’s billing contact, of such payment default. If a payment default is not cured by 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Business Day immediately following the Business Day when such payment was originally due, the ISO shall notify such Market Participant, the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee, all members and alternates of the Participants Committee, the New England governors and utility regulatory agencies and the credit and billing contacts for all Market Participants of (i) the identity of the Covered Entity receiving such notice, (ii) whether such notice relates to a payment default, (iii) whether the defaulting Covered Entity has a registered load asset, and (iv) the actions the ISO plans to take and/or has taken in response to such payment default. In addition, the ISO will provide any additional information with respect to such payment default as may be required under the ISO New England Information Policy. If a payment default is not cured by 8:30 a.m., Eastern Time, of the second Business Day after the date when such payment was originally due, the defaulting Covered Entity shall be suspended pursuant to the suspension provisions of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy (which will apply to the defaulting Covered Entity regardless of whether it is a “Municipal Market Participant” or a “Non-Municipal Market Participant” under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy). Such defaulting Covered Entity shall be suspended as described in the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy until such payment default has been cured in full. If the ISO has issued a notice that a Covered Entity has defaulted on a payment obligation and that Covered Entity subsequently cures that payment default, such Covered Entity may request the ISO to issue a notice stating such fact; provided, however, that the ISO shall not be required to issue that notice unless, in its sole discretion, the ISO determines that such payment default has been cured and such Covered Entity has no other outstanding payment defaults.

If either (x) a Covered Entity is suspended from the New England Markets as a result of a payment default as described in this Section 3.7 as a result of a payment default involving ISO
Charges or (y) a Covered Entity receives more than five notices of payment defaults with respect to ISO Charges in any rolling 12-month period, then such Covered Entity shall pay a $1,000 penalty for such suspension and for each notice after the fifth notice in a rolling 12-month period. All penalties paid under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Late Payment Account.

Section 3.8 – Bankruptcy Filings. In the event any Covered Entity files a voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy or commences a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or any other applicable law concerning insolvency, reorganization or bankruptcy by or against such Covered Entity as debtor (the “Bankruptcy Event”) and the ISO is required to return any payments made by such Covered Entity to the bankruptcy court having jurisdiction over such Bankruptcy Event, the ISO may avail itself of any emergency funding provisions in the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff to collect the amounts returned by the ISO.

Section 3.9 – Partial Payments of Combined Invoices. If ISO Charges and Transmission Charges are included on the same Invoice and the Covered Entity pays only a portion of the Charges included in that Invoice, the ISO shall use monies received by it from that Covered Entity (i) first to pay all amounts due from that Covered Entity to the ISO under Section IV of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and to the ISO for acting as Project Manager for the NEPOOL GIS before making any payments to any Covered Entities, then (ii) then to pay all amounts due for that Covered Entity’s share, if any, of the amounts due to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator, (iii) then to pay all amounts due from that Covered Entity with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement, and (iv) then, to the extent of any remaining amounts received from that Covered Entity, those amounts will be allocated to the ISO Charges and Transmission Charges on that Invoice pro rata based on the total amount of each set of Charges on that Invoice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a partial payment of any Invoice shall be a payment default.

3.10 – Sharing of Financial Assurance. If the financial assurance(s) provided by a Covered Entity under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy are insufficient to effect payment of all ISO Charges and Transmission Charges that are due on the same date and which have not been paid by that Covered Entity, the ISO shall allocate the amounts available under those financial assurance(s) as follows:
i. first to pay all amounts due from that Covered Entity to the ISO under Section IV of the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, to NEPOOL for Participant Expenses, and to the ISO for acting as Project Manager of the NEPOOL GIS;

ii. second, to pay all amounts due for that Covered Entity’s share, if any, of the amounts due to the NEPOOL GIS Administrator;

iii. third, to pay all amounts due from that Covered Entity with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement;

iv. fourth, to the Covered Entity’s Charges for FTR transactions, up to the FTR Financial Assurance Requirements calculated for that Covered Entity by the ISO on the last day of the billing period for which the payment default has occurred; and

v. fifth, to the remaining unpaid ISO Charges and the unpaid Transmission Charges owed by that Covered Entity pro rata based on the total amount of each set of Charges due.

