



August 1, 2014

**VIA ELECTRONIC FILING**

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20426

**Re: ISO New England Inc. and New England Power Pool,  
Docket No. ER12-1643- ; Extension of Regulation Market Effective Date**

Dear Secretary Bose:

ISO New England Inc. (the “ISO”)<sup>1</sup> hereby submits this transmittal letter and revised tariff sheets to extend the effective date of the new regulation market design that was to become effective on October 1, 2014 in compliance with Order No. 755.<sup>2</sup> For the reasons discussed in the remainder of this filing letter, the ISO is proposing to extend the effective date of the new regulation market design to March 31, 2015.

**I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISO; COMMUNICATIONS**

The ISO is the private, non-profit entity that serves as the regional transmission organization (“RTO”) for New England. The ISO operates the New England bulk power system and administers New England’s organized wholesale electricity market pursuant to the ISO Tariff and the Transmission Operating Agreement with the New England transmission owners. In its capacity as an RTO, the ISO also has the objective to assure that the bulk power supply system within the New England Control Area conforms to proper standards of reliability as established by the Northeast Power Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms used but not defined in this filing are intended to have the meaning given to such terms in the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff (“ISO Tariff”), the Second Restated New England Power Pool Agreement, and the Participants Agreement. Market Rule 1 is Section III of the ISO Tariff.

<sup>2</sup> *Frequency Regulation Compensation in the Organized Wholesale Power Markets*, Order No. 755, FERC Stats. and Regs. ¶ 31,124 (2011) (“Order No. 755”), *reh’g denied*, 138 FERC ¶ 61,123 (2012).

All correspondence and communications in this proceeding should be addressed to the undersigned for the ISO as follows:

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## **II. RATIONALE FOR EXTENDING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NEW REGULATION MARKET DESIGN**

### General Background Concerning The New England Region's Efforts To Comply With Order No. 755

On October 20, 2011, the Commission issued Order No. 755 in order to address certain concerns about the design of the regulation markets operating in the organized wholesale electric markets. In 2013, the Commission issued an order accepting regulation market design changes that were jointly filed by the ISO and the New England Power Pool ("NEPOOL") Participants Committee to comply with Order No. 755.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, the Commission granted a motion by the ISO to allow the new regulation market design to become effective on October 1, 2014.<sup>4</sup>

Earlier this year, on March 20, 2014, the ISO and NEPOOL jointly filed several additional changes to the new regulation market design in Docket No. ER14-1537-000 in order to: (1) clarify certain provisions of the market rules; (2) correct several errors in the accepted tariff sheets, and; (3) provide for an earlier effective date for the new regulation market of May 21, 2014. As explained by the ISO and NEPOOL, the earlier effective date was made possible by adopting a software solution that could be put into place more quickly and that would use a single dispatch methodology for all resources providing regulation. The previously accepted market rules (contained in Section III.14.6 of the ISO Tariff) had provided for separate dispatch methods for generating resources and non-generating resources.

For reasons discussed below, the Commission, on May 20, 2014, rejected the additional changes submitted in Docket No. ER14-1537-000, effectively reinstating the regulation market

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<sup>3</sup> *ISO New England Inc., et al.*, 143 FERC ¶ 61,250 (2013) (the "June 2013 Order").

<sup>4</sup> *ISO New England Inc., Notice of Extension of Time*, Docket No. ER12-1643-002, issued July 29, 2013.

design that was to become effective on October 1, 2014.<sup>5</sup>

The Substantive Concerns That Resulted In Rejection Of The Changes Filed In Docket No. ER14-1537-000 Relate To The Potential For Limited Energy Resources To “Fade”

The Commission rejected the market rule changes submitted in Docket No. ER14-1537-000 due to concerns about the ability of limited energy resources to participate in the regulation market in a not unduly discriminatory manner.<sup>6</sup> Specifically, the Commission expressed concern that, under the revised rules, only market participants with limited energy resources would be required to limit the amount of capacity they offer in order to avoid potential penalties for non-performance due to fading or drift.<sup>7</sup> The Commission noted that this concern has been addressed in other regions in different ways, including the use of a method called active charge state management (used in the California, New York and MISO regions) and through the use of separate but coordinated AGC signals (as is used in the PJM region).<sup>8</sup>

The Original Implementation Plan For October 1, 2014 Does Not Include A Mechanism To Address The Commission’s Concerns About “Fading”

The market rules that the ISO submitted in February 2013 and that the Commission accepted in the June 2013 Order to become effective on October 1, 2014 did not include a mechanism to address the concerns about the potential for limited energy resources to face non-performance penalties due to fading that were identified in Docket No. ER14-1537. As the Commission correctly noted in the May 2014 Order, nothing in the Commission’s June 2013 Order explicitly addressed the issue of fading or drift.<sup>9</sup>

It is true that the rules filed in February 2013 provided for the use of separate AGC dispatch signals for generation and non-generation resources, but those rules did not contemplate implementing those separate signals in a way that would address the potential fading of limited-energy resources. Rather, the concern about fading is present with both the trinary dispatch method that would apply to non-generating resources under the rules filed in February 2013 and with the relative response rate method that would apply to generating resources under those rules (and that would have applied to all resources under the single dispatch method approach that was rejected by the May 2014 Order). In New England, the potential for fading was addressed in the existing Alternative Technologies Regulation Pilot Program not by the use of a different type of

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<sup>5</sup> *ISO New England Inc., Order Rejecting Proposed Tariff Changes*, 147 FERC ¶ 61,135 (2014) (the “May 2014 Order”).

<sup>6</sup> May 2014 Order at P 27.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at P 26.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.* at P 27.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at P 29.

dispatch signal, but by allowing participants in the pilot program, which operates separately from the actual regulation market, to change the operating parameters of their resources relatively frequently. However, as the ISO has argued and the Commission recognized in the May 2014 Order, the new regulation market appropriately does not allow intra-hour changes to resource operating parameters, since that would be tantamount to nullifying the market-clearing process used to select resources to provide regulation.<sup>10</sup>

The ISO Is Developing A Revised Implementation Plan To Address The Concerns Identified In The May 2014 Order

In response to the concerns raised by the Commission in the May 2014 Order, the ISO has been investigating options for modifying the accepted market rules that were scheduled to become effective on October 1, 2014 to incorporate a mechanism to address the potential fading of limited-energy resources. At this time, the ISO believes that the concern regarding fading could be best addressed by modifying the accepted rules to provide for the use of an “energy neutral” signal as part of the dispatch method used by non-generating resources. Consistent with the May 2014 Order and the Commission’s prior direction that the new regulation market should be implemented without undue delay, the ISO will be presenting tariff changes to implement an “energy neutral” dispatch signal to stakeholders this month and plans to file those tariff changes in September. The September filing would also include the re-submission of the non-controversial parts of the rule changes that were rejected by the May 2014 Order, such as those revisions that corrected inadvertent errors in the currently-accepted rules. The September filing may also include the re-submission of clarifications to Section III.14.4 (regarding changes to offer parameters), if it is determined that those clarifications are no longer controversial given the plan to use an energy-neutral dispatch method to address concerns regarding fading.

Under The Revised Plan, The ISO Can Implement The New Regulation Market On March 31, 2015

It is no longer feasible for the ISO to implement the new regulation market on October 1, 2014. As explained above, the ISO must revise the previously-accepted rules in order to address the concerns raised by the Commission in the May 2014 Order. While the ISO intends to work expeditiously to complete the stakeholder review process and to submit the resulting tariff changes to the Commission, that process will not be complete until September. Even assuming an absence of protests – facilitating prompt action by the Commission – it is unlikely that the Commission would be able to issue an order addressing the tariff changes until late October at the earliest.

If the Commission accepts the proposed changes, the ISO will thereafter be able to begin the remaining software development and related work to complete the implementation of the new regulation market. This work includes software coding related to the use of an “energy

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<sup>10</sup> *Id.* at P 27 and fn. 35.

neutral” dispatch signal, as well as testing and certification of the overall market software. More details concerning the work required to implement the new regulation market were provided by the ISO in a July 19, 2013 filing that it submitted in this proceeding to support the originally planned October 1, 2014 effective date.<sup>11</sup> The ISO also provides quarterly reports on the status of its efforts to implement the new regulation market and will continue to do so. The next report is due on September 19, 2014.

In addition to completing work on the software to support the new regulation market, the ISO also must consider other factors that affect the timing of when the new regulation market should be implemented. During the last quarter of this year and prior to the upcoming winter season, the ISO is focused on completing a number of relatively large projects that are very important to the New England region from both a reliability and economic efficiency perspective. These projects include: (1) the Energy Market Offer Flexibility Changes (Docket Nos. ER13-1877, *et al.*) that, among other things, provide an opportunity for generators to update their supply offers in real time to address fuel price volatility like that experienced in recent winter seasons; (2) the Winter Reliability Program for 2014/2015 (Docket No. ER14-2407), under which the ISO will implement six separate programs, including several related to fuel storage, to address reliability concerns for the upcoming winter season, and; (3) ongoing work on the Forward Capacity Market pay-for-performance (Docket No. ER14-1050) and sloped demand curve (Docket Nos. ER14-1639, *et al.*) efforts that are critical to ensuring that capacity resources have appropriate performance incentives and that the capacity market results in prices that appropriately incent investment in the development and retention of adequate resources to satisfy the New England region’s electricity needs. The importance of these projects is well documented elsewhere in Commission orders and pleadings. During the last several months of this year, and prior to the beginning of the winter, the ISO must allocate a large share of its limited resources to these critically important projects, and during this period few resources can be allocated to completing the implementation of the new regulation market.

Despite the competition for limited resources, the ISO does expect that the new regulation market could be ready to be implemented in early 2015. However, the ISO proposes to implement the new market on March 31, 2015, toward the end of the peak winter season, so as to avoid adding to control room burdens by implementing a change to the real-time markets (energy, reserves and regulation) in the middle of what has become the most stressed period of the year in New England from a system operations perspective.

An implementation timeline that shows the sequence of events supporting the implementation of the new regulation market on March 31, 2015 is included with this filing as Attachment 3.

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<sup>11</sup> See *Request of ISO New England Inc. for Extension or, in the Alternative, for Expedited Rehearing*, Docket No. ER12-1643-002 (filed July 19, 2013).

The ISO is fully supportive of the Commission's desire that the new regulation market be implemented as soon as possible. In ideal conditions, the ISO would be able to incorporate a mechanism to address the concerns identified in the May 2014 Order and to implement the new market on October 1, 2014. Unfortunately, real world conditions dictate that the new regulation market not be implemented until March 2015. Nevertheless, the ISO would like to assure the Commission that the delay in implementing the new market until March 2015 should not result in any substantial harm. The existing regulation market fully ensures that regulation-related reliability standards are satisfied, and both the ISO's internal and external market monitors found in their most recent annual reports that the existing market produces competitive and economically efficient outcomes. In addition, the existing market satisfies nearly all of the requirements of Order No. 755 by providing for a separate capacity payment, a "mileage" payment that reflects the amount of work that each resource performs and by including energy market opportunity costs in the regulation clearing price. The missing components that will be included in the new regulation market (as accepted in the June 2013 Order) are the ability to submit two-part bids and separate clearing prices for regulation capacity and service.

Finally, the ISO has discussed this filing with the four active participants in the Alternative Technologies Regulation Pilot Program, and all of the participants have indicated that they do not oppose deferring the implementation of the new regulation market until March 31, 2015.<sup>12</sup>

#### Reconciliation of Tariff Sheet Differences

The tariff sheets submitted herewith reflect a change in the eTariff metadata to incorporate a March 31, 2015 effective date, and incorporate (as redlines) the tariff changes accepted in the June 2013 Order and in a subsequent letter order addressing a compliance filing concerning inter-temporal opportunity costs,<sup>13</sup> but updated to reflect intervening filings and orders. This non-substantive updating is necessary due to the change in the expected sequence in which different filings will become effective. Most importantly, the Energy Market Offer Flexibility Changes<sup>14</sup> originally were expected to become effective after the new regulation market changes, but will now become effective before the new regulation market (all of the offer flexibility changes currently are expected to be effective on December 3, 2014).

The change to the sequence in which the new regulation market changes and the offer flexibility changes are being implemented means that certain tariff revisions that originally were

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<sup>12</sup> The four participants that are currently active in the pilot program are Ameresco Inc., Beacon Power, LLC, Demansys Energy, Inc. and VCharge, Inc. These participants will be able to continue to provide regulation through the pilot program until the new regulation market is implemented.

<sup>13</sup> See Letter Order, Docket No. ER12-1643-003 (issued October 7, 2013).

<sup>14</sup> The Energy Market Offer Flexibility Changes and related filings to conform the Net Commitment Period Compensation ("NCPC") cost calculations and other market rules to those changes were submitted in Docket Nos. ER13-1877, ER14-1147 and ER14-2376.

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose

August 1, 2014

Page 7

included in the regulation market changes accepted by the June 2013 Order are no longer necessary. These changes (which generally relate to the self-scheduling of regulation resources and regulation-related calculations for NCPC credits) are omitted from the tariff sheets submitted in this filing because the offer flexibility and related changes that will become effective on December 3, 2014 already anticipated and reflect the changes associated with the new regulation market design. The tariff revisions that originally were included in the regulation market changes accepted by the June 2013 Order, but are omitted in this filing because they are no longer necessary, were in the following sections:

- Section III.3.2.3
- Section III.F.2.1
- Section III.F.2.1.9
- Section III.F.2.1.13
- Section III.F.2.6.2

### **III. ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Please find the following supporting materials attached hereto:

- Attachment 1: Redlined tariff sheets
- Attachment 2: Clean tariff sheets
- Attachment 3: Implementation timeline
- Attachment 4: List of governors, utility regulatory agencies in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, and other entities, to which a copy of this filing has been sent

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose

August 1, 2014

Page 8

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, the ISO respectfully requests that the Commission accept the tariff changes submitted herein to extend – to March 31, 2015 – the deadline for the effective date of the new regulation market, as it would be modified upon ISO filing and Commission acceptance of the further tariff changes to be made in September 2014 and described herein.

Respectfully submitted

**ISO NEW ENGLAND INC.**

By: /s/ James H. Douglass

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Its Attorney

Dated: August 1, 2014



## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon the parties designated on the official service list for the above-captioned docket in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2010 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. 18 C.F.R. § 385.2010 (2014).

Dated at Holyoke, Massachusetts on this 1<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2014.

/s/ James H. Douglass

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## **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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Affected Party**, for purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, is defined in Section 6.3.5 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**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.

**AGC SetPoint** is the desired output signal for a Resource providing Regulation that is produced by the AGC system as frequently as every four seconds.

**AGC SetPoint Deadband** is a deadband expressed in megawatts that is applied to changing values of the AGC SetPoint for generating units.

**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.

**Alternative Technology Regulation Resource** is any Resource eligible to provide Regulation that is not registered as a different Resource type.

**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. The daily bid Blocks in the price-based Real-Time bid will be multiplied by the number of hours in the day 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 and Schedule 23 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 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.

**Cold Weather Conditions** means any calendar day when that day's Effective Temperatures are forecast to be equal to or less than zero degrees Fahrenheit for any single on-peak hour and that day's total Effective Heating Degree Days are forecast to be greater than or equal to 65.

**Cold Weather Event** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin less than or equal to 0 MW for an Operating Day. Cold Weather Events are declared by 1100 two days prior to the Operating Day. A Cold Weather Warning will be used for all future days within the Seven-Day Forecast when a capacity margin of less than or equal to 0 MW exists, until such time that the ISO declares a Cold Weather Event.

**Cold Weather Warning** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin less than 1,000 MW. In addition, a Cold Weather Warning will be used for all future days within the Seven-Day Forecast when a capacity margin of less than or equal to 0 MW exists for days not yet declared as a Cold Weather Event.

**Cold Weather Watch** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin greater than or equal to 1,000 MW.

**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 Generating Capacity Resource** is defined in Section III.13.1.1.2.3(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.

**Curtailement** 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 the electricity consumption of an individual end-use customer at a Retail Delivery Point or the aggregated electricity consumption of multiple end use customers from multiple delivery points that meets the registration requirements in Section III.E2.2.

**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 Regulation Resource is a Real-Time Demand Response Resource eligible to provide Regulation.**

**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 Resource's or contract's Supply Offer or Demand Bid 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 level of each generating Resource and each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand and each 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** is the maximum of the following values: (i) the Emergency Minimum Limit; (ii) a level supported by environmental and/or operating permit restrictions; or (iii) a level that addresses any significant economic penalties associated with operating at lower levels that can not be adequately represented by three part bidding (Start-Up Fee, No-Load Fee and incremental energy price). In no event shall the Economic Minimum Limit submitted as part of a generating unit's Offer Data be higher than the generation level at which a generating unit's incremental heat rate is minimized (i.e., transitioning from decreasing as output increases to increasing as output increases) except that a Self-Scheduled Resource may modify its Economic Minimum Limit on an hourly basis, as part of its Supply Offer, in order to indicate the desired level of Self-Scheduled MWs.

**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.

**Effective Heating Degree Days** is equal to  $68 - (\text{average of max and min Effective Temperature of the day})$ .

**Effective Temperature** is equal to dry bulb temperature –  $[\text{windspeed} \times (65 - \text{dry bulb temp}) / 100]$ .

**Elective Transmission Upgrade** is a Transmission Upgrade that is participant-funded (i.e., voluntarily funded by an entity or entities that have agreed to pay for all of the costs of such Transmission Upgrade), and is not: (i) a Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade; (ii) a Reliability Transmission Upgrade (including a NEMA Upgrade, as appropriate); (iii) an Market Efficiency Transmission Upgrade (including a NEMA Upgrade, as appropriate); or (iv) initially proposed in an Elective Transmission Upgrade Application filed with the ISO in accordance with Section II.47.5 on a date after the addition or modification already has been otherwise identified in the current Regional System Plan (other than as an Elective Transmission Upgrade) in publication as of the date of that application.

**Elective Transmission Upgrade Applicant** is defined in Section II.47.5 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, in order to facilitate: (1) bilateral Energy transactions; (2) self-scheduling of Energy; (3) Interchange Transactions in the Energy Market; and (4) Energy Imbalance Service under Section II 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 Market** is, collectively, the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market.

**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 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 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 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 Assurance Obligations** relative to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy are determined in accordance with Section III.A(v) of 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

**Interconnection Agreement** is the “Large Generator Interconnection Agreement” or the “Small Generator Interconnection Agreement” pursuant to Schedules 22 and 23 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

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

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

**Interconnection Request** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22 or Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 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 Administrative Procedures** means procedures adopted by the ISO to fulfill its responsibilities to apply and implement ISO New England System Rules.

**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 Documents** are the Tariff and the ISO New England Operating Procedures.

**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.



**ISO New England System Rules** are Market Rule 1, the ISO New England Information Policy, the ISO New England Administrative Procedures, the ISO New England Manuals and any other system rules, procedures or criteria for the operation of the New England Transmission System and administration of the New England Markets and the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

**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 or Demand Bids 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 Generating Facility (Long Lead Facility)** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22 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 Financial Assurance Requirement** is defined in Section III of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**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.

**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 (MG TSA)** 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), MG TSA 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 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 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** is the New England Power Pool, and the entities that collectively participated in the New England Power Pool.

**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 Generator Asset** is the Generator Asset registered in the energy market at the same Retail Delivery Point as a Demand Response Asset with Distributed Generation capable of delivering Net Supply.

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

**Network Customer** is a Transmission Customer receiving RNS or LNS.

**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.13.1.1.2.1 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.

**NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement** is an amount of additional financial assurance for Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers described in Section V.D 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 a Supply Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM10 of a Resource that represents the amount of TMNSR available from the Resource.

**Offered CLAIM30** is a Supply Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM30 of a Resource that represents the amount of offline TMOR available from the Resource.

**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 Credit 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 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 Prices** means the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the ISO's dispatch of the New England Markets in the Operating Day.

**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 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 an 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~~Resource 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~~respond to an AGC SetPoint.

**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 Capacity** is the lesser of five times the Automatic Response Rate and one-half of the difference between the Regulation High Limit and the Regulation Low Limit of a Resource capable of providing Regulation.

**Regulation Capacity Requirement** is the amount of Regulation Capacity required to maintain system control and reliability in the New England Control Area as calculated and posted on the ISO website.

**Regulation Capacity Offer** is an offer by a Market Participant to provide Regulation Capacity.

~~**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 an offer parameter that establishes the upper bound for AGC SetPoints and is used in the determination of a Resource's Regulation Capacity. 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 an offer parameter that establishes the lower bound for AGC SetPoints and is used in the determination of a Resource's Regulation Capacity. 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 Market** is the market described in Section III.14 of Market Rule 1.~~

~~**Regulation Service** is the change in output or consumption made in response to changing AGC SetPoints.~~

~~**Regulation Service Requirement** is the estimated amount of Regulation Service required to maintain system control and reliability in the New England Control Area as calculated and posted on the ISO website.~~

~~**Regulation Service Offer** is an offer by a Market Participant to provide Regulation Service.~~

~~**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(e) 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 that satisfies the requirements specified in Section III.13.1.1.1.7.