Section 3.11 – Allocation of Payment Defaults to Other Groups. In some cases, the Default Amount or the Transmission Default Amount may exceed the amounts owed to the specified Covered Entities that are to receive less than the full Payments due to them pursuant to Section 3.3(h)(i), Section 3.3(i)(i), Section 3.4(f)(i) or Section 3.4(g)(i). In such an event, the ISO will reduce the Payments due to Covered Entities pursuant to Section 3.3(j)(i) (for ISO Charges) or Section 3.4(h)(i) (for Transmission Charges) to the extent necessary for the ISO to clear its accounts for ISO Charges or Transmission Charges by the close of banking business on the date the applicable Payments are due. Any amount allocated to Covered Entities under the preceding sentence will be invoiced to and collected from the appropriate Covered Entities under Section 3.3(h)(ii), Section 3.3(i)(ii), Section 3.4(f)(ii) or Section 3.4(g)(ii) in the billing period immediately following the billing period in which that allocation occurred.

Section 3.12 – Other Rights Against Defaulting Parties. Nothing set forth in the ISO New England Billing Policy shall nullify, restrict or otherwise limit the rights and remedies of the ISO, NEPOOL and the Covered Entities against a defaulting Covered Entity that are set forth in the
Governing Documents, including the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy or otherwise, including without limitation any late payment charges or rights to terminate or limit trading rights of the defaulting Covered Entity, to the extent such rights and remedies otherwise exist.

SECTION 4 – LATE PAYMENT CHARGE; LATE PAYMENT ACCOUNT

Section 4.1 -Late Payment Charge.

(a) If a Covered Entity is delinquent two or more times within any period of 12 months in paying on time its ISO Charges, such Covered Entity shall pay, in addition to interest on each such late payment, a late payment charge for its second failure to pay on time, and for each subsequent failure to pay on time within the same 12-month period (a “Late Payment Charge”) in an amount equal to the greater of (i) two percent (2%) of the total amount of such late payment or (ii) $500.00. In the case of a former Market Participant that applies again for membership in the ISO, a determination of delinquency shall be based on the Market Participant’s history of payment of its ISO Charges in its last 12 months of membership.

(b) If a Covered Entity is delinquent two or more times within any period of 12 months in paying on time its Transmission Charges, such Covered Entity shall pay, in addition to interest on each such late payment, a late payment charge for its second failure to pay on time, and for each subsequent failure to pay on time within the same 12-month period (a “Transmission Late Payment Charge”) in an amount equal to the greater of (i) two percent (2%) of the total amount of such late payment or (ii) $500.00. In the case of a former Market Participant that applies again for membership in the ISO, a determination of delinquency shall be based on the Market Participant’s history of payment of its Transmission Charges in its last 12 months of membership.

Section 4.2 -Late Payment Account; Transmission Late Payment Account.

(a) Interest collected on late payments of ISO Charges shall be allocated and paid to the Covered Entities to whom such late payments are due, pro rata in accordance
with the amount due to each such Covered Entity. Late Payment Charges that are collected and not distributed to the Covered Entities under the ISO New England Billing Policy and penalties collected under the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy shall be deposited by the ISO into a segregated interest-bearing account (the “Late Payment Account”) for disbursement in accordance with Section 3.3 of the ISO New England Billing Policy; provided, however, that in no event shall the amount in the Late Payment Account, including interest accrued thereon, at any time exceed $1,000,000 or other amount determined from time to time by the Participants Committee (the “Late Payment Account Limit”). Any amount in the Late Payment Account (including interest thereon) in excess of the Late Payment Account Limit shall be distributed to the Market Participants, no more frequently than quarterly, pro rata based on their ISO Charges in the month preceding the month in which such distribution is to be made.

(b) Interest collected on late payments of Transmission Charges shall be allocated and paid to the Covered Entities to whom such late payments are due, pro rata in accordance with the amount due to each such Covered Entity. Transmission Late Payment Charges that are collected and not distributed to the Covered Entities under the ISO New England Billing Policy shall be deposited by the ISO into a segregated interest-bearing account (the “Transmission Late Payment Account”) for disbursement in accordance with Section 3.4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy; provided, however, that in no event shall the amount in the Transmission Late Payment Account, including interest accrued thereon, at any time exceed $1,000,000 or other amount determined from time to time by the Participants Committee (the “Transmission Late Payment Account Limit”). Any amount in the Transmission Late Payment Account (including interest thereon) in excess of the Transmission Late Payment Account Limit shall be distributed to the Market Participants, no more frequently than quarterly, pro rata based on their Transmission Charges in the month preceding the month in which such distribution is to be made.

SECTION 5 – SHORTFALL FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS: PAYMENT DEFAULT
SHORTFALL FUND
Section 5.1 – Purpose and Creation of the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and the Payment Default Shortfall Fund. The ISO, acting in consultation with the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and NEPOOL’s Independent Financial Advisor, will arrange separate financing (the “Shortfall Funding Arrangement”) that can be used to make up any non-congestion related differences between ISO Charges received on Invoices and amounts due for ISO Charges in any week and as set forth in Sections 3.3 and 3.4. The Shortfall Funding Arrangement may be effected through third-party financing, through the creation of a special purpose funding entity, through Participant-provided funds or through some other arrangement agreed upon by the ISO, the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and NEPOOL’s Independent Financial Advisor. If and to the extent that, at any time, the Shortfall Funding Arrangement is not available (because, solely for example, it has not been arranged, it does not have sufficient funds available, it has expired or it has been terminated prior to its maturity), the ISO shall create a Payment Default Shortfall Fund that will provide for such non-congestion related difference between ISO Charges received on Invoices and amounts due for ISO Charges in any week and for payments in accordance with Section 3.3 and 3.4. The Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or the Payment Default Shortfall Fund shall be in addition to and not a replacement for the Late Payment Account or the Transmission Late Payment Account described above.

Section 5.2 - Participant Rights with respect to a Participant Financial Payment Default Shortfall Fund. To the extent that the Payment Default Shortfall Fund is in existence at any time, each Participant funding the Payment Default Shortfall Fund at such time would retain title to its share of amounts in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund and any interest accrued on those amounts on a pro rata basis based on the funds in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund provided by it. Each Participant will receive a monthly report that will identify the amount of funds in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund that belong to that Participant and the amount of interest accrued thereon. As Participants withdraw from or otherwise terminate membership in the ISO, the ISO would pay to such Participants their share, if any, of the amounts in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, with interest. To the extent that the balance in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund exceeds the Required Balance, the excess will be refunded to Participants on a quarterly basis pro rata based on their share of the funds in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund.

Section 5.3 – Available Amount of Shortfall Funding Arrangement; Initial Funding of the Payment Default Shortfall Fund. The available amount of the Shortfall Funding Arrangement,
combined with any amount on deposit in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, shall be equal to
the amount of a hypothetical Invoice at the 97th percentile of the average amounts due on
Invoices rendered to Market Participants over the six calendar months preceding the calculation
or a lesser amount as set by the ISO from time to time in consultation with the NEPOOL Budget
and Finance Subcommittee (the “Required Balance”), which amount shall be calculated and
adjusted by the ISO on a quarterly basis. To the extent that on any Business Day immediately
following the date on which Payments for Non-Hourly Charges are due, either the Shortfall
Funding Arrangement has not been established or the available amount of the Shortfall Funding
Arrangement is less than the Required Balance, the ISO shall establish the Payment Default
Shortfall Fund, and the Participants shall be responsible for initially funding the Payment Default
Shortfall Fund in an amount equal to the Required Balance less the available amount, if any, of
the Shortfall Funding Arrangement on such date (the “Participant Required Balance”). The ISO,
in consultation with NEPOOL’s Independent Financial Advisor, shall notify the Market
Participants promptly if they believe that the available amount of the Shortfall Funding
Arrangement is not, or is reasonably likely not to be, at least equal to the Required Balance, and
the ISO will endeavor to arrange a supplement to any existing Shortfall Funding Arrangement at
least to the extent required to fund such shortfall. The Market Participant Required Balance shall
initially be funded by the Market Participants pro rata in accordance with the methodology used
for the shortfall allocation process in Section 3.3(j)(ii) and Section 3.4(h)(ii) of the ISO New
England Billing Policy (but based on Charges and Payments due over the three months
immediately preceding the establishment of the Payment Default Shortfall Fund). A Participant’s
Payment Default Shortfall Fund payment obligation shall be identified as a separate line item on
its Statements and Transmission Statements.