**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 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. For purposes of providing Regulation, Resource means a generating unit, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, a Demand Response Regulation Resource or an Alternative Technology Regulation 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 and/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. 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 the greater of: (i) the Resource's Economic Minimum Limit; or (ii) the Resource's Minimum Consumption Limit; ~~or (iii) for 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.

**Seven-Day Forecast** has the meaning specified in Section III.H.3.3(a).

**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.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.1 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. The daily bid Blocks in the price-based Real-Time offer/bid will be multiplied by the number of hours in the day 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, or Schedule 23 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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units that are either electrically synchronized or not electrically synchronized to the New England Transmission System or the reserve capability of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within ten minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce consumption.

**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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO or a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand pump that can reduce energy consumption to provide reserve capability within ten minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand pumps 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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units that are either not electrically synchronized or synchronized to the New England Transmission System or the reserve capability of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce consumption.

**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(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.

## Table of Contents

III.1	Market Operations	
III.1.1	Introduction.	
III.1.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3	Definitions.	
III.1.3.1	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3.3	[Reserved.]	
III.1.4	Requirements for Certain Transactions.	
III.1.4.1	ISO Settlement of Certain Transactions.	
III.1.4.2	Transactions Subject to Requirements of Section III.1.4.	
III.1.4.3	Requirements for Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions.	
III.1.5	Resource Auditing.	
III.1.5.1.	Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.1.1.	General Audit Requirements.	
III.1.5.1.2.	Establish Claimed Capability Audit.	
III.1.5.1.3.	Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.1.4.	ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.2.	ISO-Initiated Parameter Auditing.	
III.1.6	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.1	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.3	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.4	ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.	
III.1.7	General.	
III.1.7.1	Provision of Market Data to the Commission.	
III.1.7.2	[Reserved.]	

III.1.7.3	Agents.
III.1.7.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.5	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.6	Scheduling and Dispatching.
III.1.7.7	Energy Pricing.
III.1.7.8	Market Participant Resources.
III.1.7.9	Real-Time Reserve Prices.
III.1.7.10	Other Transactions.
III.1.7.11	Seasonal Claimed Capability of A Generating Capacity Resource.
III.1.7.12	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.13	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.14	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.15	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.16	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.17	Operating Reserve.
III.1.7.18	<del>Regulation.</del> <a href="#">[Reserved.]</a>
III.1.7.19	Ramping.
III.1.7.19A	Real-Time Reserve.
III.1.7.20	Information and Operating Requirements.
III.1.8	[Reserved.]
III.1.9	Pre-scheduling.
III.1.9.1	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.2	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.3	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.5	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.6	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.7	Market Participant Responsibilities.

III.1.9.8	[Reserved.]
III.1.10	Scheduling.
III.1.10.1	General.
III.1.10.1A	Day Ahead Energy Market Scheduling.
III.1.10.2	Pool-Scheduled Resources.
III.1.10.3	Self-Scheduled Resources.
III.1.10.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.10.5	External Resources.
III.1.10.6	Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources.
III.1.10.7	External Transactions.
III.1.10.8	ISO Responsibilities.
III.1.10.9	Hourly Scheduling.
III.1.11	Dispatch.
III.1.11.1	Resource Output.
III.1.11.2	Operating Basis.
III.1.11.3	Pool-dispatched Resources.
III.1.11.4	Emergency Condition.
III.1.11.5	<del>Regulation.</del> [Reserved.]
III.1.11.6	[Reserved.]
III.1.12	Dynamic Scheduling.
III.2	LMPs and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices Calculation
III.2.1	Introduction.
III.2.2	General.
III.2.3	Determination of System Conditions Using the State Estimator.
III.2.4	Determination of Energy Offers Used in Calculating Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.
III.2.5	Calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices.
III.2.6	Calculation of Day-Ahead Nodal Prices.

- III.2.7 Reliability Regions, Load Zones, Reserve Zones, Zonal Prices and External Nodes.
- III.2.7A Calculation of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.
- III.2.8 Hubs and Hub Prices.
- III.2.9A Final Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing and Regulation Clearing Prices.
- III.2.9B Final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results.
- III.3 Accounting And Billing
  - III.3.1 Introduction.
  - III.3.2 Market Participants.
    - III.3.2.1 ISO Energy Market.
    - III.3.2.2 ~~Regulation.~~[\[Reserved.\]](#)
    - III.3.2.3 NCPC Credits.
    - III.3.2.4 Transmission Congestion.
    - III.3.2.5 [Reserved.]
    - III.3.2.6 Emergency Energy.
    - III.3.2.6A New Brunswick Security Energy.
    - III.3.2.7 Billing.
  - III.3.3 [Reserved.]
  - III.3.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.
    - III.3.4.1 Transmission Congestion.
    - III.3.4.2 Transmission Losses.
    - III.3.4.3 Billing.
  - III.3.5 [Reserved.]
  - III.3.6 Data Reconciliation.
    - III.3.6.1 Data Correction Billing.
    - III.3.6.2 Eligible Data.
    - III.3.6.3 Data Revisions.
    - III.3.6.4 Meter Corrections Between Control Areas.

- III.3.6.5 Meter Correction Data.
    - III.3.7 Eligibility for Billing Adjustments.
    - III.3.8 Correction of Meter Data Errors.
  - III.4 Rate Table
    - III.4.1 Offered Price Rates.
    - III.4.2 [Reserved.]
    - III.4.3 Emergency Energy Transaction.
  - III.5 Transmission Congestion Revenue & Credits Calculation
    - III.5.1 Non-Market Participant Transmission Congestion Cost Calculation
      - III.5.1.1 Calculation by ISO.
      - III.5.1.2 General.
      - III.5.1.3 [Reserved.]
      - III.5.1.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer Calculation.
    - III.5.2 Transmission Congestion Credit Calculation.
      - III.5.2.1 Eligibility.
      - III.5.2.2 Financial Transmission Rights.
      - III.5.2.3 [Reserved.]
      - III.5.2.4 Target Allocation to FTR Holders.
      - III.5.2.5 Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits.
      - III.5.2.6 Distribution of Excess Congestion Revenue.
  - III.6 Local Second Contingency Protection Resources
    - III.6.1 [Reserved.]
    - III.6.2 Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy Market.
      - III.6.2.1 Special Constraint Resources.
    - III.6.3 [Reserved.]
    - III.6.4 Local Second Contingency Protection Resource NCPC Charges.
      - III.6.4.1 [Reserved.]
      - III.6.4.2 [Reserved.]

III.6.4.3 Calculation of Local Second Contingency Protection Resource  
NCPC Payments.

III.7 Financial Transmission Rights Auctions

III.7.1 Auctions of Financial Transmission Rights.

III.7.1.1 Auction Period and Scope of Auctions.

III.7.1.2 FTR Auctions Assumptions.

III.7.2 Financial Transmission Rights Characteristics.

III.7.2.1 Reconfiguration of Financial Transmission Rights.

III.7.2.2 Specified Locations.

III.7.2.3 Transmission Congestion Revenues.

III.7.2.4 [Reserved.]

III.7.3 Auction Procedures.

III.7.3.1 Role of the ISO.

III.7.3.2 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.3 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.4 On-Peak and Off-Peak Periods.

III.7.3.5 Offers and Bids.

III.7.3.6 Determination of Winning Bids and Clearing Price.

III.7.3.7 Announcement of Winners and Prices.

III.7.3.8 Auction Settlements.

III.7.3.9 Allocation of Auction Revenues.

III.7.3.10 Simultaneous Feasibility.

III.7.3.11 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.12 Financial Transmission Rights in the Form of Options.

III.8A. Demand Response Baselines

III.8A.1. Establishing the Initial Demand Response Baseline.

III.8A.2. Establishing the Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8A.3. Determining if Meter Data From the Present Day is Used in the Demand  
Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8A.4. Baseline Adjustment.

III.8A.4.1. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions From Real-Time Demand Response Assets Without Generation or From Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets Without Additional Generation.

III.8A.4.2. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions From Real-Time Demand Response Assets with Generation or From Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets With Additional Generation.

III.8A.4.3. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions Produced By Directly Metered Generation.

III.8B. Demand Response Baselines.

III.8B.1. Demand Response Baseline Calculations,

III.8B.1.1. Demand Response Baseline Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset Adjustment.

III.8B.2. Establishing an Initial Demand Response Baseline.

III.8B.3. Establishing a Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8B.4. Determining if Meter Data from the Present Day is Used in the Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day of the Same Day Type.

III.8B.5. Baseline Adjustment.

III.9 Forward Reserve Market

III.9.1 Forward Reserve Market Timing.

III.9.2 Forward Reserve Market Reserve Requirements.

III.9.2.1 Forward Reserve Market Minimum Reserve Requirements.

III.9.2.2 Locational Reserve Requirements for Reserve Zones.

III.9.3 Forward Reserve Auction Offers.

III.9.4 Forward Reserve Auction Clearing and Forward Reserve Clearing Prices.

III.9.4.1 Forward Reserve Clearing Price and Forward Reserve Obligation Publication and Correction.

III.9.5. Forward Reserve Resources

III.9.5.1 Assignment of Forward Reserve MWs to Forward Reserve Resources.

III.9.5.2 Forward Reserve Resource Eligibility Requirements.



- III.9.5.3 Resource CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Values.
- III.9.5.3.1. Calculating Resource CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Values.
- III.9.5.3.2. CLAIM10 and CLAIM 30 Audits.
- III.9.5.3.3. CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Performance Factors.
- III.9.5.3.4. Performance Factor Cure.
- III.9.6 Delivery of Reserve.
  - III.9.6.1 Dispatch and Energy Bidding of Reserve.
  - III.9.6.2 Forward Reserve Threshold Prices.
  - III.9.6.3 Monitoring of Forward Reserve Resources.
  - III.9.6.4 Forward Reserve Qualifying Megawatts.
  - III.9.6.5 Delivery Accounting.
- III.9.7 Consequences of Delivery Failure.
  - III.9.7.1 Real-Time Failure-to-Reserve.
  - III.9.7.2 Failure-to-Activate Penalties.
  - III.9.7.3 Known Performance Limitations.
- III.9.8 Forward Reserve Credits.
- III.9.9 Forward Reserve Charges.
  - III.9.9.1 Forward Reserve Credits Associated with System Reserve Requirements.
  - III.9.9.2 Adjusting Forward Reserve Credits for System Requirements.
  - III.9.9.3 Allocating Forward Reserve Credits for System Requirements.
  - III.9.9.4 Allocating Remaining Forward Reserve Credits.
    - III.9.9.4.1 Allocation Criteria for Remaining Forward Reserve Credits.
- III.10 Real-Time Reserve
  - III.10.1 Provision of Operating Reserve in Real-Time.
    - III.10.1.1 Real-Time Reserve Designation.
  - III.10.2 Real-Time Reserve Credits.
  - III.10.3 Real-Time Reserve Charges.
  - III.10.4 Forward Reserve Obligation Charges.

- III.10.4.1 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge Megawatts for Forward Reserve Resources.
  - III.10.4.2 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge Megawatts.
  - III.10.4.3 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge.
- III.11 Gap RFPs For Reliability Purposes
  - III.11.1 Request For Proposals for Load Response and Supplemental Generation Resources for Reliability Purposes.
- III.12 Calculation of Capacity Requirements
  - III.12.1 Installed Capacity Requirement.
  - III.12.2 Local Sourcing Requirements and Maximum Capacity Limits.
    - III.12.2.1 Calculation of Local Sourcing Requirements for Import-Constrained Load Zones.
      - III.12.2.1.1 Local Reserve Adequacy Requirement.
      - III.12.2.1.2 Transmission Security Analysis Requirement.
    - III.12.2.2 Calculation of Maximum Capacity Limit for Export-Constrained Load Zones.
  - III.12.3 Consultation and Filing of Capacity Requirements.
  - III.12.4 Capacity Zones.
  - III.12.5 Transmission Interface Limits.
  - III.12.6 Modeling Assumptions for Determining the Network Model.
    - III.12.6.1 Process for Establishing the Network Model.
    - III.12.6.2 Initial Threshold to be Considered In-Service.
    - III.12.6.3 Evaluation Criteria.
  - III.12.7 Resource Modeling Assumptions.
    - III.12.7.1 Proxy Units.
    - III.12.7.2 Capacity.
      - III.12.7.2.1 [Reserved.]
    - III.12.7.3 Resource Availability.
    - III.12.7.4 Load and Capacity Relief.
  - III.12.8 Load Modeling Assumptions.

III.12.9	Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.1	Overview of Tie Benefits Calculation Procedure.
III.12.9.1.1.	Tie Benefits Calculation for the Forward Capacity Auction and Annual Reconfiguration Auctions; Modeling Assumptions and Simulation Program.
III.12.9.1.2.	Tie Benefits Calculation.
III.12.9.1.3.	Adjustments to Account for Transmission Import Capability and Capacity Imports.
III.12.9.2	Modeling Assumptions and Procedures for the Tie Benefits Calculation.
III.12.9.2.1.	Assumptions Regarding System Conditions.
III.12.9.2.2.	Modeling Internal Transmission Constraints in New England.
III.12.9.2.3.	Modeling Transmission Constraints in Neighboring Control Areas.
III.12.9.2.4.	Other Modeling Assumptions.
III.12.9.2.5.	Procedures for Adding or Removing Capacity from Control Areas to Meet the 0.1 Days Per Year LOLE Standard.
III.12.9.3.	Calculating Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.	Calculating Each Control Area's Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.1.	Initial Calculation of a Control Area's Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.2.	Pro Ration Based on Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.5.	Calculating Tie Benefits for Individual Ties.
III.12.9.5.1.	Initial Calculation of Tie Benefits for an Individual Interconnection or Group of Interconnections.
III.12.9.5.2.	Pro Ration Based on Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.6.	Accounting for Capacity Imports and Changes in External Transmission Facility Import Capability.
III.12.9.6.1.	Accounting for Capacity Imports.
III.12.9.6.2.	Changes in the Import Capability of Interconnections with Neighboring Control Areas.
III.12.9.7.	Tie Benefits Over the HQ Phase I/II HVDC-TF.

- III.12.10 Calculating the Maximum Amount of Import Capacity Resources that May be Cleared over External Interfaces in the Forward Capacity Auction and Reconfiguration Auctions.
- III.13 Forward Capacity Market
  - III.13.1 Forward Capacity Auction Qualification.
    - III.13.1.1 New Generating Capacity Resources.
      - III.13.1.1.1 Definition of New Generating Capacity Resource.
        - III.13.1.1.1.1 Resources Never Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.2 Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.3 Incremental Capacity of Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.4 De-rated Capacity of Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.5 Treatment of Resources that are Partially New and Partially Existing.
        - III.13.1.1.1.6 Treatment of Deactivated and Retired Units.
        - III.13.1.1.1.7 Renewable Technology Resources.
      - III.13.1.1.2 Qualification Process for New Generating Capacity Resources.
        - III.13.1.1.2.1 New Capacity Show of Interest Form.
        - III.13.1.1.2.2 New Capacity Qualification Package.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.1 Site Control.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.2 Critical Path Schedule.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.3 Offer Information.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.4 Capacity Commitment Period Election.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.5 Additional Requirements for Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.6 Additional Requirements for New Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
        - III.13.1.1.2.3 Initial Interconnection Analysis.
        - III.13.1.1.2.4 Evaluation of New Capacity Qualification Package.
        - III.13.1.1.2.5 Qualified Capacity for New Generating Capacity Resources.

III.13.1.1.2.5.1	New Generating Capacity Resources Other Than Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.5.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.1.2.5.3	New Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.5.4	New Generating Capacity Resources Partially Clearing in a Previous Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.1.2.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.1.2.7	Opportunity to Consult with Project Sponsor.
III.13.1.1.2.8	Qualification Determination Notification for New Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.9	Renewable Technology Resource Election.
III.13.1.1.2.10	Determination of Renewable Technology Resource Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2	Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.1	Definition of Existing Generating Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.2.2	Qualified Capacity for Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.1	Existing Generating Capacity Resources Other Than Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.1.1	Summer Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.1.2	Winter Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.2	Existing Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.2.1	Summer Qualified Capacity for an Intermittent Power Resource and Intermittent Settlement Only Resource.
III.13.1.2.2.2.2	Winter Qualified Capacity for an Intermittent Power Resource and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.3	Qualified Capacity Adjustment for Partially New and Partially Existing Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.4	Adjustment for Significant Decreases in Capacity Prior to the Existing Capacity Qualification Deadline.
III.13.1.2.2.5	Adjustment for Certain Significant Increases in Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.5.1	[Reserved.]

III.13.1.2.2.5.2	Requirements for an Existing Generating Capacity Resource, Existing Demand Resource or Existing Import Capacity Resource Having a Higher Summer Qualified Capacity than Winter Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.3	Qualification Process for Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.3.1	Existing Capacity Qualification Package.
III.13.1.2.3.1.A	Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold.
III.13.1.2.3.1.1	Static De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.2	Permanent De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.3	Export Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.4	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5	Non-Price Retirement Request.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.1	Description of Non-Price Retirement Request.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.2	Timing Requirements.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.3	Reliability Review of Non-Price Retirement Requests.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.4	Obligation to Retire.
III.13.1.2.3.1.6	Static De-List Bids and Permanent De-List Bids for Existing Generating Capacity Resources at Stations having Common Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.1.6.1	Submission of Cost Data.
III 13.1.2.3.1.6.2	[Reserved.]
III 13.1.2.3.1.6.3	Internal Market Monitor Review.
III.13.1.2.3.2	Review by Internal Market Monitor of Bids Received from Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1	Static De-List Bids, Export Bids Above the Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold, and Permanent De-List Bids Above the Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1	Internal Market Monitor Review of De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1.1.	Review of Permanent De-List Bids and Export Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1.2.	Review of Static De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.2	Net Going Forward Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.3	Expected Capacity Performance Payments.

III.13.1.2.3.2.1.4	Risk Premium.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.5	Opportunity Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.2.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.2.3.2.3	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.4	Static De-List Bids for Reductions in Ratings Due to Ambient Air Conditions.
III.13.1.2.3.2.5	Incremental Capital Expenditure Recovery Schedule.
III.13.1.2.4	Qualification Determination Notification for Existing Capacity.
III.13.1.2.5	Optional Existing Capacity Qualification Package for New Generating Capacity Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
III.13.1.3	Import Capacity.
III.13.1.3.1	Definition of Existing Import Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.3.2	Qualified Capacity for Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.3	Qualification Process for Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.4	Definition of New Import Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.3.5	Qualification Process for New Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.1	Documentation of Import.
III.13.1.3.5.2	Import Backed by Existing External Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.3	Imports Backed by an External Control Area.
III.13.1.3.5.3.1	Imports Crossing Intervening Control Areas.
III.13.1.3.5.4	Capacity Commitment Period Election.
III.13.1.3.5.5	Initial Interconnection Analysis.
III.13.1.3.5.6	Review by Internal Market Monitor of Offers from New Import Capacity Resources and Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.7	Qualification Determination Notification for New Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.8	Rationing Election.
III.13.1.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1	Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.1	Existing Demand Resources.

III.13.1.4.1.2	New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.2.1	Qualified Capacity of New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.2.2	Initial Analysis of Certain New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.3	Special Provisions for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.2	Show of Interest Form for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.1	Qualification Package for Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.2	Qualification Package for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.2.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.2.2.2	Source of Funding.
III.13.1.4.2.2.3	Measurement and Verification Plan.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4	Customer Acquisition Plan.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.1	Individual Distributed Generation Projects and Demand Resource Projects From a Single Facility With A Demand Reduction Value Greater Than or Equal to 5 MW.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.2	Demand Resource Projects Involving Multiple Facilities and Demand Resource Projects From a Single Facility With A Demand Reduction Value Less Than 5 MW.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.3	Additional Requirement For Demand Resource Project Sponsor Proposing Total Demand Reduction Value of 30 Percent or Less by the Second Target Date.
III.13.1.4.2.2.5	Capacity Commitment Period Election.
III.13.1.4.2.2.6	Rationing Election.
III.13.1.4.2.3	Consistency of the New Demand Resource Qualification Package and New Demand Resource Show of Interest Form.
III.13.1.4.2.4	Offers from New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5	Notification of Qualification for Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.1	Evaluation of Demand Resource Qualification Materials.
III.13.1.4.2.5.2	Notification of Qualification for Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.3	Notification of Qualification for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.3.1	Notification of Acceptance to Qualify of a New Demand Resource.



III.13.1.4.2.5.3.2	Notification of Failure to Qualify of a New Demand Resource.
III.13.1.4.3	Measurement and Verification Applicable to All Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.1	Measurement and Verification Documents Applicable to On-Peak Demand Resources, and Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.1.1	Optional Measurement and Verification Reference Reports.
III.13.1.4.3.1.2	Updated Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.1.3	Annual Certification of Accuracy of Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.1.4.	Record Requirement of Retail Customers Served.
III.13.1.4.3.2	Measurement and Verification Documentation of Demand Reduction Values Applicable to All Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.2.1.	No Performance Data to Determine Demand Reduction Values.
III.13.1.4.3.3.	ISO Review of Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.4.	Measurement and Verification Costs.
III.13.1.4.4	Dispatch of Active Demand Resources During Event Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.1	Notification of Demand Resource Forecast Peak Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.2	Dispatch of Demand Resources During Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.3	Dispatch of Demand Resources During Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours.
III.13.1.4.5	Selection of Active Demand Resources For Dispatch.
III.13.1.4.5.1	Management of Real-Time Demand Response Assets and Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.1.4.5.2	Management of Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.5.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.6	Conversion of Active Demand Resources Defined at the Load Zone to Active Demand Resources Defined at Dispatch Zones.
III.13.1.4.6.1	Establishment of Dispatch Zones.
III.13.1.4.6.2	Disaggregation of Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources From Load Zones to Dispatch Zones.