Section 5.4 Continued Shortfall Fund Funding Obligations; Payments on Shortfall Funding
Arrangement.

(a) The ISO will reallocate the Market Participants’ overall obligation with respect
to the amounts in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund, if any, annually on each
anniversary of the Effective Date in accordance with the methodology used for
shortfall allocation process in Section 3.3(j)(ii) and Section 3.4(h)(ii) of the ISO
New England Billing Policy (but based on the Charges and Payment due in the
preceding calendar year), with payments from and refunds to Market Participants
that have underfunded or overfunded, respectively, the Payment Default Shortfall
Fund based on that annual reallocation.
(b) If the sum of the available amount of the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and the balance in the Payment Default Shortfall Fund (the “Total Available Amount”) drops below 90 percent of the Required Balance at any time because of Market Participant terminations (but not because of draws on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement or the Payment Default Shortfall Fund or adjustments to the Required Balance), each Market Participant would be required to contribute a share of the funds needed to restore the Total Available Amount to the Required Balance. A Market Participant’s pro rata share of that obligation would be determined in accordance with the methodology used for shortfall allocation process in Section 3.3(j)(ii) and Section 3.4(h)(ii) of the ISO New England Billing Policy (but based on Charges and Payments due for the three months immediately preceding the date of that funding).

(c) If (i) the ISO draws on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or the Payment Default Shortfall Fund and the amount drawn, together with interest and fees thereon, is not replaced through payments on the payment default by the date on which the ISO next issues an Invoice that includes Non-Hourly Charges, or (ii) the Required Balance is increased as a result of quarterly adjustments, that next Invoice for Non-Hourly Charges will include a charge for Covered Entities necessary to restore the Total Available Amount to the Required Balance. That charge will be allocated among the Covered Entities according to the methodology used for the shortfall allocation process in Section 3.3(j)(ii) and Section 3.4(h)(ii) of the ISO New England Billing Policy with respect to the specific payment default. If payments on a payment default are received after the amount drawn from the Shortfall Funding Arrangement and/or the Payment Default Shortfall Fund for that payment default has been refunded, the amount of the payment default so received shall be allocated and paid to the Covered Entities providing that funding according to the methodology of Section 3.3(j)(ii) and Section 3.4(h)(ii) of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

(d) In addition to the other obligations described in this Section 5.4, each Market Participant shall be charged a pro rata share of all interest, fees and other expenses incurred in connection with the Shortfall Funding Arrangement to the
extent that such interest, fees and expenses are not paid by a Covered Entity with respect to a payment default. The pro rata allocation of fees and expenses described herein shall be made on the same basis as set forth in Section 5.4(c) above. A Market Participant’s obligation with respect to the Shortfall Funding Arrangement shall be identified as a separate line item on its statements.

(e) Without limiting the generality of Section 3.3 and Section 3.4, to the extent that a Covered Entity fails to pay an Invoice, requiring a draw on the Shortfall Funding Arrangement, that Covered Entity shall be required to pay the amount of such draw, plus any interest accrued thereon and premium or other fees or expenses with respect thereto.

Section 5.5 - Payment Default Shortfall Fund Account. Funds collected as Market Participant contributions to the Payment Default Shortfall Fund shall be deposited by the ISO into a segregated interest-bearing account.

SECTION 6 - BILLING DISPUTE PROCEDURES.

Section 6.1 - Requested Billing Adjustments Eligible for Resolution under Billing Dispute Procedures. Any Covered Entity may dispute the amount due on any fully paid monthly Invoice and/or any amount believed to be due or owed on a Remittance Advice (a “Disputed Amount”). Such party (a “Disputing Party”) shall seek to recover such Disputed Amount, including accrued interest, pursuant to this Section 6, by first submitting a request for billing adjustment to the ISO (a “Requested Billing Adjustment” or “RBA”) in accordance with the procedures provided in this Section 6. A Disputing Party may seek resolution of a Requested Billing Adjustment under this Section 6 concerning any Disputed Amount resulting from the determination of a market clearing price or Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff rate by the ISO that allegedly either violates or is otherwise inconsistent with the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, or results from error by the ISO, and provided that a request for a correction of a Meter Data Error shall not be considered a Requested Billing Adjustment for purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, and requests for corrections of Meter Data Errors will be handled exclusively through the procedures set out in Market Rule 1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Requested Billing Adjustment must involve a requested change in an amount owed or believed to be owed in a Remittance Advice that is not covered by another alternative dispute resolution procedure under
the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff. Furthermore, a Requested Billing Adjustment must not involve Disputed Amounts paid on an Invoice for Non-Hourly Charges pursuant to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy, provided, however, that this provision shall not preclude a Disputing Party from submitting a Requested Billing Adjustment for a Disputed Amount on a fully paid monthly Invoice for Non-Hourly Charges which has been paid pursuant to an Invoice for Non-Hourly Charges in that month.

Section 6.2 -Effect of the ISO New England Billing Policy on Rights of Market Participant, PTO, or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer with Respect to a Disputed Amount. Except as otherwise set forth in this Section 6.2, nothing in this Section shall in any way abridge the right of any Covered Entity to seek legal or equitable relief under the Federal Power Act and/or any other applicable laws with respect to any Disputed Amount. Prior to commencing a proceeding before the Commission or other regulatory or judicial authority with jurisdiction to resolve the dispute which is the subject of the Requested Billing Adjustment, the Disputing Party must first submit the Requested Billing Adjustment to the ISO for review pursuant to Section 6.3 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Section 6.3 -ISO Review of Requested Billing Adjustment.

Section 6.3.1 -Submission of Requested Billing Adjustment to the ISO; Required Contents of Requested Billing Adjustment. A Disputing Party shall submit a Requested Billing Adjustment in writing to the Chief Financial Officer of the ISO. In its Requested Billing Adjustment, the Disputing Party must specify: (a) the Disputed Amount at issue, (b) the instance of alleged error at issue, including a statement detailing the specific provisions of all applicable governing documents that support the Requested Billing Adjustment, and (c) the specific person or persons to whom all communications to the Disputing Party regarding the Requested Billing Adjustment are to be addressed. A Disputing Party must submit its Requested Billing Adjustment within three months of the date that the Invoice or Remittance Advice containing the Disputed Amount was issued by the ISO unless the Disputing Party could not have reasonably known of the existence of the alleged error within such time.

Section 6.3.2 -Notice of ISO Review of Requested Billing Adjustment. Within three Business Days of the receipt by the ISO’s Chief Financial Officer of a Requested Billing Adjustment, the ISO shall prepare and submit to all Covered Entities and to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and
Finance Subcommittee a notice of the Requested Billing Adjustment (“Notice of RBA”), including, subject to the protection of Confidential Information, the specifics of the Requested Billing Adjustment. The Notice of RBA shall identify a specific representative of the ISO to whom all communications regarding the Requested Billing Adjustment are to be sent.

Section 6.3.3 -ISO Review of Requested Billing Adjustments. The ISO shall complete its review of a Requested Billing Adjustment received pursuant to Section 6.3 within twenty (20) Business Days of the date the ISO distributes the Notice of RBA. To the extent that either party makes such a request and both parties agree to such request, the ISO and Disputing Party may meet or otherwise confer during this period in an effort to resolve the Requested Billing Adjustment.

Section 6.3.4 -Comment Period. Any Covered Entity which desires to do so, or NEPOOL if it desires to do so, may submit to the ISO’s designated representative, on or before the tenth (10th) Business Day following the date the ISO distributes the Notice of RBA, written comments to the ISO with respect to the Requested Billing Adjustment. Any such comments are to be transmitted simultaneously to the Disputing Party. The Disputing Party may respond to any such comments by submitting a written response to the ISO’s designated representative and to the commenting party on or before the fifteenth (15th) Business Day following the date the ISO distributes the Notice of RBA. In determining the action it will take with respect to the Requested Billing Adjustment, the ISO shall consider the written response filed by the Disputing Party. The ISO may but is not required to consider any written comments that are filed by any other interested party.