III.13.1.4.6.2.1	Real-Time Demand Response Resource Disaggregation.
III.13.1.4.6.2.2	Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Disaggregation.
III.13.1.4.7	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.8	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.9	Restrictions on Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset, On-Peak Demand Resource and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource Registration.
III.13.1.4.9.1	Requirement for Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset, On-Peak Demand Resource and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource Retirement.
III.13.1.4.10	Providing Information On Demand Response Capacity, Real-Time Demand Response and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.11.	Assignment of Demand Assets to a Demand Resource.
III.13.1.5	Offers Composed of Separate Resources.
III.13.1.5.A.	Notification of FCA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.1.6.1	Self-Supplied FCA Resource Eligibility.
III.13.1.6.2	Locational Requirements for Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.1.7	Internal Market Monitor Review of Offers and Bids.
III.13.1.8	Publication of Offer and Bid Information.
III.13.1.9	Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.1	Financial Assurance for New Generating Capacity Resources and New Demand Resources Participating in the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.9.2	Financial Assurance for New Generating Capacity Resources and New Demand Resources Clearing in a Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.9.2.1	Failure to Provide Financial Assurance or to Meet Milestone.
III.13.1.9.2.2	Release of Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.2.2.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.9.2.3	Forfeit of Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.2.4	Financial Assurance for New Import Capacity Resources.

III.13.1.9.3	Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit.
III.13.1.9.3.1	Partial Waiver of Deposit.
III.13.1.9.3.2	Settlement of Costs.
III.13.1.9.3.2.1	Settlement of Costs Associated With Resources Participating In A Forward Capacity Auction Or Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.1.9.3.2.2	Settlement of Costs Associated That Withdraw From A Forward Capacity Auction Or Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.1.9.3.2.3	Crediting Of Reimbursements.
III.13.1.10	Forward Capacity Auction Qualification Schedule.
III.13.1.11	Opt-Out for Resources Electing Multiple-Year Treatment.
III.13.2	Annual Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.1	Timing of Annual Forward Capacity Auctions.
III.13.2.2	Amount of Capacity Cleared in Each Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.3	Conduct of the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.3.1	Step 1: Announcement of Start-of-Round Price and End-of-Round Price.
III.13.2.3.2	Step 2: Compilation of Offers and Bids.
III.13.2.3.3	Step 3: Determination of the Outcome of Each Round.
III.13.2.3.4	Determination of Final Capacity Zones.
III.13.2.4	Forward Capacity Auction Starting Price and the Cost of New Entry.
III.13.2.5	Treatment of Specific Offer and Bid Types in the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.5.1	Offers from New Generating Capacity Resources, New Import Capacity Resources, and New Demand Resources.
III.13.2.5.2	Bids and Offers from Existing Generating Capacity Resources, Existing Import Capacity Resources, and Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.1	Permanent De-List Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.2	Static De-List Bids and Export Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.3	Dynamic De-List Bids.

III.13.2.5.2.4	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.5	Bids Rejected for Reliability Reasons.
III.13.2.5.2.5.1	Compensation for Bids Rejected for Reliability Reasons.
III.13.2.5.2.5.2	Incremental Cost of Reliability Service From Non-Price Retirement Request Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.5.3	Retirement of Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.5.2.7	Treatment of De-List and Export Bids When the Capacity Clearing Price is Set Administratively.
III.13.2.6	Capacity Rationing Rule.
III.13.2.7	Determination of Capacity Clearing Prices.
III.13.2.7.1	Import-Constrained Capacity Zone Capacity Clearing Price Floor.
III.13.2.7.2	Export-Constrained Capacity Zone Capacity Clearing Price Ceiling.
III.13.2.7.3	Capacity Clearing Price Floor.
III.13.2.7.3A	Treatment of Imports.
III.13.2.7.4	Effect of Capacity Rationing Rule on Capacity Clearing Price.
III.13.2.7.5	Effect of Decremental Repowerings on the Capacity Clearing Price.
III.13.2.7.6	Minimum Capacity Award.
III.13.2.7.7	Tie-Breaking Rules.
III.13.2.7.8	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.7.9	Capacity Carry Forward Rule.
III.13.2.7.9.1.	Trigger.
III.13.2.7.9.2	Pricing.
III.13.2.8	Inadequate Supply and Insufficient Competition.
III.13.2.8.1	Inadequate Supply.
III.13.2.8.1.1	Inadequate Supply in an Import-Constrained Capacity Zone.
III.13.2.8.1.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.8.2	Insufficient Competition.

- III.13.2.9 [Reserved.]
- III.13.3 Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
  - III.13.3.1 Resources Subject to Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
    - III.13.3.1.1 New Resources Clearing in the Forward Capacity Auction.
    - III.13.3.1.2 New Resources Not Offering or Not Clearing in the Forward Capacity Auction.
  - III.13.3.2 Quarterly Critical Path Schedule Reports.
    - III.13.3.2.1 Updated Critical Path Schedule.
    - III.13.3.2.2 Documentation of Milestones Achieved.
    - III.13.3.2.3 Additional Relevant Information.
    - III.13.3.2.4 Additional Information for Resources Previously Listed as Capacity.
  - III.13.3.3 Failure to Meet Critical Path Schedule.
  - III.13.3.4 Covering Capacity Supply Obligation where Resource will Not Achieve Commercial Operation by the Start of the Capacity Commitment Period.
  - III.13.3.5 Termination of Interconnection Agreement.
  - III.13.3.6 Withdrawal from Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
- III.13.4 Reconfiguration Auctions.
  - III.13.4.1 Capacity Zones Included in Reconfiguration Auctions.
  - III.13.4.2 Participation in Reconfiguration Auctions.
    - III.13.4.2.1 Supply Offers.
      - III.13.4.2.1.1 Amount of Capacity That May Be Submitted in a Supply Offer in an Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
        - III.13.4.2.1.2 Calculation of Summer ARA Qualified Capacity and Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
          - III.13.4.2.1.2.1 First Annual Reconfiguration Auction and Second Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
            - III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1 Generating Capacity Resources other than Intermittent Power Resources.
              - III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.1 Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.

III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.3	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2	Third Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1	Generating Capacity Resources other than Intermittent Power Resources .
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.3	Adjustment for Certain Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.3	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.3	Adjustment for Significant Decreases in Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.4	Amount of Capacity That May Be Submitted in a Supply Offer in a Monthly Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.2.1.5	ISO Review of Supply Offers.
III.13.4.2.2	Demand Bids in Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.3	ISO Participation in Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.4	Clearing Offers and Bids in Reconfiguration Auctions.

III.13.4.5	Annual Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.5.1	Timing of Annual Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.5.2	Acceleration of Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.4.7	Monthly Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.8	Adjustment to Capacity Supply Obligations.
III.13.5	Bilateral Contracts in the Forward Capacity Market.
III.13.5.1	Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.1.1	Process for Approval of Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.1.1.1	Timing of Submission.
III.13.5.1.1.2	Application.
III.13.5.1.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.1.1.4	Approval.
III.13.5.2	Capacity Load Obligations Bilaterals.
III.13.5.2.1	Process for Approval of Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.2.1.1	Timing.
III.13.5.2.1.2	Application.
III.13.5.2.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.2.1.4	Approval.
III.13.5.3	Supplemental Availability Bilaterals.
III.13.5.3.1	Designation of Supplemental Capacity Resources.
III.13.5.3.1.1	Eligibility.
III.13.5.3.1.2	Designation.
III.13.5.3.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.3.1.4	Effect of Designation.
III.13.5.3.2	Submission of Supplemental Availability Bilaterals.
III.13.5.3.2.1	Timing.
III.13.5.3.2.2	Application.
III.13.5.3.2.3	ISO Review.

III.13.5.3.2.4	Effect of Supplemental Availability Bilateral.
III.13.6	Rights and Obligations.
III.13.6.1	Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations.
III.13.6.1.1	Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.1.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.1.2	Requirement that Offers Reflect Accurate Generating Capacity Resource Operating Characteristics.
III.13.6.1.1.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.1.4	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.1.5	Additional Requirements for Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.2	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.2.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.2.2	Additional Requirements for Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.3	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.6.1.3.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.3.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.3.3	Additional Requirements for Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.6.1.4	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources and Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.6.1.4.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.4.2	Additional Requirements for Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.6.1.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.5.2	Requirement that Offers Reflect Accurate Demand Response Capacity Resource Operating Characteristics.
III.13.6.1.5.3	Additional Requirements for Demand Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.	Demand Response Auditing.
III.13.6.1.5.4.1.	General Auditing Requirements for Demand Resources Excluding Demand Response Capacity Resources.



III.13.6.1.5.4.2.	General Auditing Requirements for Demand Response Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.	Seasonal DR Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.1.	Seasonal DR Audit Requirement.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.2.	Failure to Request or Perform an Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.3.	Use of Event Performance Data to Satisfy Audit Requirements for Certain Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.3.1.	Demand Response Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.4.	Demand Resource Commercial Operation Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.5.	Additional Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.6.	Audit Methodologies.
III.13.6.1.5.4.7.	Requesting and Performing an Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.8.	New Demand Response Asset Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.8.1.	General Auditing Requirements for New Demand Response Assets.
III.13.6.1.5.5.	Reporting of Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction.
III.13.6.1.5.6.	Reporting of Monthly Maximum Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction.
III.13.6.2	Resources Without a Capacity Supply Obligation.
III.13.6.2.1	Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.2.1.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.2.1.1.1	Day-Ahead Energy Market Participation.
III.13.6.2.1.1.2	Real-Time Energy Market Participation.
III.13.6.2.1.2	Additional Requirements for Generating Capacity Resources Having No Capacity Supply Obligation.
III.13.6.2.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.2.3	Intermittent Power Resources.

- III.13.6.2.3.1 Energy Market Offer Requirements.
- III.13.6.2.3.2 Additional Requirements for Intermittent Power Resources.
- III.13.6.2.4 Intermittent Settlement Only Resources and Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
  - III.13.6.2.4.1 Energy Market Offer Requirements.
  - III.13.6.2.4.2 Additional Requirements for Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.6.2.5 Demand Resources.
  - III.13.6.2.5.1. Energy Market Offer Requirements.
    - III.13.6.2.5.1.1. Day-Ahead Energy Market Participation.
    - III.13.6.2.5.1.2. Real-Time Energy Market Participation.
  - III.13.6.2.5.2. Additional Requirements for Demand Response Capacity Resources Having No Capacity Supply Obligation.
- III.13.6.3 Exporting Resources.
- III.13.6.4 ISO Requests for Energy.
  - III.13.6.4.1 Real-Time High Operating Limit.
- III.13.7 Performance, Payments and Charges in the FCM.
  - III.13.7.1 Performance Measures.
    - III.13.7.1.1 Generating Capacity Resources.
      - III.13.7.1.1.1 Definition of Shortage Events.
        - III.13.7.1.1.1.A Shortage Event Availability Score.
      - III.13.7.1.1.2 Hourly Availability Scores.
      - III.13.7.1.1.3 Hourly Availability MW.
      - III.13.7.1.1.4 Availability Adjustments.
      - III.13.7.1.1.5 Poorly Performing Resources.
    - III.13.7.1.2 Import Capacity.
      - III.13.7.1.2.1 Availability Adjustments.
    - III.13.7.1.3 Intermittent Power Resources.
    - III.13.7.1.4 Settlement Only Resources.
      - III.13.7.1.4.1 Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.

III.13.7.1.4.2	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.1.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.1	Capacity Values of Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.1.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.2	Capacity Values of Certain Distributed Generation.
III.13.7.1.5.3	Demand Reduction Values.
III.13.7.1.5.4	Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for On- Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.4.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.4.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.5	Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.5.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.5.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.6.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.6.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.7	Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.7.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.7.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.7.3	Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.7.3.1	Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation.
III.13.7.1.5.8	Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.8.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.8.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.

- III.13.7.1.5.8.3 Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.1.5.8.3.1 Determination of the Hourly Real- Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation.
- III.13.7.1.5.9 Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012.
- III.13.7.1.5.10. Demand Response Capacity Resources.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1. Hourly Available MW.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1.1. Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1.2. Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.2. Availability Adjustments.
- III.13.7.1.6 Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
- III.13.7.2 Payments and Charges to Resources.
- III.13.7.2.1 Generating Capacity Resources.
- III.13.7.2.1.1 Monthly Capacity Payments.
- III.13.7.2.2 Import Capacity.
- III.13.7.2.2.A Export Capacity.
- III.13.7.2.3 Intermittent Power Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4 Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4.1 Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4.2 Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5 Demand Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.1 Monthly Capacity Payments for All Resources Except Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.2 Monthly Capacity Payments for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.3. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.

III.13.7.2.5.4.	Energy Settlement for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.7.2.5.4.1.	Adjustment for Net Supply Generator Assets.
III.13.7.2.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.2.7	Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments.
III.13.7.2.7.1	Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments of Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1	Peak Energy Rents.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1.1	Hourly PER Calculations.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2	Monthly PER Application.
III.13.7.2.7.1.2	Availability Penalties.
III.13.7.2.7.1.3	Availability Penalty Caps.
III.13.7.2.7.1.4	Availability Credits for Capacity Generating Capacity Resources, Import Capacity Resources and Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.2	Import Capacity.
III.13.7.2.7.2.1	External Transaction Offer and Delivery Performance Adjustments.
III.13.7.2.7.2.2	Exceptions.
III.13.7.2.7.3	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4	Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4.1	Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4.2	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.5.1	Calculation of Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.2	Negative Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.3	Positive Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.4	Determination of Net Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives .
III.13.7.2.7.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.

III.13.7.3	Charges to Market Participants with Capacity Load Obligations.
III.13.7.3.1	Calculations of Capacity Requirement and Capacity Load Obligation.
III.13.7.3.1.1	HQICC Used in the Calculation of Capacity Requirements.
III.13.7.3.1.2	Charges Associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.3.1.3	Charges Associated with Dispatchable Asset Related Demands.
III.13.7.3.2	Excess Revenues.
III.13.7.3.3	Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.1	Definition and Payments to Holders of Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.2	Allocation of Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.3	Allocations of CTRs Resulting From Revised Capacity Zones.
III.13.7.3.3.4	Specifically Allocated CTRs Associated with Transmission Upgrades.
III.13.7.3.3.5	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.3.3.6	Specifically Allocated CTRs for Pool Planned Units.
III.13.7.3.4	Forward Capacity Market Net Charge Amount.
III.13.8	Reporting and Price Finality
III.13.8.1	Filing of Certain Determinations Made By the ISO Prior to the Forward Capacity Auction and Challenges Thereto.
III.13.8.2	Filing of Forward Capacity Auction Results and Challenges Thereto.
III.13.8.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.8.4	[Reserved.]
III.14	<del>[Reserved.]</del> <a href="#">Regulation Market.</a>
III.14.1	<a href="#">Regulation Market System Requirements.</a>
III.14.2	<a href="#">Regulation Market Eligibility.</a>
III.14.3	<a href="#">Regulation Market Offers.</a>
III.14.4	<a href="#">Regulation Market Administration.</a>
III.14.5	<a href="#">Regulation Market Resource Selection.</a>

[III.14.6 Delivery of Regulation Market Products.](#)

[III.14.7 Performance Monitoring.](#)

[III.14.8 Regulation Market Settlement and Compensation.](#)

[III.14.9 Regulation Market Testing Environment.](#)

## STANDARD MARKET DESIGN

### **III.1 Market Operations**

#### **III.1.1 Introduction.**

This Market Rule 1 sets forth the scheduling, other procedures, and certain general provisions applicable to the operation of the New England Markets within the New England Control Area. The ISO shall operate the New England Markets in compliance with NERC, NPCC and ISO reliability criteria. The ISO is the Counterparty for agreements and transactions with its Customers (including assignments involving Customers), including bilateral transactions described in Market Rule 1, and sales to the ISO and/or purchases from the ISO of energy, reserves, Ancillary Services, capacity, demand/load response, FTRs and other products, paying or charging (if and as applicable) its Customers the amounts produced by the pertinent market clearing process or through the other pricing mechanisms described in Market Rule 1. The bilateral transactions to which the ISO is the Counterparty (subject to compliance with the requirements of Section III.1.4) include, but are not limited to, Internal Bilaterals for Load, Internal Bilaterals for Market for Energy, Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals, Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, Supplemental Availability Bilaterals, and the transactions described in Sections III.9.4.1 (internal bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations), and III.13.1.6 (Self-Supplied FCA Resources). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the ISO will not act as Counterparty for the import into the New England Control Area, for the use of Publicly Owned Entities, of: (1) energy, capacity, and ancillary products associated therewith, to which the Publicly Owned Entities are given preference under Articles 407 and 408 of the project license for the New York Power Authority's Niagara Project; and (2) energy, capacity, and ancillary products associated therewith, to which Publicly Owned Entities are entitled under Article 419 of the project license for the New York Power Authority's Franklin D. Roosevelt – St. Lawrence Project. This Market Rule 1 addresses each of the three time frames pertinent to the daily operation of the New England Markets: “Pre-scheduling” as specified in Section III.1.9, “Scheduling” as specified in III.1.10, and “Dispatch” as specified in III.1.11. This Market Rule 1 became effective on February 1, 2005.

#### **III.1.2 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.1.3 Definitions.**

Whenever used in Market Rule 1, in either the singular or plural number, capitalized terms shall have the meanings specified in Section I of the Tariff. Terms used in Market Rule 1 that are not defined in Section



I shall have the meanings customarily attributed to such terms by the electric utility industry in New England or as defined elsewhere in the ISO New England Filed Documents. Terms used in Market Rule 1 that are defined in Section I are subject to the 60% Participant Vote threshold specified in Section 11.1.2 of the Participants Agreement.

**III.1.3.1**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.3.2**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.3.3**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.4**                      **Requirements for Certain Transactions.**

**III.1.4.1**                    **ISO Settlement of Certain Transactions.**

The ISO will settle, and act as Counterparty to, the transactions described in Section III.1.4.2 if the transactions (and their related transactions) conform to, and the transacting Market Participants comply with, the requirements specified in Section III.1.4.3.

**III.1.4.2**                    **Transactions Subject to Requirements of Section III.1.4.**

Transactions that must conform to the requirements of Section III.1.4 include: Internal Bilaterals for Load, Internal Bilaterals for Market for Energy, Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals, Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, Supplemental Availability Bilaterals, and the transactions described in Sections III.9.4.1 (internal bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations), and III.13.1.6 (Self-Supplied FCA Resources). The foregoing are referred to collectively as “Section III.1.4 Transactions,” and individually as a “Section III.1.4 Transaction.” Transactions that conform to the standards are referred to collectively as “Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions,” and individually as a “Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction.”

**III.1.4.3**                    **Requirements for Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions.**

(a) To qualify as a Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction, a Section III.1.4 Transaction must constitute an exchange for an off-market transaction (a “Related Transaction”), where the Related Transaction:

- (i) is not cleared or settled by the ISO as Counterparty;
- (ii) is a spot, forward or derivatives contract that contemplates the transfer of energy or a MW obligation to or from a Market Participant;

- (iii) involves commercially appropriate obligations that impose a duty to transfer electricity or a MW obligation from the seller to the buyer, or from the buyer to the seller, with performance taking place within a reasonable time in accordance with prevailing cash market practices; and
  - (iv) is not contingent on either party to carry out the Section III.1.4 Transaction.
- (b) In addition, to qualify as a Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction:
- (i) the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be executed between separate beneficial owners or separate parties trading for independently controlled accounts;
  - (ii) the Section III.1.4 Transaction and the Related Transaction must be separately identified in the records of the parties to the transactions; and
  - (iii) the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be separately identified in the records of the ISO.
- (c) As further requirements:
- (i) each party to the Section III.1.4 Transaction and Related Transaction must maintain, and produce upon request of the ISO, records demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Sections III.1.4.3(a) and (b) for the Section III.1.4 Transaction, the Related Transaction and any other transaction that is directly related to, or integrated in any way with, the Related Transaction, including the identity of the counterparties and the material economic terms of the transactions including their price, tenor, quantity and execution date; and
  - (ii) each party to the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be a Market Participant that meets all requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

### **III.1.5 Resource Auditing.**

#### **III.1.5.1 Claimed Capability Audits.**

##### **III.1.5.1.1 General Audit Requirements.**

~~1~~(a) Three types of Claimed Capability Audits may be performed:

~~1~~(i) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit establishes the Generator Asset's ability to respond to ISO dispatch instructions and to maintain performance at a specified output level for a specified duration.

~~2~~(ii) A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit determines a Generator Asset's capability to perform under specified summer and winter conditions for a specified duration.

~~3.~~(iii) An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit is conducted by the ISO to verify the Generator Asset's Establish Claimed Capability Audit value.

~~2.~~(b) The Claimed Capability Audit value of a Generator Asset shall reflect any limitations based upon the interdependence of common elements between two or more Generator Assets such as: auxiliaries, limiting operating parameters, and the deployment of operating personnel.

~~3.~~(c) The Claimed Capability Audit value of gas turbine, combined cycle, and pseudo-combined cycle assets shall be normalized to standard 90° (summer) and 20° (winter) temperatures.

~~4.~~(d) The Claimed Capability Audit value for steam turbine assets with steam exports, combined cycle, or pseudo-combined cycle assets with steam exports where steam is exported for uses external to the electric power facility, shall be normalized to the facility's Seasonal Claimed Capability steam demand.

~~5.~~(e) A Claimed Capability Audit may be denied or rescheduled by the ISO if its performance will jeopardize the reliable operation of the electrical system.

#### **III.1.5.1.2 Establish Claimed Capability Audit.**

~~1.~~(a) The time and date of an Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be unannounced.

~~1.~~(b) For a newly commercial Generator Asset:

~~1.~~(i) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit will be scheduled by the ISO within seven Business Days of the commercial operation date for all Generator Assets except:

1. Non-intermittent daily cycle hydro;

~~1.~~2. Non-intermittent net-metered, or special qualifying facilities that do not elect to audit as described in Section III.1.5.1.3; and

~~1.~~3. Intermittent Generator Assets

~~1.~~(ii) The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for both summer and winter shall equal the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.

~~1.~~(iii) The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values shall be effective as of the commercial operation date of the Generator Asset.

~~1.~~(c) For Generator Assets with an Establish Claimed Capability Audit value:

~~1.~~(i) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit may be performed at the request of a Market Participant in order to support a change in the summer and winter Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for a Generator Asset.

~~1.~~(ii) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed within seven Business Days of the date of the request.

1.(iii) The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for both summer and winter shall equal the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.

1.(iv) The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.

1.(v) A Market Participant may cancel an audit request prior to issuance of the audit Dispatch Instruction.

1.(d) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit value may not exceed the maximum interconnected flow specified in the Network Resource Capability for the resource associated with the Generator Asset.

1.(e) Establish Claimed Capability Audits shall be performed on Business Days between 0800 and 2200.

1.(f) To conduct an Establish Claimed Capability Audit, the ISO shall:

1.(i) Notify the Designated Entity immediately prior to issuing the Dispatch Instruction that an audit will be conducted.

1.(ii) Initiate an Establish Claimed Capability Audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the asset's net output to increase from the current operating level to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.

1.(iii) Begin the audit with the first full clock hour after sufficient time has been allowed for the asset to ramp, based on its offered ramp rate from its current operating point to reach its Real-Time High Operating Limit.

1.(g) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for an Establish Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit Duration (Hrs)</b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	4
Combined Cycle	4
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	4
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	4
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible	2

Hydro-Conventional Daily Pondage Hydro-Conventional Run of River Hydro-Conventional Weekly	2
Wind Photovoltaic Fuel Cell	2

### III.1.5.1.3. Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits.

~~1.~~(a) A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted by all Generator Assets except:

~~1.~~(i) Non-intermittent daily hydro; and

~~1.~~(ii) Intermittent, net-metered, and special qualifying facilities. Non-intermittent net-metered and special qualifying facilities may elect to perform Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits pursuant to Section III.1.7.11(c)(iv).

~~1.~~(b) An Establish Claimed Capability Audit or ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit that meets the requirements of a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit in this Section III.1.5.1.3 may be used to fulfill a Generator Asset's Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit obligation.

~~1.~~(c) Except as provided in Section III.1.5.1.3(m) below, a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted:

~~1.~~(i) At least once every Capability Demonstration Year;

~~1.~~(ii) Either (1) at a mean ambient temperature during the audit that is greater than or equal to 80 degrees Fahrenheit at the location of the Generator Asset, or (2) during an ISO-announced summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window.

~~1.~~(d) A winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted:

~~1.~~(i) At least once in the previous three Capability Demonstration Years, except that a newly commercial Generator Asset which becomes commercial on or after:

~~1.~~(1) September 1 and prior to December 31 shall perform a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit prior to the end of that Capability Demonstration Year.

~~1.~~(2) January 1 shall perform a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit prior to the end of the next Capability Demonstration Year.

~~1.~~(ii) Either (1) at a mean ambient temperature during the audit that is less than or equal to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the location of the Generator Asset, or (2) during an ISO-announced winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window.

1.(e) A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed by operating the Generator Asset for the audit time period and submitting to the ISO operational data that meets the following requirements:

1.(i) The Market Participant must notify the ISO of its request to use the dispatch to satisfy the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit requirement by 5:00 p.m. on the seventh Business Day following the day on which the audit concludes.

1.(ii) The notification must include the date and time period of the demonstration to be used for the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit and other relevant operating data.

1.(f) The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value (summer or winter) will be the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.

1.(g) The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value (summer or winter) shall be the most recent audit data submitted to the ISO meeting the requirements of this Section III.1.5.1.3. In the event that a Market Participant fails to submit Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit data to meet the timing requirements in Section III.1.5.1.3(c) and (d), the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season shall be set to zero.

1.(h) The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value shall become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.

1.(i) A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit Duration (Hrs)</b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	2
Combined Cycle	2
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	2
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	2
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine-Reversible	2
Hydro-Conventional Weekly	2

1.(j) A Generator Asset that is on a planned outage that was approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process during all hours that meet the temperature requirements for a Seasonal

Claimed Capability Audit that is to be performed by the asset during that Capability Demonstration Year shall:

~~1.~~(i) Submit to the ISO, prior to September 10, an explanation of the circumstances rendering it incapable of meeting these auditing requirements;

~~1.~~(ii) Have its Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season set to zero; and

~~1.~~(iii) Perform the required Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit on the next available day that meets the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirements.

~~1.~~(k) A Generator Asset that does not meet the auditing requirements of this Section III.1.5.1.3 because (1) every time the temperature requirements were met at the Generator Asset's location the ISO denied the request to operate to full capability, or (2) the temperature requirements were not met at the Generator Asset's location during the Capability Demonstration Year during which the asset was required to perform a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit during the hours 0700 to 2300 for each weekday excluding those weekdays that are defined as NERC holidays, shall:

~~1.~~(i) Submit to the ISO, prior to September 10, an explanation of the circumstances rendering it incapable of meeting these temperature requirements, including verifiable temperature data;

~~1.~~(ii) Retain the current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season; and

~~1.~~(iii) Perform the required Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit during the next Capability Demonstration Year.

~~1.~~(l) The ISO may issue notice of a summer or winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window for some or all of the New England Control Area if the ISO determines that weather forecasts indicate that temperatures during the audit window will meet the summer or winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirements. A notice shall be issued at least 48 hours prior to the opening of the audit window. Any audit performed during the announced audit window shall be deemed to meet the temperature requirement for the summer or winter audit. In the event that five or more audit windows for the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirement, each of at least a four hour duration between 0700 and 2300 and occurring on a weekday excluding those weekdays that are defined as NERC holidays, are not opened for a Generator Asset prior to August 15 during a Capability Demonstration Year, a two-week audit window shall be opened for that Generator Asset to perform a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit, and any audit performed by that Generator Asset during the open audit window shall be deemed to meet the temperature requirement for the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit. The open audit window shall be between 0700 and 2300 each day during August 15 through August 31.

1.(m) A Market Participant that is required to perform testing on a Generator Asset that is in addition to a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit may notify the ISO that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit was performed in conjunction with this additional testing, provided that:

1.(i) The notification shall be provided at the time the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit data is submitted under Section III.1.5.1.3(e).

1.(ii) The notification explains the nature of the additional testing and that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit was performed while the Generator Asset was online to perform this additional testing.

1.(iii) The summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit and additional testing are performed during the months of June, July or August between the hours of 0700 and 2300.

1.(iv) In the event that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit does not meet the temperature requirements of Section III.1.5.1.3(c)(ii), the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value may not exceed the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value from the prior Capability Demonstration Year.

1.(v) This Section III.1.5.1.3(m) may be utilized no more frequently than once every three Capability Demonstration Years for a Generator Asset.

#### **III.1.5.1.4. ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audits.**

1.(a) An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit may be performed by the ISO at any time.

1.(b) An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit value shall replace the winter and summer Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for a Generator Asset, normalized for temperature and steam exports, except:

1.(i) The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values may not exceed the maximum interconnected flow specified in the Network Resource Capability for that resource.

1.(ii) An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit value shall not set the winter Establish Claimed Capability Audit value unless the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit was performed at a mean ambient temperature that is less than or equal to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the Generator Asset location.

1.(c) If a Market Participant submits pressure and relative humidity data for the previous Establish Claimed Capability Audit and the current ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit, the Establish Claimed Capability Audit values derived from the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit will be normalized to the pressure of the previous Establish Claimed Capability Audit and a relative humidity of 64%.



~~1.(d)~~ Establish Claimed Capability Audit values derived from the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit shall become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.

~~1.(e)~~ To conduct an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit, the ISO shall:

~~1.(i)~~ Notify the Designated Entity, immediately prior to issuing the Dispatch Instruction, that an audit will be conducted.

~~1.(ii)~~ Initiate an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the Generator Asset’s net output to increase from the current operating level to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.

~~1.(iii)~~ Begin the audit with the first full clock hour after sufficient time has been allowed for the Generator Asset to ramp, based on its offered ramp rate, from its current operating point to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.

~~1.(f)~~ An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit <u>Duration (Hrs)</u></b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	4
Combined Cycle	4
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	4
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	4
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible	2
Hydro-Conventional Daily Pondage	2
Hydro-Conventional Run of River	
Hydro-Conventional Weekly	
Wind	2
Photovoltaic	
Fuel Cell	

### III.1.5.2

### ISO-Initiated Parameter Auditing.

1.(a) The ISO may perform an audit of any Supply Offer or other operating parameter that impacts the ability of a Generator Asset to provide real-time energy or reserves.

1.(b) Audits shall be performed using the following methods for the relevant parameter:

1.(i) **Economic Maximum Limit.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to achieve the current offered Economic Maximum Limit value, through a review of historical dispatch data or based on a response to a current ISO-issued Dispatch Instruction.

1.(ii) **Manual Response Rate.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to respond to Dispatch Instructions at its offered Manual Response Rate, including hold points and changes in Manual Response Rates.

1.(iii) **Start-Up Time.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to achieve the offered Start-Up Time.

1.(iv) **Notification Time.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to close its output breaker within its offered Notification Time.

1.(v) **CLAIM10.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to reach its CLAIM10 value in accordance with Section III.9.5 of Market Rule 1.

1.(vi) **CLAIM30.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to reach its CLAIM30 value in accordance with Section III.9.5 of Market Rule 1.

1.(vii) **Automatic Response Rate.** The Generator Asset shall be analyzed, based upon a review of historical performance data, for its ability to respond to four-second ISO-issued electronic Dispatch Instructions.

1.(viii) **Dual Fuel Capability.** A Generator Asset that is capable of operating on multiple fuels may be required to audit on a specific fuel, as set out in Section III.1.5.2(e).

1.(c) To conduct an audit based upon historical data, the ISO shall:

1.(i) Obtain data through random sampling of generator performance in response to ISO Dispatch Instructions; or

1.(ii) Obtain data through continual monitoring of generator performance in response to ISO Dispatch Instructions.

1.(d) To conduct an unannounced audit, the ISO shall initiate the audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the Generator Asset's net output to change from the current operating level to a level that permits the ISO to evaluate the performance of the Generator Asset for the parameters being audited.

1.(e) To conduct an audit of the capability of a Generator Asset described in Section III.1.5.2(b)(viii) to run on a specific fuel:

~~1.~~(i) The ISO shall notify the Lead Market Participant if a Generator Asset is required to undergo an audit on a specific fuel. The ISO, in consultation with the Lead Market Participant, shall develop a plan for the audit.

~~1.~~(ii) The Lead Market Participant will have the ability to propose the time and date of the audit within the ISO's prescribed time frame and must notify the ISO at least five business days in advance of the audit, unless otherwise agreed to by the ISO and the Lead Market Participant.

~~1.~~(iii) Market Participants will be compensated for audits of dual fuel capability conducted under this Section III.1.5.2 pursuant to Appendix F. If a Market Participant has a Generator Asset that cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant is audited for all or part of the Generator Asset's Day-Ahead schedule on a fuel other than the fuel that formed the basis of the Generator Asset's Supply Offer in the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and Appendix F would otherwise not compensate the Generator Asset on the higher-priced fuel, then the Market Participant will receive additional compensation equal to the difference between 1) the audit costs based on the cost-based Reference Levels calculated using the fuel on which the audit was performed and 2) amounts calculated for that same operation as reflected in the greater of the Day-Ahead Supply Offer and the cost-based Reference Levels calculated using the fuel on which the Day-Ahead Supply Offer was based. Compensation pursuant to this Section III.1.5.2(e)(iii) shall be charged in accordance with Section III.F.3.2.19 of Appendix F.

~~1.~~(f) To the extent that the audit results indicate a Market Participant is providing Supply Offer or other operating parameter values that are not representative of the actual capability of the Generator Asset, the values for the Generator Asset shall be restricted to those values that are supported by the audit.

~~1.~~(g) In the event that a Generator Asset has had a parameter value restricted:

~~1.~~(i) The Lead Market Participant may submit a restoration plan to the ISO to restore that parameter. The restoration plan shall:

1. Provide an explanation of the discrepancy;

~~1.~~2. Indicate the steps that the Market Participant will take to re-establish the parameter's value;

~~1.~~3. Indicate the timeline for completing the restoration; and

~~1.~~4. Explain the testing that the Market Participant will undertake to verify restoration of the parameter value upon completion.

~~1.~~(ii) The ISO shall:

1. Accept the restoration plan if implementation of the plan, including the testing plan, is reasonably likely to support the proposed change in the parameter value restriction;
- ~~1.2.~~ 2. Coordinate with the Market Participant to perform required testing upon completion of the restoration; and
- ~~1.3.~~ 3. Modify the parameter value restriction following completion of the restoration plan, based upon tested values.

**III.1.6** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.1** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.2** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.3** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.4** **ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.**

The ISO shall prepare, maintain and update the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures consistent with the ISO New England Filed Documents. The ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures shall be available for inspection by the Market Participants, regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the ISO or any Market Participant, and the public.

**III.1.7** **General.**

**III.1.7.1** **Provision of Market Data to the Commission.**

The ISO will electronically deliver to the Commission, on an ongoing basis and in a form and manner consistent with its collection of data and in a form and manner acceptable to the Commission, data related to the markets that it administers, in accordance with the Commission's regulations.

**III.1.7.2** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.3** **Agents.**

A Market Participant may participate in the New England Markets through an agent, provided that such Market Participant informs the ISO in advance in writing of the appointment of such agent. A Market Participant using an agent shall be bound by all of the acts or representations of such agent with respect to transactions in the New England Markets, and shall ensure that any such agent complies with the

requirements of the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Filed Documents.

**III.1.7.4**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.5**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.6**                    **Scheduling and Dispatching.**

(a)        The ISO shall schedule Day-Ahead and schedule and dispatch in Real-Time Resources economically on the basis of least-cost, security-constrained dispatch and the prices and operating characteristics offered by Market Participants. The ISO shall schedule and dispatch sufficient Resources of the Market Participants to serve the New England Markets energy purchase requirements under normal system conditions of the Market Participants and meet the requirements of the New England Control Area for ancillary services provided by such Resources. The ISO shall use a joint optimization process to serve Real-Time Energy Market energy requirements and meet Real-Time Operating Reserve requirements based on a least-cost, security-constrained economic dispatch.

(b)        In the event that one or more Resources cannot be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market on the basis of a least-cost, security-constrained dispatch as a result of one or more Self-Schedule offers contributing to a transmission limit violation, the following scheduling protocols will apply:

(i)        When a single Self-Schedule offer contributes to a transmission limit violation, the Self-Schedule offer will not be scheduled for the entire Self-Schedule period in development of Day-Ahead schedules.

(ii)        When two Self-Schedule offers contribute to a transmission limit violation, parallel clearing solutions will be executed such that, for each solution, one of the Self-Schedule offers will be omitted for its entire Self-Schedule period. The least cost solution will be used for purposes of determining which Resources are scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

(iii)        When three or more Self-Schedule offers contribute to a transmission limit violation, the ISO will determine the total daily MWh for each Self-Schedule offer and will omit Self-Schedule offers in their entirety, in sequence from the offer with the least total daily MWh to the offer with the greatest total MWh, stopping when the transmission limit violation is resolved.

(c) Scheduling and dispatch shall be conducted in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents.

(d) The ISO shall undertake, together with Market Participants, to identify any conflict or incompatibility between the scheduling or other deadlines or specifications applicable to the New England Markets, and any relevant procedures of another Control Area, or any tariff (including the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff). Upon determining that any such conflict or incompatibility exists, the ISO shall propose tariff or procedural changes, or undertake such other efforts as may be appropriate, to resolve any such conflict or incompatibility.

#### **III.1.7.7 Energy Pricing.**

The price paid for energy bought and sold by the ISO in the New England Markets will reflect the hourly Locational Marginal Price at each Location, determined by the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents. Congestion Costs, which shall be determined by differences in the Congestion Component of Locational Marginal Prices in an hour caused by constraints, shall be calculated and collected, and the resulting revenues disbursed, by the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1. Loss costs associated with Pool Transmission Facilities, which shall be determined by the differences in Loss Components of the Locational Marginal Prices in an hour, shall be calculated and collected, and the resulting revenues disbursed, by the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1.

#### **III.1.7.8 Market Participant Resources.**

A Market Participant may elect to Self-Schedule its Resources in accordance with and subject to the procedures specified in this Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

#### **III.1.7.9 Real-Time Reserve Prices.**

The price paid by the ISO for the provision of Real-Time Operating Reserve in the New England Markets will reflect the integrated hourly Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices determined by the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents for the system and each Reserve Zone.

#### **III.1.7.10 Other Transactions.**

(a) Market Participants may enter into internal bilateral transactions and External Transactions for the purchase or sale of energy or other products to or from each other or any other entity, subject to the obligations of Market Participants to make resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation available for dispatch by the ISO. External Transactions that contemplate the physical transfer of energy or obligations

to or from a Market Participant shall be reported to and coordinated with the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

(b) [Reserved.]

(c) [Reserved.]

### **III.1.7.11 Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generating Capacity Resource.**

**1.(a)** A Seasonal Claimed Capability value must be established and maintained for all Generating Capacity Resources. A summer Seasonal Claimed Capability is established for use from June 1 through September 30 and a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability is established for use from October 1 through May 31.

**1.(b)** The Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generating Capacity Resource is the sum of the Seasonal Claimed Capabilities of the Generator Assets that are associated with the Generating Capacity Resource.

**1.(c)** The Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generator Asset is:

**1.(i)** Based upon review of historical data for non-intermittent daily cycle hydro.

**1.(ii)** The median net real power output during reliability hours, as described in Section III.13.1.2.2.2, for (1) intermittent facilities, and (2) netmetered and special qualifying facilities that do not elect to audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data.

**1.(iii)** For non-intermittent net-metered and special qualifying facilities that elect to audit, the minimum of (1) the Generator Asset's current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value, as performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.3; (2) the Generator Asset's current Establish Claimed Capability Audit value; and (3) the median hourly availability during hours ending 2:00 p.m. through 6:00 p.m. each day of the preceding June through September for Summer and hours ending 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. each day of the preceding October through May for Winter. The hourly availability:

**1.a.** For a Generator Asset that is available for commitment and following Dispatch Instructions, shall be the asset's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared.

**1.b.** For a Generator Asset that is off-line and not available for commitment shall be zero.

**1.c.** For a Generator Asset that is on-line but not able to follow Dispatch Instructions, shall be the asset's metered output.

**1.(iv)** For all other Generator Assets, the minimum of: (1) the Generator Asset's current Establish Claimed Capability Audit value and (2) the Generator Asset's current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value, as performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.3.

**III.1.7.12** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.13** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.14** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.15** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.16** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.17** **Operating Reserve.**

The ISO shall schedule to the Operating Reserve and load-following requirements of the New England Control Area and the New England Markets in scheduling Resources pursuant to this Market Rule 1. Reserve requirements for the Forward Reserve Market are determined in accordance with the methodology specified in Section III.9.2 of Market Rule 1. Operating Reserve requirements for Real-Time dispatch within an Operating Day are determined in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 8, Operating Reserve and Regulation.