Section 6.3.5 -ISO Action on Requested Billing Adjustment. The ISO shall provide to the Disputing Party and to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee a written decision (the “RBA Decision”) accepting or denying a Requested Billing Adjustment received pursuant to this Section 6.3 within twenty (20) Business Days of the date the ISO distributes the Notice of RBA, unless some later date is agreed upon by the Disputing Party and the ISO. The ISO shall provide written notice and a copy of each RBA Decision to each Covered Entity either eligible for reimbursement, denied reimbursement of a Disputed Amount or required to provide reimbursement of a Disputed Amount because of an RBA Decision (hereafter referred to as an “Affected Party” or the “Affected Parties”) within five (5) Business Days of the date the RBA Decision is rendered. In providing such notice to any Affected Party required to provide reimbursement of a Disputed Amount, the ISO shall specify the amount to be reimbursed by such
Affected Party and the calculations supporting the determination of such reimbursement amount. Subsequent to the provision of the written notice of the RBA Decision as set forth above, the ISO shall provide each Affected Party with respect to that RBA Decision a monthly report of the status of such RBA Decision within the dispute resolution process set forth in this Section 6, including a statement of the accounting treatment of the disputed amount owed by or to that Affected Party with respect to that RBA Decision in accordance with the most recent decision issued pursuant to Sections 6.3.6 or 6.4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, whichever applies, with respect to that RBA Decision. For purposes of this Section, the term “Affected Parties” shall also include the Disputing Party.

Section 6.3.6 - Finality of ISO Action on Requested Billing Adjustment. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 6.3.6, the RBA Decision shall become final and binding on the Affected Parties and shall not be appealable in any forum on the twenty-first (21st) Business Day after the notice of the specific RBA Decision at issue was provided to the Affected Parties as set forth in Section 6.3.5 above. The RBA Decision shall not become final or binding if, on or before the twentieth (20th) Business Day after the notice of the specific RBA Decision at issue was provided to the Affected Parties as set forth in Section 6.3.5 above, an Affected Party has appealed the RBA Decision by commencing a proceeding before the Commission or other regulatory or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the dispute, or has filed an appeal pursuant to Section 6.4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy. If a proceeding is commenced before the Commission or other regulatory or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the dispute, the Affected Party commencing that proceeding shall simultaneously transmit a copy of its initial pleading in that proceeding to the ISO’s designated representative for that particular RBA Decision, and to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee and shall also submit to the ISO’s designated representative for that particular RBA a copy of the final order or decision in that proceeding resolving the dispute. If any such appeal is filed pursuant to Section 6.4 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, the RBA Decision shall have no force or effect unless or until it is affirmed or upheld upon completion of the appeal process selected by the Affected Party and as provided for in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

Section 6.4 - Right of Affected Party to Review of ISO RBA Decision by AAA.

Section 6.4.1 - Right to Further Review. An Affected Party may seek review of an RBA Decision by an independent third party neutral by submitting, on or before the twentieth (20th) Business
Day after the notice of the specific RBA Decision at issue was provided to the Affected Parties as set forth in Section 6.3.5 above, a request for arbitration of the Requested Billing Adjustment with the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”). At the same time that it submits its request to the AAA, the Affected Party commencing any such review of an RBA Decision shall transmit its request for arbitration: (i) to the ISO’s designated representative for that particular RBA Decision; and (ii) to each of the Affected Parties; and (iii) to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee. The ISO and any Affected Party shall be joined as parties to the arbitration. NEPOOL and other Covered Entities shall be permitted to intervene in the arbitration if they desire to do so.

Section 6.4.2 -Finality of the AAA Neutral’s Decision. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 6.4.2, the written, final decision of the AAA neutral shall become final and binding on the Affected Parties, including the ISO, and shall not be appealable in any forum on the twenty-first (21st) Business Day after the date on which the final decision of the AAA neutral was issued. The final decision of the AAA neutral shall not become final or binding if on or before the twentieth (20th) Business Day after the date on which the final decision of the AAA neutral was issued, an Affected Party or Parties or the ISO has appealed the final decision of the AAA neutral by commencing a proceeding before the Commission or other regulatory or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the dispute. If any such appeal is filed, the final decision of the AAA neutral shall have no force or effect unless or until it is affirmed or upheld upon completion of the appeal process.