**III.1.7.18** **~~Regulation.~~ [Reserved.]**

~~(a) — Regulation shall be supplied from generators located within the metered electrical boundaries of the New England Control Area. Market Participants offering Regulation shall comply with applicable standards and requirements for Regulation capability and dispatch specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.~~

~~(b) — The ISO shall obtain and maintain an amount of Regulation equal to the New England Control Area Regulation objective as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.~~

~~(c) — The Regulation range of a unit shall be at least twice the amount of Regulation assigned and no less than the minimum specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.~~

~~(d) — A unit that is providing Regulation shall have its energy dispatch range reduced by twice the amount of the Regulation provided. The amount of Regulation provided by a unit shall serve to redefine the Economic Minimum Limit and Economic Maximum Limit of that unit, in that the amount of Regulation shall be added to the unit's Economic Minimum Limit or automatic low limit while regulating, whichever is greater, and subtracted from its Economic Maximum Limit or automatic high limit, which~~



~~ever is less. Qualified Regulation must satisfy the verification tests described in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.~~

### **III.1.7.19 Ramping.**

A generating unit dispatched by the ISO pursuant to a control signal appropriate to increase or decrease the unit's megawatt output level shall be able to change output at the ramping rate specified in the Offer Data submitted to the ISO for that unit and shall be subject to sanctions for failure to comply as described in **Appendix B**.

### **III.1.7.19A Real-Time Reserve.**

(a) Real-Time TMSR, TMNSR, TMOR and Real-Time Replacement Reserve, if applicable, shall be supplied from Resources located within the metered boundaries of the New England Control Area subject to the condition set forth in Section III.1.7.19A(c) below. The ISO shall designate Operating Reserve in Real-Time only to Market Participant Resources that comply with the applicable standards and requirements for provision and dispatch of Operating Reserve capability as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(b) The ISO shall endeavor to procure and maintain an amount of Operating Reserve in Real-Time equal to the system and locational Operating Reserve requirements as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(c) External Resources will be permitted to participate in the Real-Time reserve market when the respective Control Areas implement the technology and processes necessary to support recognition of Operating Reserves from external Resources.

### **III.1.7.20 Information and Operating Requirements.**

(a) [Reserved.]

(b) Market Participants selling from Resources within the New England Control Area shall: supply to the ISO all applicable Offer Data; report to the ISO units that are Self-Scheduled; report to the ISO External Transaction sales; confirm to the ISO bilateral sales to Market Participants within the New England Control Area; respond to the ISO's directives to start, shutdown or change output levels of generating units, or change scheduled voltages or reactive output levels; continuously maintain all Offer Data concurrent with on-line operating information; and ensure that, where so equipped, generating

equipment is operated with control equipment functioning as specified in the ISO New England Manuals & ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(c) Market Participants selling from Resources outside the New England Control Area shall: provide to the ISO all applicable Offer Data, including offers specifying amounts of energy available, hours of availability and prices of energy and other services; respond to ISO directives to schedule delivery or change delivery schedules; and communicate delivery schedules to the source Control Area and any intermediary Control Areas.

(d) Market Participants, as applicable, shall: respond or ensure a response to ISO directives for load management steps; report to the ISO all bilateral purchase transactions including External Transaction purchases; and respond or ensure a response to other ISO directives such as those required during Emergency operation.

(e) Market Participant, as applicable, shall provide to the ISO requests to purchase specified amounts of energy for each hour of the Operating Day during which it intends to purchase from the Day-Ahead Energy Market, along with Dispatch Rate levels above which it does not desire to purchase.

(f) Market Participants are responsible for reporting to the ISO anticipated availability and other information concerning generating Resources and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources required by the ISO New England Operating Documents, including but not limited to the Market Participant's ability to procure fuel and physical limitations that could reduce Resource output for the pertinent Operating Day.

**III.1.8** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9** Pre-scheduling.

**III.1.9.1** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.2** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.3** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.4** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.5** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.6** [Reserved.]

**III.1.9.7** Market Participant Responsibilities.

Market Participants authorized and intending to request market-based Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee in their Offer Data shall submit a specification of such fees to the ISO for each generating unit as to which the Market Participant intends to request such fees. Any such specification shall identify the applicable period and be submitted on or before the applicable deadline and shall remain in effect unless otherwise modified in accordance with Section III.1.10.9. The ISO shall reject any request for Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee in a Market Participant's Offer Data that does not conform to the Market Participant's specification on file with the ISO.

**III.1.9.8**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.10**                    **Scheduling.**

**III.1.10.1**                **General.**

(a)     The ISO shall administer scheduling processes to implement a Day-Ahead Energy Market and a Real-Time Energy Market.

(b)     The Day-Ahead Energy Market shall enable Market Participants to purchase and sell energy through the New England Markets at Day-Ahead Prices and enable Market Participants to submit External Transactions conditioned upon Congestion Costs not exceeding a specified level. Market Participants whose purchases and sales and External Transactions are scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall be obligated to purchase or sell energy or pay Congestion Costs and costs for losses, at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices for the amounts scheduled.

(c)     In the Real-Time Energy Market,

(i)     Market Participants that deviate from the amount of energy purchases or sales scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price, unless otherwise specified by this Market Rule 1, and

(ii)    Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be obligated to pay Congestion Costs and costs for losses for the amount of the scheduled transmission uses in the Real-Time Energy Market at the applicable Real-Time Congestion Component and Loss Component price differences, unless otherwise specified by this Market Rule 1.

(d) The following scheduling procedures and principles shall govern the commitment of Resources to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market over a period extending from one week to one hour prior to the Real-Time dispatch. Scheduling encompasses the Day-Ahead and hourly scheduling process, through which the ISO determines the Day-Ahead Energy Market schedule and determines, based on changing forecasts of conditions and actions by Market Participants and system constraints, a plan to serve the hourly energy and reserve requirements of the New England Control Area in the least costly manner, subject to maintaining the reliability of the New England Control Area. Scheduling of External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market is subject to Section II.44 of the OATT.

(e) If the ISO's forecast for the next seven days projects a likelihood of Emergency Condition, the ISO may commit, for all or part of such seven day period, to the use of generating Resources with Notification Time greater than 24 hours as necessary in order to alleviate or mitigate such Emergency, in accordance with the Market Participants' binding Supply Offers for such units.

#### **III.1.10.1A Day-Ahead Energy Market Scheduling.**

The following actions shall occur not later than 10:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled, or such other deadline as may be specified by the ISO in order to comply with the practical requirements and the economic and efficiency objectives of the scheduling process specified in this Market Rule 1.

(a) Each Market Participant may submit to the ISO specifications of the amount and location of its customer loads and/or energy purchases to be included in the Day-Ahead Energy Market for each hour of the next Operating Day, such specifications to comply with the requirements set forth in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures. Each Market Participant shall inform the ISO of (i) the prices, if any, at which it desires not to include its load in the Day-Ahead Energy Market rather than pay the Day-Ahead Price, (ii) hourly schedules for Resource increments, including hydropower units, Self-Scheduled by the Market Participant; and (iii) the Decrement Bid at which each such Self-Scheduled Resource will disconnect or reduce output, or confirmation of the Market Participant's intent not to reduce output. Price-sensitive Demand Bids and Decrement Bids must be greater than zero MW and shall not exceed the energy Supply Offer limitation specified in this Section.

(b) [Reserved.]

(c) All Market Participants shall submit to the ISO schedules for any External Transactions involving use of generating Resources or the New England Transmission System as specified below, and shall inform the ISO whether the transaction is to be included in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. Any Market Participant that elects to include an External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market may specify the price (such price not to exceed the maximum price that may be specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures), if any, at which it will be curtailed rather than pay Congestion Costs. The foregoing price specification shall apply to the price difference between the Locational Marginal Prices for specified External Transaction source and sink points in the Day-Ahead scheduling process only. Any Market Participant that deviates from its Day-Ahead External Transaction schedule or elects not to include its External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall be subject to Congestion Costs in the Real-Time Energy Market in order to complete any such scheduled External Transaction. A priced External Transaction that clears in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will be considered tied within economic merit with a Self-Scheduled External Transaction submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market, unless the Market Participant modifies the price component of its Real-Time offer during the Re-Offer Period. Scheduling of External Transactions shall be conducted in accordance with the specifications in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the following requirements:

(i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all External Transaction purchases for delivery within the New England Control Area from Resources outside the New England Control Area;

(ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for External Transaction sales to entities outside the New England Control Area from Resources within the New England Control Area;

(iii) If the sum of all submitted fixed External Transaction purchases less External Transaction sales exceeds the import capability associated with the applicable External Node, the offer prices for all fixed External Transaction purchases at the applicable External Node shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor;

1-(iv) If the sum of all submitted fixed External Transaction sales less External Transaction purchases exceeds the export capability associated with the applicable External Node, the

offer prices for all fixed External Transaction sales at the applicable External Node shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Cap;

~~4.(v)~~ The ISO shall not consider Start-Up Fees, No-Load Fees, Notification Times or any other inter-temporal parameters in scheduling or dispatching External Transactions.

(d) Market Participants selling into the New England Markets, from either internal Resources or External Resources, shall submit Supply Offers or External Transactions for the supply of energy (including energy from hydropower units), and Demand Bids for the consumption of energy, ~~Regulation~~, Operating Reserve or other services as applicable, for the following Operating Day.

Energy offered from generating Resources without a Capacity Supply Obligation shall not be supplied from Resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the operating reserve requirements of another Control Area. All Supply Offers and Demand Bids:

- (i) Shall specify the Resource or Load Asset and energy for each hour of the Operating Day;
- (ii) Shall specify, for Supply Offers, Blocks (price and quantity of Energy) for each hour of the Operating Day for each Resource offered by the Market Participant to the ISO. The price and quantity values in a Block may each vary on an hourly basis;
- (iii) If based on energy from a specific generating unit internal to the New England Control Area, may specify, for Supply Offers, Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee for each hour of the Operating Day. Start-Up Fee and No-Load Fee values may vary on an hourly basis;
- (iv) For a dual fuel Resource, shall specify, for Supply Offers, the fuel type. The fuel type value may vary on an hourly basis. A Market Participant that submits a Supply Offer using the higher cost fuel type must satisfy the consultation requirements for dual fuel Resources in Section III.A.3 of Appendix A;
- (v) Shall specify, for Supply Offers, a Minimum Run Time to be used for scheduling purposes that does not exceed 24 hours for a generating Resource;

(vi) Supply Offers shall constitute an offer to submit the generating Resource increment to the ISO for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the Supply Offer, where such Supply Offer, with regard to operating limits, shall specify changes to the Economic Maximum Limit, Economic Minimum Limit and Emergency Minimum Limit from those submitted as part of the Resource's Offer Data to reflect the physical operating characteristics and/or availability of the Resource, except that for a Limited Energy Resource, the Economic Maximum Limit may be revised to reflect maximum energy available for the Operating Day, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day for which the Supply Offer is submitted;

(vii) Shall constitute, for Demand Bids, an offer to submit the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource increment to the ISO for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the Demand Bid, where such Demand Bid, with regard to operating limits, shall specify changes to the Maximum Consumption Limit and Minimum Consumption Limit from those submitted as part of the Resource's Offer Data to reflect the physical operating characteristics and/or availability of the Resource, except that, for a Self-Scheduled Resource, the Minimum Consumption Limit may vary on an hourly basis to reflect the Self-Scheduled consumption level of the Resource;

(viii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Participant proposes to supply or consume energy or other services to the New England Markets, such price or prices for Resources or portions of Resources scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market being guaranteed by the Market Participant for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day; and

(ix) Shall not specify an energy offer or bid price below the Energy Offer Floor or above the Energy Offer Cap.

(e) ~~[Reserved.] A Market Participant that wishes to make a Resource available to sell Regulation service shall submit a Supply Offer for Regulation, the price and quantity of which can vary on an hourly basis. The Supply Offer for Regulation shall specify the Automatic Response Rate in megawatts per minute, the price in dollars per MWh of the Regulation capability being offered, such Regulation capability as calculated by the ISO by multiplying the submitted Automatic Response Rate by five minutes, and such other information specified by the ISO as may be necessary to evaluate the Supply Offer and the generating Resource's Regulation Opportunity Costs. The price of the Supply Offer shall~~

~~not exceed \$100/MWh. Qualified Regulation capability must satisfy the verification tests specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures. Regulation capability amounts will be adjusted as necessary in the case where a generating unit's compliance rating is less than 90%. The audited Regulation capability will be deemed equal to the most recently calculated compliance rating times the 5 minute Regulation capability quantities utilized in that compliance rating calculation, rounded to the nearest whole megawatt. The Resource's Automatic Response Rate will then be adjusted based upon the audited Regulation capability.~~

(f) [Reserved.]

(g) Each Supply Offer or Demand Bid by a Market Participant of a Resource shall remain in effect for subsequent Operating Days until superseded or canceled except in the case of an External Resource and an External Transaction purchase, in which case, the Supply Offer shall remain in effect for the applicable Operating Day and shall not remain in effect for subsequent Operating Days. Hourly overrides of a Supply Offer or a Demand Bid shall remain in effect only for the applicable Operating Day.

(h) The ISO shall post on the internet the total hourly loads including Decrement Bids scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market, as well as the ISO's estimate of the Control Area hourly load for the next Operating Day.

(i) In determining Day-Ahead schedules, in the event of multiple marginal Supply Offers, Increment Offers and/or External Transaction purchases at a pricing location, the ISO shall clear the marginal Supply Offers, Increment Offers and/or External Transaction purchases proportional to the amount of energy (MW) from each marginal offer and/or External Transaction at the pricing location. The Economic Maximum Limits and Economic Minimum Limits are not used in determining the amount of energy (MW) in each marginal Supply Offer to be cleared on a pro-rated basis. However, the Day-Ahead schedules resulting from the pro-ration process will reflect Economic Maximum Limits and Economic Minimum Limits.

(j) In determining Day-Ahead schedules, in the event of multiple marginal Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and/or External Transaction sales at a pricing location, the ISO shall clear the marginal Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and/or External Transaction sales proportional to the amount of energy (MW) from each marginal bid and/or External Transaction at the pricing location.



(k) All Market Participants may submit Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids that apply to the Day-Ahead Energy Market only. Such offers and bids must comply with the requirements set forth in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and must specify amount, location and price, if any, at which the Market Participant desires to purchase or sell energy in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

### **III.1.10.2 Pool-Scheduled Resources.**

Pool-Scheduled Resources are those Resources for which Market Participants submitted Supply Offers to sell energy in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and which the ISO scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market as well as generators committed by the ISO subsequent to the Day-Ahead Energy Market. Such Resources shall be committed to provide energy in the Real-Time dispatch unless the schedules for such units are revised pursuant to Sections III.1.10.9 or III.1.11. Pool-Scheduled Resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

(a) Pool-Scheduled Resources shall be selected by the ISO on the basis of the prices offered for energy and related services, Start-Up Fees, No-Load Fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Participants.

(b) The ISO shall optimize the dispatch of energy from Limited Energy Resources by request to minimize the as-bid production cost for the New England Control Area. In implementing the use of Limited Energy Resources, the ISO shall use its best efforts to select the most economic hours of operation for Limited Energy Resources, in order to make optimal use of such Resources in the Day-Ahead Energy Market consistent with the Supply Offers of other Resources, the submitted Demand Bids and Decrement Bids and Operating Reserve and Replacement Reserve requirements.

(c) Market Participants offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the ISO that is sufficient to enable the ISO to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.

(d) The Market Participant seller whose Resource is selected as a Pool-Scheduled Resource shall receive payments or credits for energy or related services, or for Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee, from the ISO on behalf of the Market Participant buyers in accordance with Section III.3 of this Market Rule 1.

(e) Market Participants shall make available their Pool-Scheduled Resources to the ISO for coordinated operation to supply the needs of the New England Control Area for energy and ancillary services.

#### **III.1.10.3 Self-Scheduled Resources.**

A Resource that is Self-Scheduled shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

(a) The minimum duration of a Self-Schedule for a Generator Asset shall not result in the Generator Asset operating for less than its Minimum Run Time. A Generator Asset that is online as a result of a Self-Schedule will be dispatched above its Economic Minimum Limit based on the economic merit of its Supply Offer.

(b) The offered prices of Resources or portions of Resources that are Self-Scheduled, or otherwise not following the dispatch orders of the ISO, shall not be considered by the ISO in determining Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) A Market Participant with a Resource that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation shall comply with the requirements in Section III.13.6.2 when Self-Scheduling that Resource.

(d) A Market Participant Self-Scheduling a Resource in the Day-Ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-Time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price.

#### **III.1.10.4 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.1.10.5 External Resources.**

(a) Market Participants with External Resources that have dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability may submit Supply Offers to the New England Markets in accordance with the Day-Ahead and Real-Time scheduling processes specified above. Market Participants must submit Supply Offers for External Resources on a Resource specific basis. An External Resource with dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability selected as a Pool-Scheduled Resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the ISO and shall be compensated on the same basis as other Pool-Scheduled Resources.

(b) Supply Offers for External Resources with dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability shall specify the Resource being offered, along with the information specified in the Offer Data as applicable.

(c) For Resources external to the New England Control Area that are not capable of dynamic scheduling and dispatch, Market Participants shall submit External Transactions as detailed in Section III.1.10.7 of this Market Rule 1.

(d) A Market Participant whose External Resource is capable of dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability or whose External Transaction does not deliver the energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall replace such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price.

#### **III.1.10.6 Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources.**

External Transactions that are sales to an external Control Area are not eligible to be Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources. Except as noted below with respect to a pumped storage generator that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource in the New England Control Area must:

(a) each day, either Self-Schedule or submit a Demand Bid into the Day-Ahead Energy Market as described in Section III.1.10.1A of this Market Rule 1 that specifies the prices at which the Resource is willing to consume energy, unless and to the extent that the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is unable to do so due to an outage as defined in the ISO New England Manuals;

(b) submit Demand Bid data that specifies a Maximum Consumption Limit and Minimum Consumption Limit;

(c) submit Demand Bid data that specifies a Minimum Consumption Limit that is less than or equal to its Nominated Consumption Limit;

(d) notify the ISO of any outage (including partial outages) that may reduce the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource's ability to interrupt and the expected return date from the outage;

- (e) in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and Operating Procedures, perform audit tests and submit the results to the ISO or provide to the ISO appropriate historical production data;
- (f) abide by the ISO maintenance coordination procedures;
- (g) provide information reasonably requested by the ISO, including the name and location of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource; and
- (h) comply with the ISO New England Manuals.

To schedule the dispatchable pumping demand of a pumped storage generator that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation, a Market Participant must comply with the requirements in (b) through (h) for the applicable Operating Day and must either Self-Schedule or submit a Demand Bid into the Day-Ahead Energy Market as described in Section III.1.10.1A of this Market Rule 1 that specifies the prices at which the Resource is willing to consume energy for the applicable Operating Day.

#### **III.1.10.7 External Transactions.**

- (a) Market Participants that submit an External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market must also submit a corresponding External Transaction in the Real-Time Energy Market in order to be eligible for scheduling in the Real-Time Energy Market. Priced External Transactions for the Real-Time Energy Market must be submitted by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market.
- (b) Priced External Transactions submitted in both the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market will be treated as Self-Scheduled External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market for the associated megawatt amounts that cleared the Day-Ahead Energy Market, unless the Market Participant modifies the price component of its Real-Time offer during the Re-Offer Period.
- (c) Any External Transaction, or portion thereof, submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market that did not clear in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will not be scheduled in Real-Time if the ISO anticipates that the External Transaction would create or worsen an Emergency. External Transactions cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and associated with a Real-Time Energy Market submission will continue to be scheduled in Real-Time prior to and during an Emergency, until the applicable procedures governing the Emergency, as set forth in ISO New England Manual 11, require a change in schedule.

(d) A Market Participant submitting a priced External Transaction supporting Capacity Supply Obligation to the Real-Time Energy Market on an external interface where advance transmission reservations are required must comply with the requirements in Section III.13.6.1.2.1 with respect to linking the transaction to the associated transmission reservation and NERC E-Tag. All other External Transactions submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market must contain the associated NERC E-Tag and transmission reservation, if required, at the time the transaction is submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market.

(e) All Real-Time External Transactions shall be scheduled and curtailed in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and all applicable tariffs.

(f) External Transaction sales meeting all of the criteria for any of the transaction types described in (i) through (iv) below receive priority in the scheduling and curtailment of transactions as set forth in Section II.44 of the OATT. External Transaction sales meeting all of the criteria for any of the transaction types described in (i) through (iv) below are referred to herein and in the OATT as being supported in Real-Time.

(i) Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions:

(1) The External Transaction is exporting across an external interface located in an import-constrained Capacity Zone that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction with price separation, as determined in accordance with Section III.12.4 and Section III.13.2.3.4 of Market Rule 1;

(2) The External Transaction is directly associated with an Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the megawatt amount of the cleared Export Bid;

(3) The External Node associated with the cleared Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is connected to the import-constrained Capacity Zone, and is not connected to a Capacity Zone that is not import-constrained;

(4) The Resource, or portion thereof, that is associated with the cleared Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is not located in the import-constrained Capacity Zone;

(5) The External Transaction has been submitted and cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market;

(6) A matching External Transaction has also been submitted into the Real-Time Energy Market by the end of the Re-Offer Period for Self-Scheduled External Transactions, and, in accordance with Section III.1.10.7(a), by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market for priced External Transactions.

(ii) FCA Cleared Export Transactions:

(1) The External Transaction sale is exporting to an External Node that is connected only to an import-constrained Reserve Zone;

(2) The External Transaction sale is directly associated with an Export Bid or an Administrative Export De-List Bid that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the megawatt amount of the cleared Export Bid;

(3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation associated with the Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is located outside the import-constrained Reserve Zone;

(4) The External Transaction sale is submitted and cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market;

(5) A matching External Transaction has also been submitted into the Real-Time Energy Market by the end of the Re-Offer Period for Self-Scheduled External Transactions, and, in accordance with Section III.1.10.7(a), by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market for priced External Transactions.

(iii) Same Reserve Zone Export Transactions:

(1) A Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is associated with the External Transaction sale, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation;

(2) The External Node of the External Transaction sale is connected only to the same Reserve Zone in which the associated Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is located;

(3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is Self-Scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale's megawatt amount;

(4) Neither the External Transaction sale nor the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation is required to offer into the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

(iv) Unconstrained Export Transactions:

(1) A Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is associated with the External Transaction sale, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation;

(2) The External Node of the External Transaction sale is not connected only to an import-constrained Reserve Zone;

(3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is not separated from the External Node by a transmission interface constraint as determined in Sections III.12.2.1(b) and III.12.2.2(b) of Market Rule 1 that was binding in the Forward Capacity Auction in the direction of the export;

(4) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is Self-Scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale's megawatt amount;

- (5) Neither the External Transaction sale, nor the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation is required to offer into the Day-Ahead Energy Market.
- (g) Treatment of External Transaction sales in ISO commitment for local second contingency protection.
- (i) Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions: The transaction's export demand that clears in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will be explicitly considered as load in the exporting Reserve Zone by the ISO when committing Resources to provide local second contingency protection for the associated Operating Day.
- (ii) The export demand of External Transaction sales not meeting the criteria in (i) above is not considered by the ISO when planning and committing Resources to provide local second contingency protection, and is assumed to be zero.
- (iii) Same Reserve Zone Export Transactions and Unconstrained Export Transactions: If a Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is committed to be online during the Operating Day either through clearing in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or through Self-Scheduling subsequent to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and a Same Reserve Zone Export Transaction or Unconstrained Export Transaction is submitted before the end of the Re-Offer Period designating that Resource as supporting the transaction, the ISO will not utilize the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation supporting the export transaction to meet local second contingency protection requirements. The eligibility of Resources not meeting the foregoing criteria to be used to meet local second contingency protection requirements shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ISO New England System Rules.
- (h) Allocation of costs to Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions: Market Participants with Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions shall incur a proportional share of the charges described below, which are allocated to Market Participants based on Day-Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation. The share shall be determined by including the Day-Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation associated with the External Transaction, as applicable, in the total Day-



Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation for the appropriate Reliability Region, Reserve Zone, or Load Zone used in each cost allocation calculation:

- (i) NCPC for Local Second Contingency Protection Resources allocated within the exporting Reliability Region, pursuant to Section III.F.3.3.
  - (ii) Forward Reserve Market charges allocated within the exporting Load Zone, pursuant to Section III.9.9.
  - (iii) Real-Time Reserve Charges allocated within the exporting Load Zone, pursuant to Section III.10.3.
- (i) When action is taken by the ISO to reduce External Transaction sales due to a system wide capacity deficient condition or the forecast of such a condition, and an External Transaction sale designates a Resource, or portion of a Resource, without a Capacity Supply Obligation, to support the transaction, the ISO will review the status of the designated Resource. If the designated Resource is Self-Scheduled and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale, that External Transaction sale will not be reduced until such time as Regional Network Load within the New England Control Area is also being reduced. When reductions to such transactions are required, the affected transactions shall be reduced pro-rata.
- (j) Market Participants shall submit External Transactions as megawatt blocks with intervals of one hour at the relevant External Node. External Transactions will be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market as megawatt blocks for hourly durations. The ISO may dispatch External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market as megawatt blocks for periods of less than one hour, to the extent allowed pursuant to inter-Control Area operating protocols.

#### **III.1.10.8 ISO Responsibilities.**

- (a) The ISO shall use its best efforts to determine (i) the least-cost means of satisfying hourly purchase requests for energy, the projected hourly requirements for Operating Reserve, Replacement Reserve and other ancillary services of the Market Participants, including the reliability requirements of the New England Control Area, of the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and (ii) the least-cost means of satisfying the Operating Reserve, Replacement Reserve and other ancillary service requirements for any portion of the load forecast of the ISO for the Operating Day in excess of that scheduled in the Day-

Ahead Energy Market. In making these determinations, the ISO shall take into account: (i) the ISO's forecasts of New England Markets and New England Control Area energy requirements, giving due consideration to the energy requirement forecasts and purchase requests submitted by Market Participants for the Day-Ahead Energy Market; (ii) the offers and bids submitted by Market Participants; (iii) the availability of Limited Energy Resources; (iv) the capacity, location, and other relevant characteristics of Self-Scheduled Resources; (v) the requirements of the New England Control Area for Operating Reserve and Replacement Reserve, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures; (vi) the requirements of the New England Control Area for Regulation and other ancillary services, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures; (vii) the benefits of avoiding or minimizing transmission constraint control operations, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures; and (viii) such other factors as the ISO reasonably concludes are relevant to the foregoing determination. The ISO shall develop a Day-Ahead Energy schedule based on the applicable portions of the foregoing determination, and shall determine the Day-Ahead Prices resulting from such schedule.

(b) Not later than 1:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, or such earlier deadline as may be specified by the ISO in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures or such later deadline as necessary to account for software failures or other events, the ISO shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-Ahead Energy schedule; (ii) post the Day-Ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Participants of their scheduled injections and withdrawals. In the event of an Emergency, the ISO will notify Market Participants as soon as practicable if the Day-Ahead Energy Market can not be operated.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in Section III.1.10.8(b), the ISO shall revise its schedule of Resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the New England Control Area, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other Resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Participants shall pay and be paid for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the Day-Ahead Prices.

### **III.1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.**

(a) Following the initial posting by the ISO of the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and subject to the right of the ISO to schedule and dispatch Pool-Scheduled Resources and to direct that schedules be changed in an Emergency, a Resource Re-Offer Period shall

exist from the time of the posting specified in Section III.1.10.8(b) until 2:00 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day or such other Re-Offer Period as necessary to account for software failures or other events. During the Re-Offer Period, Market Participants may submit revisions to generation Supply Offers and revisions to Demand Bids for any Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource. Resources scheduled subsequent to the closing of the Re-Offer Period shall be settled at the applicable Real-Time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices.

(b) Following the completion of the initial Reserve Adequacy Analysis and throughout the Operating Day, a Market Participant may modify certain Supply Offer or Demand Bid parameters for a Generator Asset or a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand on an hour-to-hour basis, provided that the modification is made no later than 30 minutes prior to the beginning of the hour for which the modification is to take effect:

1-(i) For a Generator Asset, the Start-Up Fee, the No-Load Fee, the fuel type (for dual fuel Resources), the quantity and price pairs of its Blocks, and the Supply Offer for Regulation may be modified.

1-(ii) For a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the quantity and price pairs of its Blocks may be modified.

(c) During the Re-Offer Period, Market Participants may submit revisions to priced External Transactions. External Transactions scheduled subsequent to the closing of the Re-Offer Period shall be settled at the applicable Real-Time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices. A submission during the Re-Offer Period for any portion of a transaction that was cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market is subject to the provisions in Section III.1.10.7. A Market Participant may at any time, consistent with the provisions in Manual 11, request to Self-Schedule an External Transaction and adjust the schedule on an hour-to-hour basis. The ISO must be notified of the request not later than 60 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect.

(d) During the Operating Day, a Market Participant may request to Self-Schedule a Generator Asset or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand or may request to cancel a Self-Schedule for a Generator Asset or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor a Self-Schedule request, a Generator Asset will

be permitted to come online at its Economic Minimum Limit and a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand will be dispatched to its Minimum Consumption Limit.

(e) During the Operating Day, in the event that in a given hour a Market Participant seeks to modify a Supply Offer or Demand Bid after the deadline for modifications specified in Section III.1.10.9(b), then:

(i) the Market Participant may request that a Generator Asset be dispatched above its Economic Minimum Limit at a specified output. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor the request, the Generator Asset will be dispatched as though it had offered the specified output for the hour in question at the Energy Offer Floor.

(ii) the Market Participant may request that a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand be dispatched above its Minimum Consumption Limit. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor the request, the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand will be dispatched as though it had offered for the hour in question at a Self-Scheduled MW.

(f) For each hour in the Operating Day, as soon as practicable after the deadlines specified in the foregoing subsection of this Section III.1.10, the ISO shall provide Market Participants and parties to External Transactions with any revisions to their schedules for the hour.

### **III.1.11 Dispatch.**

The following procedures and principles shall govern the dispatch of the Resources available to the ISO.

#### **III.1.11.1 Resource Output.**

The ISO shall have the authority to direct any Market Participant to adjust the output of any Pool-Scheduled Resource increment within the operating characteristics specified in the Market Participant's Offer Data, Supply Offer or Demand Bid. The ISO may cancel its selection of, or otherwise release, Pool-Scheduled Resources. The ISO shall adjust the output of Pool-Scheduled Resource increments as necessary: (a) to maintain reliability, and subject to that constraint, to minimize the cost of supplying the energy, reserves, and other services required by the Market Participants and the operation of the New England Control Area; (b) to balance load and generation, maintain scheduled tie flows, and provide

frequency support within the New England Control Area; and (c) to minimize unscheduled interchange that is not frequency related between the New England Control Area and other Control Areas.

#### **III.1.11.2 Operating Basis.**

In carrying out the foregoing objectives, the ISO shall conduct the operation of the New England Control Area and shall, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures, (i) utilize available Operating Reserve and replace such Operating Reserve when utilized; and (ii) monitor the availability of adequate Operating Reserve.

#### **III.1.11.3 Pool-dispatched Resources.**

(a) The ISO shall optimize the dispatch of energy from Limited Energy Resources by request to minimize the as-bid production cost for the New England Control Area. In implementing the use of Limited Energy Resources, the ISO shall use its best efforts to select the most economic hours of operation for Limited Energy Resources, in order to make optimal use of such Resources consistent with the dynamic load-following requirements of the New England Control Area and the availability of other Resources to the ISO.

(b) The ISO shall implement the dispatch of energy from Pool-Scheduled Resource increments and the designation of Real-Time Operating Reserve to Pool-Scheduled Resource increments, including the dispatchable increments from resources which are otherwise Self-Scheduled, by sending appropriate signals and instructions to the entity controlling such Resources, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures. Each Market Participant shall ensure that the entity controlling a Pool-Scheduled Resource offered or made available by that Market Participant complies with the energy dispatch signals and instructions transmitted by the ISO.

(c) The ISO shall have the authority to modify a Market Participant's operational related Offer Data if the ISO observes that the Market Participant's Resource is not operating in accordance with such Offer Data. The ISO shall modify such operational related Offer Data based on observed performance and such modified Offer Data shall remain in effect until either (i) the affected Market Participant requests a test to be performed, and coordinates the testing pursuant to the procedures specified in the ISO New England Manuals, and the results of the test justify a change to the Market Participant's Offer Data or (ii) the ISO observes, through actual performance, that modification to the Market Participant's Offer Data is justified.

(d) Market Participants shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their Resources in the New England Control Area as close to dispatched output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.

(e) Wind resources are treated as not economically dispatchable until the ISO is technically capable of determining and telemetering a Do Not Exceed Dispatch Point to the resource.

(f) The ISO may request that dual-fueled generating Resources that normally burn natural gas voluntarily take all necessary steps (within the limitations imposed by the operating limitations of their installed equipment and their environmental and operating permits) to prepare to switch to secondary fuel in anticipation of natural gas supply shortages. The ISO may request that Market Participants with dual-fueled units that normally burn natural gas voluntarily switch to a secondary fuel in anticipation of natural gas supply shortages. The ISO may communicate with Market Participants with dual-fueled units that normally burn natural gas to verify whether the Market Participants have switched or are planning to switch to an alternate fuel.

#### **III.1.11.4 Emergency Condition.**

If the ISO anticipates or declares an Emergency Condition, all External Transaction sales out of the New England Control Area that are not backed by a Resource may be interrupted, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals, in order to serve load and Operating Reserve in the New England Control Area.

#### **III.1.11.5 ~~Regulation.~~[Reserved.]**

~~(a) A Market Participant may satisfy its Regulation obligation from its own Resources capable of performing Regulation service or by purchases from the ISO through the New England Markets at the rates set forth in Section III.3.2.2.~~

~~(b) The ISO shall obtain Regulation service from the least cost alternatives available from either Pool Scheduled Resources or Self Scheduled Resources as needed to meet New England Control Area requirements not otherwise satisfied by the Market Participants. The ISO assigns Regulation to eligible generating units using the ISO Regulation assessment software. The Regulation assessment software calculates, at five minutes after the hour and on demand as needed, the optimal set of generating units required to meet the Regulation Requirement. The software first calculates a Regulation Rank Price, based on estimates of Time on Regulation Credits, Regulation Service Credits, estimated Regulation Opportunity Costs, Regulation Capability and other factors, as specified below, that consider the impact~~

of Regulation assignment on the Real Time Energy Market. An interim clearing price is then calculated and the Regulation Rank Prices are updated using this interim clearing price to recognize that actual payments for Regulation are based upon the Regulation Clearing Price and not the Regulation offer price. The software continues to iterate in this manner until convergence is reached, resulting in an optimal selection of generating units for Regulation assignment. The ISO utilizes the output from this software when evaluating the set of generating units for Regulation assignment. In the event that one or more generating units to be selected have equal Regulation Rank Prices, the ISO shall select the generating unit for Regulation assignment with the largest Regulation Capability. Details of the process and calculations are described below.

(1) — At the start of each operating hour, the ISO calculates an initial Regulation Rank Price for each eligible unit offering to provide Regulation using the ISO's Regulation assignment software. The initial Regulation Rank Price for each unit is equal to the sum of the following calculations divided by that unit's Regulation Capability:

(a) — Time on Regulation Credit estimate calculated as the product of the Regulation Capability times the Regulation offer price;

(b) — Regulation Service Credit estimate is set equal to the Time on Regulation Credit estimate to meet the 50/50 revenue mix objective as determined by the ISO in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures;

(c) — Regulation Opportunity Cost estimate calculated as the product of the opportunity cost MW times the opportunity cost price differential where:

(i) — Opportunity cost MW is calculated as the absolute value of the difference between the highest output level corresponding to the most recent Real Time nodal LMP of the unit when constrained by Economic Max and Economic Min, and EstRegGen.

(ii) — EstRegGen is the highest output level corresponding to the most recent Real Time nodal LMP of the unit when constrained by RSETH and RSETLO. RSETH is equal to the Regulation High Limit — Regulation Capability. RSETLO is equal to the Regulation Low Limit + Regulation Capability.

~~(iii) — To more accurately estimate the actual Regulation Opportunity Cost, EstRegGen is further constrained as follows to account for units with large regulating ranges and slow response rates: if actual generation is less than EstRegGen and EstRegGen is greater than RSETLO, then EstRegGen is constrained up by the greater of (actual output + (SlowWideTime \* Automatic Response Rate)) and RSETLO; if actual generation is greater than EstRegGen and EstRegGen is less than RSETHI, then EstRegGen is constrained down by the lesser of (actual output — (SlowWideTime \* Automatic Response Rate)) and RSETHI. The SlowWideTime is determined by the ISO based upon empirical studies. The initial SlowWideTime value, and subsequent updates, shall be posted on the ISO's website.~~

~~(iv) — Opportunity cost price differential is calculated as the absolute value of the difference between the average offer price of the opportunity MW and the Real Time nodal LMP of the unit.~~

~~(d) — Lookahead penalty estimate. The lookahead calculation assigns a cost penalty to units in the selection process if there is a change in energy offer prices near EstRegGen. It is calculated as 0.17 multiplied by the greater of:~~

~~(i) — the unit's energy offer price at a higher output level (LookupRegGen as defined below) minus its energy offer price at EstRegGen, multiplied by (LookupRegGen — EstRegGen);~~

~~and~~

~~(ii) — the unit's energy offer price at EstRegGen minus its energy offer price at a lower output level (LookdownRegGen as defined below), multiplied by (EstRegGen — LookdownRegGen);~~

~~where,~~

~~LookupRegGen = (EstRegGen + (LookAheadMinutesUp \* Automatic Response Rate)) as bounded by Regulation High Limit; and LookdownRegGen = (EstRegGen — (LookAheadMinutesDown \* Automatic Response Rate) as bounded by Regulation Low Limit);~~

~~And where the initial values of LookAheadMinutesUp and LookAheadMinutesDown, and subsequent updates, will be posted on the ISO's website.~~

~~(e) — A tiebreaker adder is calculated for both pool-scheduled and Self-Scheduled Regulation units. The tiebreaker adder is equal to a tiebreaker multiplier (.000001) times the difference between a tiebreaker megawatt reference value (500 MW) and the Regulation Capability of the unit.~~



~~For Self-Scheduled Regulation, all values calculated under this Section III.1.11.5(b)(1) are set equal to zero except for the tiebreaker adder.~~

~~(2) — The ISO's Regulation assignment software creates an initial merit order stack of eligible Regulation Capability by sorting the generating units by the initial Regulation Rank Prices calculated under Section III.1.11.5 (b)(1) in ascending order. Generating units are then selected in rank order until the Regulation Requirement is met. An initial clearing price is then calculated based upon the highest Regulation offer price associated with the initial set of generating units selected to meet the Regulation Requirement. Updated Regulation Rank Prices are then recalculated for generating units with Regulation offer prices that are less than the initial clearing price by substituting the initial clearing price for the generating unit's Regulation offer price, recalculating the Time On Regulation Credit and the Regulation Service Credit estimates; adding the originally calculated values under Sections III.1.11.5(b)(1)(c), (d) and (e) to these recalculated values and dividing this total by the unit's Regulation Capability. These updated Regulation Rank Prices are utilized along with the initial Regulation offer prices adjusted to include opportunity costs that are greater than or equal to the initial clearing price to create an updated generating unit list sorted by ascending Regulation Rank Prices. An updated clearing price is then calculated and the software continues to iterate in this manner until convergence is reached producing an optimal generating unit rank order list for use in assigning Regulation.~~

~~(3) — Shortly after the start of an hour and during the hour as needed, the ISO updates the generating unit rank order list using the ISO's Regulation assignment software based on any changes to Regulation Capability eligibility and other current information, including any changes to Self-Schedule Regulation. The ISO uses this updated Regulation rank order list to assign Regulation for the upcoming hour and to make changes to Regulation assignments within the hour.~~

~~(e) — The ISO shall dispatch Resources for Regulation by sending Regulation signals and instructions to Resources from which Market Participants, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures, have offered Regulation service. Market Participants shall comply with Regulation dispatch signals and instructions transmitted by the ISO and, in the event of conflict, Regulation dispatch signals and instructions shall take precedence over energy dispatch signals and instructions. Market Participants shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their Resources supplying load in the New England Control Area as close to desired output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.~~

### **III.1.12 Dynamic Scheduling.**

Dynamic scheduling can be requested and may be implemented in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) An entity that owns or controls a generating Resource in the New England Control Area may electrically remove all or part of the generating Resource's output from the New England Control Area through dynamic scheduling of the output to load outside the New England Control Area. Such output shall not be available for economic dispatch by the ISO.
  
- (b) An entity that owns or controls a generating Resource outside of the New England Control Area may electrically include all or part of the generating Resource's output into the New England Control Area through dynamic scheduling of the output to load inside the New England Control Area. Such output shall be available for economic dispatch by the ISO.
  
- (c) An entity requesting dynamic scheduling shall be responsible for arranging for the provision of signal processing and communication from the generating unit and other participating Control Area and complying with any other procedures established by the ISO regarding dynamic scheduling as set forth in the ISO New England Manuals. Allocation of costs associated with dynamic scheduling shall be determined and filed with the Commission following the first request.
  
- (d) An entity requesting dynamic scheduling shall be responsible for reserving amounts of appropriate transmission service necessary to deliver the range of the dynamic transfer and any ancillary services.

## **III.2 LMPs and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices Calculation**

### **III.2.1 Introduction.**

The ISO shall calculate the price of energy at Nodes, Load Zones and Hubs in the New England Control Area and at External Nodes on the basis of Locational Marginal Prices and shall calculate the price of Operating Reserve in Real-Time for each Reserve Zone on the basis of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices as determined in accordance with this Market Rule 1. Locational Marginal Prices for energy shall be calculated on a Day-Ahead basis for each hour of the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and every five minutes during the Operating Day for the Real-Time Energy Market. Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be calculated on a Real-Time basis every five minutes as part of the joint optimization of energy and Operating Reserve during the Operating Day.

### **III.2.2 General.**

The ISO shall determine the least cost security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch, which is the least costly means of serving load at different Locations in the New England Control Area based on scheduled or actual conditions, as applicable, existing on the power grid and on the prices at which Market Participants have offered to supply and consume energy in the New England Markets. Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices for energy for the applicable Locations will be calculated based on the unit commitment and economic dispatch and the prices of energy offers and bids. Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for energy and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices will be calculated based on a jointly optimized economic dispatch of energy and designation of Operating Reserve utilizing the prices of energy offers and bids, and Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors when applicable.