Section 6.5 -Access to Confidential Information. Information that is deemed confidential pursuant to the ISO New England Information Policy in the possession, custody or control of the ISO concerning the dollar amount in Invoices or Remittance Advices issued by the ISO (“Confidential Information”) shall be made available under these billing dispute procedures only to “Dispute Representatives” who have executed a confidentiality agreement in accordance both with this Section 6.5 and the ISO New England Information Policy in the form of Attachment 1 hereto (“Confidentiality Agreement”). A copy of the executed Confidentiality Agreement for a Dispute Representative shall be provided to the ISO prior to the disclosure of any Confidential Information to said Dispute Representative. Confidential Information shall not be disclosed to anyone other than in accordance with this Section 6.5, and shall be used only in connection with the billing dispute procedures provided under this Section 6.
a) **Potential Disputing Parties’ Right of Access to Confidential Information.** A Market Participant, PTO or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that is a potential Disputing Party is entitled to obtain access to Confidential Information for its Dispute Representative, if and only if, it can demonstrate to the ISO that such access is required to determine if it has a substantive basis for filing a Requested Billing Adjustment with the ISO. Such demonstration by a potential Disputing Party, at a minimum, shall include: the information submitted to the Chief Financial Officer of the ISO required in Section 6.3.1; and, why lack of access to Confidential Information prevents the potential Disputing Party from determining if it has a substantive basis for filing such a Requested Billing Adjustment. A potential Disputing Party shall submit a request for access to Confidential Information in writing to the ISO (an “Information Request”). The ISO shall evaluate and respond to such an Information Request within ten (10) days of the receipt of the Information Request, and where the need for access to Confidential Information is demonstrated in accordance with the above, shall provide access to such Confidential Information within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the Information Request.

b) **Affected Parties Right of Access to Confidential Information.** If the RBA Decision is submitted to the AAA for resolution pursuant to Section 6.4, then for purposes of that AAA proceeding a Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer that is an Affected Party is entitled to obtain access to Confidential Information for its Dispute Representative if, and only if, it can demonstrate to the AAA Neutral that such access is required to protect its financial interests with respect to review of an RBA Decision pending before the Neutral. An Affected Party shall submit a request for access to Confidential Information concerning an RBA Decision within the timeframes established by the Neutral. The Neutral shall have the authority to enter such orders as may be necessary to protect the Confidential Information, in accordance with applicable ISO policies including but not limited to the ISO New England Information Policy.

c) **Dispute Representatives.** Dispute Representatives shall be limited to the AAA Neutral(s), Covered Entities and third parties retained by and/or in-house legal
counsel of the AAA or Covered Entities; provided, however, that Confidential Information may not be disclosed to a Dispute Representative to the extent the disclosure is prohibited by Order 889. A Dispute Representative may disclose Confidential Information to any other Dispute Representative as long as the disclosing Dispute Representative and the receiving Dispute Representative each have executed a Confidentiality Agreement. In the event that any Dispute Representative to whom Confidential Information is disclosed ceases to be engaged in a matter under these billing dispute procedures, or is no longer qualified to be a Dispute Representative under this Section, access to Confidential Information by that person, or persons, shall be terminated and all such Confidential Information received by that party shall be returned to the ISO or destroyed to the satisfaction of the ISO. Even if no longer engaged as a Dispute Representative under this Section, every person who has executed a Confidentiality Agreement shall continue to be bound by the provisions of this Section and such Confidentiality Agreement. All Dispute Representatives are responsible for ensuring that persons under their supervision or control comply with this Section and the Confidentiality Agreement.

d) **Maintenance of Confidential Information.** All copies of all documents and materials containing Confidential Information shall be maintained by Dispute Representatives at all times in a secure place in sealed envelopes or other appropriate containers endorsed to the effect that they are sealed pursuant to this Section. Such documents and material shall be marked PROTECTED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION and shall be maintained under seal and provided only to Dispute Representatives as are authorized to examine and inspect such Confidential Informational. Dispute Representatives shall provide to the ISO a list of those persons under the supervision and/or control of the Dispute Representative who are entitled to receive Confidential Information. Dispute Representatives shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that Confidential Information is not distributed to unauthorized persons.

e) **ISO Right to Object to Access to Confidential Information.** Nothing in this Section shall be construed as precluding the ISO from objecting to providing any party access to Confidential Information on any legal grounds other than those
provided under the ISO New England Information Policy, as it may be amended
time to time.