Except as further provided in Section III.2.6, the process for the determination of Locational Marginal Prices shall be as follows:

(a) To determine operating conditions, in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market, on the New England Transmission System, the ISO shall use a computer model of the interconnected grid that uses scheduled quantities or available metered inputs regarding generator output, loads, and power flows to model remaining flows and conditions, producing a consistent representation of power flows on the network. The computer model employed for this purpose in the Real-Time Energy Market, referred to as the State Estimator program, is a standard industry tool and is described in Section III.2.3. It will be used to obtain information regarding the output of generation supplying energy and Operating Reserve to the New England Control Area, loads at busses in the New England Control Area,

transmission losses, penalty factors, and power flows on binding transmission and interface constraints for use in the calculation of Day-Ahead and Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. Additional information used in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, including Dispatch Rates, Real-Time Operating Reserve designations and Real-Time schedules for External Transactions, will be obtained from the ISO's dispatch software and dispatchers.

(b) Using the prices at which Market Participants offer and bid energy to the New England Markets, the ISO shall determine the offers and bids of energy that will be considered in the calculation of Day-Ahead Prices, Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. As described in Section III.2.4, every offer of energy by a Market Participant from a generating Resource, an External Transaction purchase Resource and a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource that is following economic dispatch instructions of the ISO will be utilized in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. As described in Section III.2.6, every offer and bid by a Market Participant that is scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will be utilized in the calculation of Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices.

### **III.2.3 Determination of System Conditions Using the State Estimator.**

Power system operations, including, but not limited to, the determination of the least costly means of serving load and system and locational Real-Time Operating Reserve requirements, depend upon the availability of a complete and consistent representation of generator outputs, loads, and power flows on the network. In calculating Day-Ahead Prices, the ISO shall base the system conditions on the expected transmission system configuration and the set of offers and bids submitted by Market Participants. In calculating Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall obtain a complete and consistent description of conditions on the electric network in the New England Control Area by using the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator, which is also used by the ISO for other functions within power system operations. The State Estimator is a standard industry tool that produces a power flow model based on available Real-Time metering information, information regarding the current status of lines, generators, transformers, and other equipment, bus load distribution factors, and a representation of the electric network, to provide a complete description of system conditions, including conditions at Nodes and External Nodes for which Real-Time information is unavailable. In calculating Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall obtain a State Estimator solution every five minutes, which shall provide the megawatt output of generators and the loads at Locations in the New England Control Area, transmission

line losses, penalty factors, and actual flows or loadings on constrained transmission facilities. External Transactions between the New England Control Area and other Control Areas shall be included in the Real-Time Locational Marginal Price calculation on the basis of the Real-Time transaction schedules implemented by the ISO's dispatcher.

#### **III.2.4 Determination of Energy Offers Used in Calculating Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.**

(a) During the Operating Day, Real-Time nodal Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices derived in accordance with this Section shall be determined every five minutes and integrated hourly values of such determinations shall be the basis of the settlement of sales and purchases of energy in the Real-Time Energy Market, the settlement associated with the provision of Operating Reserve in Real-Time and the settlement of Congestion Costs and costs for losses under the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff not covered by the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

(b) To determine the energy offers submitted to the New England Markets that shall be used during the Operating Day to calculate the Real-Time nodal Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall determine which generating Resources, External Transaction purchases and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources are following its economic dispatch instructions. A generating Resource, External Transaction purchase or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource will be considered to be following economic dispatch instructions and shall be included in the calculation of Real-Time Prices if:

(i) the applicable Supply Offer price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the generating Resource or External Transaction purchase is less than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that generating Resource or External Transaction purchase; and

(ii) the applicable Demand Bid price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is greater than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource; and

(iii) the generating Resource, other than a Fast Start Generator, is operating above its Economic Minimum Limit; or

(iv) the Fast Start Generator is operating at or above its Economic Minimum Limit and the applicable Supply Offer price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the Fast Start Generator is less than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that Fast Start Generator; or

(v) the generating Resource, External Transaction purchase or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is specifically requested to operate or reduce consumption by the ISO's dispatcher and the associated energy offers or bids submitted are otherwise eligible to be included in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) In determining whether a generating Resource or External Transaction purchase satisfies the condition described in III.2.4(b), the ISO will determine the Supply Offer price associated with an energy offer by comparing the actual megawatt output of the generating unit or External Transaction purchase with the Market Participant's Supply Offer price curve for that generating unit or External Transaction purchase. Because of practical generator response limitations, a generating unit whose megawatt output is not more than ten percent above the megawatt level specified in the Supply Offer price curve for the applicable Dispatch Rate shall be deemed to be following economic dispatch instructions, but the energy price offer used in the calculation of Real-Time Prices shall not exceed the applicable Dispatch Rate.

(d) In determining whether a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource satisfies the condition described in III.2.4(b), the ISO will determine the Demand Bid price associated with a Demand Bid by comparing the actual megawatt consumption of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource with the Market Participant's Demand Bid price curve for that Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource. Because of practical Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource response limitations, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource whose megawatt consumption is greater than or equal to ninety percent of the megawatt level specified in the Demand Bid price curve for the applicable Dispatch Rate shall be deemed to be following economic dispatch instructions, but the energy demand bid price used in the calculation of Real-Time Prices shall not be lower than the applicable Dispatch Rate.

### **III.2.5 Calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices.**

(a) The ISO shall determine the least costly means of obtaining energy to serve the next increment of load at each Node internal to the New England Control Area represented in the State Estimator and each External Node Location between the New England Control Area and an adjacent Control Area, based on the system conditions described by the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator program and the energy offers that are determined to be eligible for consideration under Section

III.2.4 in connection with the Real-Time dispatch. This calculation shall be made by applying an incremental linear optimization method to minimize energy, Operating Reserve, congestion and transmission loss costs, given actual system conditions, a set of energy offers and bids, and any binding transmission and Operating Reserve constraints that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node from all available generating Resources, External Transaction purchases and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources with an eligible energy offer as the sum of: (1) the price at which the Market Participant has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from the Resource; (2) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of the Resource or reducing consumption of the Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from that Resource or reduced consumption from that Resource on transmission line loadings; and (3) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the Operating Reserve requirement, based on the effect of Resource re-dispatch on transmission line loadings; (4) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with a deficiency in Operating Reserve, based on the effect of the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors described under Section III.2.8; and (5) the effect on transmission losses caused by the increment of load and generation. The energy offer or offers and energy bid or bids that can jointly serve an increment of load and an increment of Operating Reserve requirement at a Location at the lowest cost, calculated in this manner, shall determine the Real-Time Price at that Node or External Node.

(b) During the Operating Day, the calculation set forth in this Section III.2.5 shall be performed every five minutes, using the ISO's Locational Marginal Price program, producing a set of nodal Real-Time Prices based on system conditions during the preceding interval. The prices produced at five-minute intervals during an hour will be integrated to determine the nodal Real-Time Prices for that hour.

(c) For any interval during any hour in the Operating Day that the ISO has declared a Minimum Generation Emergency, the affected nodal Real-Time Prices calculated under this Section III.2.5. shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor for all Nodes within the New England Control Area and all External Nodes if the Minimum Generation Emergency was declared on a New England Control Area wide basis or shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor for all Nodes and External Nodes within a sub-region if the Minimum Generation Emergency was declared within the sub-region.

### **III.2.6 Calculation of Day-Ahead Nodal Prices.**

(a) For the Day-Ahead Energy Market, Day-Ahead Prices shall be determined on the basis of the least-cost, security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch, model flows and system conditions

resulting from the load specifications submitted by Market Participants, Supply Offers and Demand Bids for Resources, Increment Offers, Decrement Bids, and External Transactions submitted to the ISO and scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

Such prices shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Section applicable to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and shall be the basis for the settlement of purchases and sales of energy, costs for losses and Congestion Costs resulting from the Day-Ahead Energy Market. This calculation shall be made for each hour in the Day-Ahead Energy Market by applying a linear optimization method to minimize energy, congestion and transmission loss costs, given scheduled system conditions, scheduled transmission outages, and any transmission limitations that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node from each Resource associated with an eligible energy offer or bid as the sum of: (1) the price at which the Market Participant has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from the Resource or reduce consumption from the Resource; (2) the effect on transmission Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of the Resource or reducing consumption of the Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from that Resource or reduced consumption from a Resource on transmission line loadings; and (3) the effect on transmission losses caused by the increment of load and generation. The energy offer or offers and energy bid or bids that can serve an increment of load at a Node or External Node at the lowest cost, calculated in this manner, shall determine the Day-Ahead Price at that Node.

The process for clearing External Nodes differs from the process for clearing other Nodes in that, in addition to determining the quantity cleared via the application of transmission constraints (i.e., limits on the flow over a line or set of lines), the quantity cleared is limited via the application of a nodal constraint (i.e., a limit on the total net injections at a Node) that restricts the net amount of cleared transactions to the transfer capability of the external interface. Clearing prices at all Nodes will reflect the marginal cost of serving the next increment of load at that Node while reflecting transmission constraints. A binding nodal constraint will result in interface limits being followed, but will not directly affect the congestion component of an LMP at an External Node.

(b) Energy deficient conditions. If the sum of Day-Ahead fixed Demand Bids and fixed External Transaction sales cannot be satisfied with the sum of all scheduled External Transaction purchases, cleared Increment Offers, and available generation at its Economic Maximum Limit, the technical



software issues an Emergency Condition warning message due to a shortage of economic supply in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The following steps shall then be performed to achieve power balance:

- (i) All fixed External Transaction sales are considered to be dispatchable at the Energy Offer Cap;
  - (ii) Reduce any remaining price-sensitive Demand Bids (including External Transaction sales) and Decrement Bids from lowest price to highest price to zero MW until power balance is achieved (there may be some price sensitive bids that are higher priced than the highest Supply Offer or Increment Offer price cleared). Set LMP values equal to the highest price-sensitive Demand Bid or Decrement Bid that was cut in this step. If no price-sensitive Demand Bid or Decrement Bid was reduced in this step, the LMP values are set equal to highest offer price of all on-line generation, Increment Offers or External Transaction purchases; and
  - (iii) If power balance is not achieved after step (ii), reduce all remaining fixed Demand Bids proportionately (by ratio of load MW) until balance is achieved. Set LMP values equal to the highest offer price of all on-line generation, Increment Offers or External Transaction purchases or the price from step (ii), whichever is higher.
- (c) Excess energy conditions. If the sum of Day-Ahead cleared Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and External Transaction sales is less than the total system wide generation MW (including fixed External Transaction purchases) with all possible generation off and with all remaining generation at their Economic Minimum Limit, the technical software issues a Minimum Generation Emergency warning message due to an excess of economic generation in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The following steps shall then be performed to achieve power balance:
- (i) All fixed External Transaction purchases are considered to be dispatchable at the Energy Offer Floor and reduced pro-rata, as applicable, until power balance is reached;
  - (ii) If power balance is not reached in step (i), reduce all committed generation down proportionately by ratio of Economic Minimum Limits but not below Emergency Minimum Limits. If power balance is achieved prior to reaching Emergency Minimum Limits, set LMP values equal to the lowest offer price of all on-line generation; and

(iii) If power balance not achieved in step (ii), set LMP values to Energy Offer Floor and reduce all committed generation below Emergency Minimum Limits proportionately (by ratio of Emergency Minimum Limits) to achieve power balance.

### **III.2.7 Reliability Regions, Load Zones, Reserve Zones, Zonal Prices and External Nodes.**

(a) The ISO shall calculate Zonal Prices for each Load Zone for both the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Markets for each hour using a load-weighted average of the Locational Marginal Prices for the Nodes within that Load Zone. The load weights used in calculating the Day-Ahead Zonal Prices for the Load Zone shall be determined in accordance with applicable Market Rule 1 provisions and shall be based on historical load usage patterns. The load weights do not reflect Demand Bids or Decrement Bids that settle at the Node level in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The ISO shall determine, in accordance with applicable ISO New England Manuals, the load weights used in Real-Time based on the actual Real-Time load distribution as calculated by the State Estimator, and shall exclude any Asset Related Demand from the load weights used to calculate the applicable Real-Time Zonal Prices.

(b) Each Load Zone shall initially be approximately coterminous with a Reliability Region.

(c) Reserve Zones shall be established by the ISO which represent areas within the New England Transmission System that require local 30 minute contingency response as part of normal system operations in order to satisfy local 2nd contingency response reliability criteria.

(d) The remaining area within the New England Transmission System that is not included within the Reserve Zones established under Section III.2.7(c) is Rest of System.

(e) Each Reserve Zone shall be completely contained within a Load Zone or shall be defined as a subset of the Nodes contained within a Load Zone.

(f) The ISO shall calculate Forward Reserve Clearing Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices for each Reserve Zone.

(g) After consulting with the Market Participants, the ISO may reconfigure Reliability Regions, Load Zones and Reserve Zones and add or subtract Reliability Regions, Load Zones and Reserve Zones as necessary over time to reflect changes to the grid, patterns of usage, changes in local TMOR contingency

response requirements and intrazonal Congestion. The ISO shall file any such changes with the Commission.

(h) In the event the ISO makes changes to a Reliability Region or Load Zone or adds or subtracts Reliability Regions and Load Zones, for settlement purposes and to the extent practicable, Load Assets that are physically located in one Reliability Region and electrically located within another Reliability Region shall be located within the Reliability Region to which they are electrically located.

(i) External Nodes are the nodes at which External Transactions settle. As appropriate and after consulting with Market Participants, the ISO will establish and re-configure External Nodes taking into consideration appropriate factors, which may include: tie line operational matters, FTR modeling and auction assumptions, market power issues associated with external contractual arrangements, impacts on Locational Marginal Prices, and inter-regional trading impacts.

(j) On or about the 20th calendar day of each month, the ISO shall publish the Real-Time nodal load weights (expressed in MW) used to calculate the load-weighted Real-Time Zonal Prices for the preceding month. Nodal load weights will be published for all nodes used in the calculations except for those nodes identified by customers as nodes for which publication would provide individual customer usage data. Any individual customer whose usage data would be revealed by publication of load weight information associated with a specific Node must submit a written request to the ISO to omit the applicable Node from the publication requirement. The request must identify the affected Node and, to the best of the customer's knowledge, the number of customers taking service at the affected Node and the estimated percentage of the total annual load (MWh) at the affected Node period that is attributable to the customer. The information contained in the request must be certified in writing by an officer of the customer's company (if applicable), by an affidavit signed by a person having knowledge of the applicable facts, or by representation of counsel for the customer. The ISO will grant a customer request if it determines based on the information provided that no more than two customers are taking service at the affected Node or that the percentage of the customer's annual load (MWh) at the affected Node. If a customer request is granted and that customer request is the only such customer request within a Load Zone, then the ISO shall randomly select one other Node and not disclose hourly load information for the randomly selected Node unless and until another customer request within the Load Zone is granted. A request to suspend publication for a month must be received by the ISO on or before the 10th calendar day of the following month in order to be effective for that month. Upon receipt of a request, the ISO will suspend publication of the load weight data for the specified Node. The ISO may, from time to time, require

customer confirmation that continued omission from publication of load weight data for a particular Node is required in order to avoid disclosure of individual customer usage data. If customer confirmation is not received within a reasonable period not to exceed 30 days, the ISO may publish load weight data for the applicable Node.

### **III.2.7A Calculation of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.**

(a) The ISO shall determine the least costly means of obtaining Operating Reserve in Real-Time to serve the next increment of Operating Reserve requirement for each Reserve Zone on a jointly optimized basis with the calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices specified under Section III.2.5, based on the system conditions described by the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator program and the energy offers that are determined to be eligible for consideration under Section III.2.4 in connection with the Real-Time dispatch. This calculation shall be made by applying an incremental linear optimization method to minimize energy, Operating Reserve, congestion and transmission loss costs, given actual system conditions, a set of energy offers and bids, and any binding transmission constraints, including binding transmission interface constraints associated with meeting Operating Reserve requirements, and binding Operating Reserve constraints that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate, on a jointly optimized basis with serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node, the cost of serving an increment of Operating Reserve requirement for the system and each Reserve Zone from all available generating Resources and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources with an eligible energy offer or bid. Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices will be equal to zero unless system re-dispatch is required in order to create additional TMSR to meet the system TMSR requirement; or system re-dispatch is required in order to make additional TMOR available to meet a local TMOR requirement; or system re-dispatch is required to make additional TMNSR or TMOR available to meet system TMSNR or TMOR requirements; or there is a deficiency in available Operating Reserve, in which case, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors specified in Section III.2.7A(c).

(b) If system re-dispatch is required to maintain sufficient levels of Operating Reserve or local TMOR, the applicable Real-Time Reserve Clearing Price is equal to the highest unit-specific Real-Time Reserve Opportunity Cost associated with all generating Resources that were re-dispatched to meet the applicable Operating Reserve requirement. The unit-specific Operating Reserve or local TMOR Real-Time Reserve Opportunity Cost of a generating Resource shall be determined for each generating Resource that the ISO requires to reduce output in order to provide additional Operating Reserve or local TMOR and shall be equal to the difference between (i) the Real-Time Energy LMP at the generation

Node for the generating Resource and (ii) the offer price associated with the reduction of the generating Resource’s output necessary to create the additional Operating Reserve or local TMOR from the generating Resource’s expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order.

(c) If there is insufficient Operating Reserve available to meet the Operating Reserve requirements for the system and/or any Reserve Zone or sufficient Operating Reserve is not available at a redispatch cost equal to or less than that specified by the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors, the applicable Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors. The Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors are inputs into the linear programming algorithm that will be utilized by the linear programming algorithm when Operating Reserve constraints are violated, requiring that the constraints be relaxed to allow the LP algorithm to solve. The Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon the following Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor values:

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Requirement Sub-Category</u>	<u>RCPF</u>
Local TMOR		\$250/MWh
System TMOR	minimum TMOR	\$1000/MWh
	Replacement Reserve	\$250/MWh
System TMNSR		\$1500/MWh
System TMSR		\$50/MWh

The RCPFs shall be applied in a manner that is consistent with the price cascading described in Section III.2.7A(d).

(d) Real-Time Reserve designations and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be calculated in such a manner to ensure that excess Real-Time Operating Reserve capability will cascade down for use in meeting any remaining Real-Time Operating Reserve Requirements from TMSR to TMNSR to TMOR and that the pricing of Real-Time Operating Reserve shall cascade up from TMOR to TMNSR to TMSR.

(e) During the Operating Day, the calculation set forth in this Section III.2.7A shall be performed every five minutes, using the ISO’s Unit Dispatch System and Locational Marginal Price program, producing a set of nodal Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices based on system conditions during the preceding interval. The prices produced at five-minute intervals during an hour will be integrated to

determine the Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices for the system and/or each Reserve Zone for that hour to be used in settlements.

### **III.2.8 Hubs and Hub Prices.**

(a) On behalf of the Market Participants, the ISO shall maintain and facilitate the use of a Hub or Hubs for the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Market, comprised of a set of Nodes within the New England Control Area, which Nodes shall be identified by the ISO on its internet website. The ISO has used the following criteria to establish an initial Hub and shall use the same criteria to establish any additional Hubs:

- (i) Each Hub shall contain a sufficient number of Nodes to ensure that a Hub Price can be calculated for that Hub at all times;
- (ii) Each Hub shall contain a sufficient number of Nodes to ensure that the unavailability of, or an adjacent line outage to, any one Node or set of Nodes would have only a minor impact on the Hub Price;
- (iii) Each Hub shall consist of Nodes with a relatively high rate of service availability;
- (iv) Each Hub shall consist of Nodes among which transmission service is relatively unconstrained; and
- (v) No Hub shall consist of a set of Nodes for which directly connected load and/or generation at that set of Nodes is dominated by any one entity or its Affiliates.

(b) The ISO shall calculate and publish hourly Hub Prices for both the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy Markets based upon the arithmetic average of the Locational Marginal Prices of the nodes that comprise the Hub.

### **III.2.9A Final Real Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing and Regulation Clearing Prices.**

(a) The ISO normally will post provisional Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ in Real-Time or soon thereafter. The ISO shall post the final Real-Time Prices, final Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and final Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing~~

~~Prices-prices~~ as soon as practicable following the Operating Day, in accordance with the timeframes specified in the ISO New England Manuals, except that the posting of such final Real-Time Prices, final Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and final Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ by the ISO shall not exceed five business days from the applicable Operating Day. If the ISO is not able to calculate Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ normally due to human error, hardware, software, or telecommunication problems that cannot be remedied in a timely manner, the ISO will calculate Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ as soon as practicable using the best data available; provided, however, in the event that the ISO is unable to calculate and post final Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ due to exigent circumstances not contemplated in this market rule, the ISO shall make an emergency filing with the Commission within five business days from the applicable Operating Day detailing the exigent circumstance, which will not allow the final clearing prices to be calculated and posted, along with a proposed resolution including a timeline to post final clearing prices.