SECTION 7 -WEEKLY BILLING PRINCIPLES FOR NON-HOURLY CHARGES.

The ISO shall administer weekly billing arrangements for Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission
Charges that have been effected in special circumstances pursuant to the ISO New England
Financial Assurance Policy according to the following principles:

Section 7.1 - Weekly Invoices. The ISO shall issue weekly Invoices for such Non-Hourly
Charges and such Transmission Charges to any Market Participant or Non-Market Participant
Transmission Customer for which such a weekly billing arrangement has been established to the
extent such Market Participant’s or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer’s Non-
Hourly Charges and Transmission Charges exceed the Payments due to it for Non-Hourly
Charges and Transmission Charges, respectively, for the current billing week. Such weekly
Invoices for Non-Hourly Charges and for Transmission Charges would be issued and due at the
same times as one of the twice weekly Invoices for Hourly Charges as determined by the ISO.
Remittance Advices for Non-Hourly Charges and for Transmission Charges for such Market
Participants and Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers will still be issued monthly, in
accordance with the procedures set forth above.

Section 7.2 - Basis for Billing. The amounts due from such Market Participant or Non-Market
Participant Transmission Customer on weekly Invoices for Non-Hourly Charges and
Transmission Charges shall be based on estimates derived by pro-rating the most recent final
monthly Statements and Transmission Statements issued for such Market Participant or Non-
Market Participant Transmission Customer.

Section 7.3 - Monthly Reconciliation. In connection with each monthly billing cycle, the ISO shall
reconcile the sum of the weekly Invoices for Non-Hourly Charges and for Transmission Charges
issued with the normal monthly billing quantities for such Non-Hourly Charges and Transmission
Charges calculated for the Market Participant or Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer.
The ISO shall perform a true-up of any amounts owed or due on the following weekly Statements
or monthly Transmission Statements.
Section 7.4 – **FTR-Only Customers.** FTR-Only Customers are not eligible for weekly billing arrangements for Non-Hourly Charges.
CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

The ISO (“Provider”) agrees to make available, pursuant to Section 6 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, to __________________________ (“Recipient”) confidential and proprietary information (Confidential Information”) relevant to resolution of the Requested Billing Adjustment ______ and any appeals thereof as provided for in said Section 6.

1. Any information provided to the Recipient and labeled “Confidential Information” by Provider shall be confidential subject to this Agreement.

2. The Confidential Information is received by Recipient in confidence.

3. The Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the Recipient except in accordance with the terms contained herein, with Section 5 of the ISO New England Billing Policy and with the ISO New England Information Policy.

4. Only individuals who are Dispute Representatives as that term is defined in Section 6 of the ISO New England Billing Policy, and not entities, may be Recipients of Confidential Information under this paragraph. By executing this Agreement, each Recipient certified that he/she meets the requirements of this Agreement.

5. The following conditions apply to each Recipient:
   a. Each Recipient will receive one (1) numbered, controlled copy of the Confidential Information. The Recipient will not make any copies thereof or provide the Confidential Information to any individual or entity except one who has executed and delivered an Agreement identical to this Agreement to the Provider.
   b. The Recipient shall maintain a log of all persons granted access to the Confidential Information.
   c. The Recipient, by signing this Agreement acknowledges that he/she may not in any manner disclose the Confidential Information to any person, and that he/she may not use the Confidential Information for the benefit of any person except in this proceeding and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, Section 6 of the ISO New England Billing Policy and the ISO New England Information Policy.
   d. The Recipient acknowledges that any violation of this Agreement may subject the Recipient to civil actions for violation thereof.
   e. Within thirty (30) days of the final decision issued with respect to the Requested Billing Adjustment terminating all appeals with respect to this Requested Billing Adjustment, Recipient shall return the Confidential Information to Provider.

PROVIDER: By: _________________________ Dated:_____________________

RECIPIENT: By:________________________ Dated:_____________________

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