(b) The permissibility of correction of errors in Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation ~~Clearing-clearing Prices-prices~~ for an Operating Day due to database, software or similar errors of the ISO or its systems, and the timeframes and procedures for permitted corrections, are addressed solely in this Section III.2.9A and not in those sections of Market Rule 1 relating to settlement and billing processes.

### **III.2.9B Final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results**

(a) Day-Ahead Energy Market results are final when published except as provided in this subsection. If the ISO determines based on reasonable belief that there may be one or more errors in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results for an Operating Day or if no Day-Ahead Energy Market results are available due to human error, database, software or similar errors of the ISO or its systems, the ISO shall post on the ISO website prior to 12:01 a.m. of the applicable Operating Day, a notice that the results are provisional and subject to correction or unavailable for initial publishing. Any Day-Ahead Energy Market results for which no notice is posted shall be final and not subject to correction or other adjustment, and shall be used for purposes of settlement. The ISO shall confirm within three business days of the close of the applicable Operating Day whether there was an error in any provisional Day-Ahead Energy Market results and shall post a notice stating its findings.

(b) The ISO will publish corrected Day-Ahead Energy Market results within three business days of the close of the applicable Operating Day or the results of the Day-Ahead Energy Market for the Operating Day will stand; provided, however, in the event that the ISO is unable to calculate and post final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results due to exigent circumstances not contemplated in this market rule, the ISO shall make an emergency filing with the Commission within five business days from the applicable Operating Day detailing the exigent circumstance, which will not allow the final prices to be calculated and posted, along with a proposed resolution including a timeline to post final prices. The ISO shall also publish a statement describing the nature of the error and the method used to correct the results.

(c) If the ISO determines in accordance with subsection (a) that there are one or more errors in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results for an Operating Day, the ISO shall calculate corrected Day-Ahead Energy Market results by determining and substituting for the initial results, final results that reasonably reflect how the results would have been calculated but for the errors. To the extent that it is necessary, reasonable and practicable to do so, the ISO may specify an allocation of any costs that are not otherwise allocable under applicable provisions of Market Rule 1. The ISO shall use the corrected results for purposes of settlement.

(d) For every change in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results made pursuant to Section III.2.9B, the ISO will prepare and submit, as soon as practicable, an informational report to the Commission describing the nature of any errors, the precise remedy administered, the method of determining corrected prices and allocating any costs, and any remedial actions that will be taken to avoid similar errors in the future.

(e) The permissibility of correction of errors in Day-Ahead Energy Market results, and the timeframes and procedures for permitted corrections, are addressed solely in this Section III.2.9B and not in those sections of Market Rule 1 relating to settlement and billing processes.



### **III.3 Accounting And Billing**

#### **III.3.1 Introduction.**

This Section III.3 sets forth the accounting and billing principles and procedures for the purchase and sale of services in the New England Markets and for the operation of the New England Control Area.

#### **III.3.2 Market Participants.**

##### **III.3.2.1 ISO Energy Market.**

(a) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine a Day-Ahead Energy Market position representing that Market Participant's net purchases from or sales to the ISO Day-Ahead Energy Market. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following.

(i) **Day-Ahead Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Load Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of its Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and External Transaction sales accepted by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at that Location and such Day-Ahead Load Obligation shall have a negative value.

(ii) **Day-Ahead Generation Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Generation Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of its generation Supply Offers, Increment Offers and External Transaction purchases accepted by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at that Location and such Day-Ahead Generation Obligation shall have a positive value.

(iii) **Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Day-Ahead Load Obligation adjusted by any applicable Day-Ahead internal bilateral transactions at that Location.

(iv) **Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange at each Location equal to the Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation plus the Day-Ahead Generation Obligation at that Location

(b) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine a Real-Time Energy Market position. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following:

(i) **Real-Time Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Load Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of load, where such MWhs of load shall include External Transaction sales and shall have a negative value, at that Location, adjusted for any applicable internal bilateral transactions which transfer Real-Time load obligations.

(ii) **Real-Time Generation Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Generation Obligation for energy at each Location. The Real-Time Generation Obligation shall equal the MWhs of energy, where such MWhs of energy shall have positive value, provided by generating Resources, External Resources, and External Transaction purchases at that Location.

(iii) **Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Real-Time Load Obligation adjusted by any applicable energy related internal Real-Time bilateral transactions at that Location.

(iv) **Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange at each Location equal to the Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation plus the Real-Time Generation Obligation at that Location.

(v) **Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Real-Time Load Obligation adjusted by any energy related internal Real-Time bilateral transactions at that Location that the parties to those bilateral transactions have elected to include in their Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation for the purpose of allocating Day-Ahead Loss Revenue and Real-Time Loss Revenue.

(c) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine the difference between the Day-Ahead Energy Market position (Section III.3.2.1(a)) and the Real-Time Energy Market position

(Section III.3.2.1(b)) representing that Market Participant's net purchases from or sales to the Real-Time Energy Market. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following:

- (i) **Real-Time Load Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Load Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Load Obligation and the Day-Ahead Load Obligation.
  
  - (ii) **Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Generation Obligation and the Day-Ahead Generation Obligation.
  
  - (iii) **Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation and the Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation.
  
  - (iv) **Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange and the Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange.
- (d) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine Day-Ahead Energy Market monetary positions representing a charge or credit for its net purchases from or sales to the ISO Day-Ahead Energy Market. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Energy Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Energy Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Congestion Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Loss Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Loss Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices.

(e) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine Real-Time Energy Market monetary positions representing a charge or credit to the Market Participant for its net purchases from or sales to the Real-Time Energy Market. The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Energy Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Energy Component of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour. The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Congestion Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Congestion Component of the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour.

The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Loss Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Loss Component of the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour.

(f) For each hour, the ISO will determine the total revenues associated with transmission congestion on the New England Transmission System. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following. The Day-Ahead Congestion Revenue shall equal the sum of all Market Participants' Day-Ahead Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credits. The Real-Time Congestion Revenue shall equal the sum of all Market Participants' Real-Time Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credits.

(g) For each hour, the ISO will determine the excess or deficiency in loss revenue associated with the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The Day-Ahead Loss Revenue shall be equal to the sum of all Market Participants' Day-Ahead Energy Market Energy Charge/Credits and Day-Ahead Energy Market Loss Charge/Credits.

(h) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Day-Ahead payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in loss revenue (Section III.3.2.1(g)). The Day-Ahead Loss Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Day-Ahead Loss Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligations.

(i) For each hour, the ISO will determine the excess or deficiency in loss revenue associated with the Real-Time Energy Market. The Real-Time Loss Revenue shall be equal to the sum of all Market

Participants' Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Energy Charge/Credit and Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Loss Charge/Credit plus Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer loss costs. The ISO will then adjust Real-Time Loss Revenue to account for Inadvertent Energy Revenue, as calculated under Section III.3.2.1(k) and Emergency transactions as described under Section III.4.3(a).

(j) Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer loss costs shall be assessed for transmission use scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market, calculated as the amount to be delivered in each hour multiplied by the difference between the Loss Component of the hourly Real-Time Price at the delivery point or New England Control Area boundary delivery interface and the Loss Component of the hourly Real-Time Price at the source point or New England Control Area boundary source interface.

(k) For each hour, the ISO will calculate an excess or deficiency in Inadvertent Energy Revenue by multiplying the Inadvertent Interchange at each External Node by the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Price and then summing these values for all External Nodes.

(l) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Real-Time payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in Inadvertent Energy Revenue (Section III.3.2.1(k)). The Inadvertent Energy Revenue Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Inadvertent Energy Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Real-Time Load Obligations and Real-Time Generation Obligations over all Locations, measured as absolute values.

(m) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Real-Time payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in Real-Time Loss Revenue (Section III.3.2.1(i)). The Real-Time Loss Revenue Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Real-Time Loss Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligations.

### **III.3.2.2 Regulation.[Reserved.]**

~~(a) Each Market Participant shall have an hourly Regulation obligation equal to its pro rata share of the New England Control Area Regulation requirements for the hour, based on the Market Participant's total Real-Time Load Obligation in the New England Control Area for the hour. A Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation through its own Resources shall be charged for Regulation dispatched by the ISO to meet such obligation at the Regulation Clearing Price determined in~~

~~accordance with paragraph (e) of this Section, plus the amounts, if any, described in paragraph (d) and (k) of this Section.~~

~~(b) — A Market Participant supplying Regulation at the direction of the ISO in excess of its hourly Regulation obligation shall be credited for Time-On-Regulation Megawatts at the higher of (i) the Regulation-Clearing-Price.~~

~~(c) — A Market Participant supplying Regulation at the direction of the ISO shall receive a credit for Regulation-Service Megawatts at the Regulation-Clearing-Price multiplied by the Capacity-to-Service Ratio. The Capacity-to-Service Ratio is described under Subsection (h).~~

~~(d) — Each Market Participant shall be charged its pro-rata share of the total Regulation-Service Credits for the hour, based upon the Market Participant's total Real-Time Load-Obligation in the New-England Control Area for the hour.~~

~~(e) — The Regulation-Clearing-Price shall be determined by the ISO. The Regulation-Clearing-Price for each hour shall be equal to the time-weighted average of all interval-based Regulation-Clearing-Prices calculated within the hour. The Regulation-Clearing-Price for each interval within the hour shall be equal to the highest Regulation-Supply-Offer price inclusive of the Regulation-Opportunity-Cost as calculated under III.3.2.2(i) of any generating Resources selected to provide Regulation in that interval. Regulation-Clearing-Prices shall be posted and finalized by the ISO in accordance with Section III.2.9A of this Market Rule 1.~~

~~(f) — A Market Participant's Regulation-Service Megawatts shall be determined by the ISO. A Market Participant's hourly Regulation-Service Megawatts for each generating Resource providing Regulation shall be equal to the sum of the absolute value of the generation movement, in megawatts, towards the Regulation-set point, such movement calculated in four second intervals based upon the generating Resource's Automatic-Response-Rate.~~

~~(g) — A Market Participant's Time-on-Regulation Megawatts shall be determined by the ISO. A Market Participant's hourly Time-on-Regulation Megawatts for each generating Resource providing Regulation shall be equal to the Regulation-capability provided multiplied by the minutes of Regulation provision in the hour, divided by sixty.~~

~~(h) — The Capacity to Service Ratio shall be determined by the ISO. The Capacity to Service Ratio is the relationship between Regulation capability provided and Regulation Service Megawatts provided in an hour. Based on historical analysis, on average, one megawatt of Regulation capability will produce ten megawatts of Regulation Service Megawatts. Based on this relationship, the Capacity to Service Ratio shall initially be set equal to 0.1 such that the revenue associated with Time on Regulation Megawatts and Regulation Service Megawatts associated with a Resource providing Regulation shall be equally split. The revenue split assumption and the Capacity to Service Ratio may be changed from time to time and such changes shall be filed with the Commission for approval.~~

~~(i) — In determining the credit to a Market Participant that is selected to provide Regulation and that actively follows the ISO's Regulation signals and instructions, the unit specific Regulation Opportunity Cost of a generating Resource shall be determined for each hour that the ISO requires a generating Resource to provide Regulation and shall be equal to the product of (i) the deviation of the generating Resource's output necessary to follow the ISO's Regulation signals from the generating Resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Real Time Price at the generation Node for the generating Resource and the megawatt weighted average Supply Offer price for the energy associated with the deviation of the generating Resource's expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order.~~

~~(j) — If revenues from the Regulation Clearing Price are insufficient to cover a Market Participant's actual costs for providing Regulation during the hour, a make-whole payment is calculated at the end of each hour equal to the greater of zero and the Market Participant's actual cost of providing Regulation minus the Regulation Clearing Price revenues.~~

~~(k) — Amounts credited for Regulation make-whole payments, as calculated in Section III.3.2.2(j), in an hour shall be allocated and charged to each Market Participant that does not meet its hourly Regulation obligation in proportion to its purchases of Regulation in MWh during that hour.~~

### **III.3.2.3 NCPC Credits and Charges.**

A Market Participant's NCPC Credits and NCPC Charges are calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

### **III.3.2.4 Transmission Congestion.**

Market Participants shall be charged or credited for Congestion Costs as specified in Section III.3.2.1(f) of this Market Rule 1.

**III.3.2.5**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.3.2.6**                    **Emergency Energy.**

(a)     Hourly net costs in excess of Real-Time Prices attributable to the purchase of Emergency energy by the ISO from other Control Areas shall be allocated to Market Participants based on the following hourly deviations where such deviations are negative: (i) Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviations during that Operating Day; (ii) generation deviations for Pool-Scheduled Resources not following ISO dispatch instructions, Self-Scheduled Resources with dispatchable increments above their Self-Scheduled amounts not following ISO dispatch instructions and Self-Scheduled Resources not following their Day-Ahead Self-Scheduled amounts other than those Self-Scheduled Resources that are following ISO dispatch instructions, including External Resources, in MWhs during the Operating Day; and (iii) deviations from the Day-Ahead Energy Market for External Transaction purchases in MWhs during the Operating Day except that positive Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at External Nodes associated with Emergency energy purchases are not included in this calculation. As provided for in the ISO New England Manuals, generation Resources shall have a 5% or 5 MWh threshold when determining such deviations.

(b)     Hourly net revenues in excess of Real-Time Prices attributable to the sale of Emergency energy to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants based on the following deviations where such deviations are negative: (i) Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviations in MWhs during that Operating Day; (ii) generation deviations for Pool-Scheduled Resources following ISO dispatch instructions and Self-Scheduled generating Resources with dispatchable increments above their Self-Scheduled amounts following ISO dispatch instructions, including External Resources, in MWhs during the Operating Day; and (iii) deviations from the Day-Ahead Energy Market for External Transaction purchases in MWhs during the Operating Day except that positive Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at External Nodes associated with Emergency energy purchases are not included in this calculation. As provided for in the ISO New England Manuals, generation Resources shall have a 5% or 5 MWh threshold when determining such deviations.

**III.3.2.6A**                    **New Brunswick Security Energy.**



New Brunswick Security Energy is energy that is purchased from the New Brunswick System Operator by New England to preserve minimum flows on the Orrington-Keswick (396/3001) tie line and Orrington-Lepreau (390/3016) tie line in accordance with the applicable ISO / New Brunswick System Operator transmission operating guide with respect to the determination of minimum transfer limits. New Brunswick Security Energy costs are hourly costs in excess of the LMP at the applicable External Node attributable to purchases of New Brunswick Security Energy by New England. New Brunswick Security Energy costs shall be allocated among Market Participants on the basis of their pro-rata shares of Regional Network Load or in such other manner as may be described in ISO New England Manual M-28 (Market Rule 1 Accounting). Where the LMP at the applicable External Node exceeds the New Brunswick Security Energy costs, such amounts shall be accounted for in accordance with Section III.3.2.1(m).

#### **III.3.2.7 Billing.**

The ISO shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle, in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy, for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Sections III.3.2.1 through III.3.2.6 of this Market Rule 1, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals, ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Billing Policy, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting. Billing disputes shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

#### **III.3.3 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.3.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.**

##### **III.3.4.1 Transmission Congestion.**

Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be charged or credited for Congestion Costs as specified in Section III.1 of this Market Rule 1.

##### **III.3.4.2 Transmission Losses.**

Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be charged or credited for transmission losses in an amount equal to the product of (i) the Transmission Customer's MWhs of deliveries in the Real-Time

Energy Market, multiplied by (ii) the difference between the Loss Components of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices at the point-of-receipt and the point-of-delivery Locations.

#### **III.3.4.3 Billing.**

The ISO shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle, in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy, for each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Sections III.3.4.1 through III.3.4.2 of this Market Rule 1, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals, the ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Billing Policy, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer's internal accounting. Billing disputes shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

#### **III.3.5 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.3.6 Data Reconciliation.**

##### **III.3.6.1 Data Correction Billing.**

The ISO will reconcile Market Participant data errors and corrections after the Correction Limit for such data has passed. The Correction Limit for meter data and for ISO errors in the processing of meter and other Market Participant data is 101 days from the last Operating Day of the month to which the data applied. Notification of Meter Data Errors applicable to Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader supplied meter data must be submitted to the ISO by the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

##### **III.3.6.2 Eligible Data.**

The ISO will accept revised hourly asset meter readings from Assigned Meter Readers and Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers, daily Coincident Peak Contribution values from Assigned Meter Readers, and new or revised internal bilateral transactions from Market Participants. No other revised data will be accepted for use in settlement recalculations. The ISO will correct data handling errors associated with other Market Participant supplied data to the extent that such data did not impact unit commitment or the Real-Time dispatch. Data handling errors that impacted unit commitment or the Real-Time dispatch will not be corrected.

### **III.3.6.3 Data Revisions.**

The ISO will accept revisions to asset specific meter data, daily Coincident Peak Contribution values, and internal bilateral transactions prior to the Correction Limit. No revisions to other Market Participant data will be accepted after the deadlines for submittal of that data have passed, except as provided in Section III.3.8 of Market Rule 1. If the ISO discovers a data error or if a Market Participant discovers and notifies the ISO of a data error prior to the Correction Limit, revised hourly data will be used to recalculate all markets and charges as appropriate, including but not limited to energy, NCPC, Regulation, Operating Reserves, Auction Revenue Rights allocations, Forward Capacity Market, cost-of-service agreements, and the ISO Tariff. No settlement recalculations or other adjustments may be made if the Correction Limit for the Operating Day to which the error applied has passed or if the correction does not qualify for treatment as a Meter Data Error correction pursuant to Section III.3.8 of Market Rule 1.

### **III.3.6.4 Meter Corrections Between Control Areas.**

For revisions to meter data associated with assets that connect the New England Control Area to other Control Areas, the ISO will, in addition to performing settlement recalculations, adjust the actual interchange between the New England Control Area and the other Control Area to maintain an accurate record of inadvertent energy flow.

### **III.3.6.5 Meter Correction Data.**

(a) Revised meter data and daily Coincident Peak Contribution values shall be submitted to the ISO as soon as it is available and not later than the Correction Limit, and must be submitted in accordance with the criteria specified in Section III.3.7 of Market Rule 1. Specific data submittal deadlines are detailed in the ISO New England Manuals.

(b) Errors on the part of the ISO in the administration of Market Participant supplied data shall be brought to the attention of the ISO as soon as possible and not later than the Correction Limit.

### **III.3.7 Eligibility for Billing Adjustments.**

(a) Errors in Market Participant's statements resulting from errors in settlement software, errors in data entry by ISO personnel, and settlement production problems, that do not affect the day-ahead schedule or real-time system dispatch, will be corrected as promptly as practicable. If errors are identified prior to the issuance of final statements, the market will be resettled based on the corrected information.

(b) Calculations made by scheduling or dispatch software, operational decisions involving ISO discretion which affect scheduling or real-time operation, and the ISO's execution of mandatory dispatch directions, such as self-schedules or external contract conditions, are not subject to retroactive correction and resettlement. The ISO will settle and bill the Day-Ahead Energy Market as actually scheduled and the Real-Time Energy Market as actually dispatched. Any post-settlement issues raised concerning operating decisions related to these markets will be corrected through revision of operations procedures and guidelines on a prospective basis.

(c) While errors in reporting hourly metered data may be corrected (pursuant to Section III.3.8), Market Participants have the responsibility to ensure the correctness of all data they submit to the market settlement system.

(d) Disputes between Market Participants regarding settlement of internal bilateral transactions shall not be subject to adjustment by the ISO, but shall be resolved directly by the Market Participants unless they involve an error by the ISO that is subject to resolution under Section III.3.7(a).

(e) Billing disputes between Market Participants and the ISO or Non-Market Participants and the ISO shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

(f) Criteria for Meter Data Errors to be eligible for a Requested Billing Adjustment. In order to be eligible to submit a Requested Billing Adjustment due to a Meter Data Error on an Invoice issued by the ISO after the completion of the Data Reconciliation Process, a Market Participant must satisfy one of the following two conditions: (1) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and communicated to the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader no later than thirty-six (36) days prior to the Correction Limit for Directly Metered Assets and no later than two (2) days prior to the Correction Limit for Profiled Load Assets and could not be resolved prior to those deadlines; or (2) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and reported to the ISO by the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit, and such Meter Data Error represents an error that is equal to or greater than the 1,000 MWh per Asset over a calendar month. If the Meter Data Error affects more than one metering domain, the ISO, and affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers and affected Assigned Meter Readers of affected metering domains, must be notified.

### **III.3.8 Correction of Meter Data Errors**

(a) Any Market Participant, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader may submit notification of a Meter Data Error in accordance with the procedures provided in this Section III.3.8, provided that the notification is submitted no later than the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit and that the notice must be submitted using the RBA form for Meter Data Errors posted on the ISO's website.

(b) Within three Business Days of the receipt by the ISO's Chief Financial Officer of an RBA form for a Meter Data Error, 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 Meter Data Error correction ("Notice of Meter Data Error Correction"), including, subject to the provisions of the ISO New England Information Policy, the specific details of the correction and the identity of the affected metering domains and the affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers. The "Notice of Meter Data Error Correction" shall identify a specific representative of the ISO to whom all communications regarding the matter are to be sent.

(c) In order for a Meter Data Error on an Invoice issued by the ISO after the completion of the Data Reconciliation Process to be eligible for correction, the Meter Data Error must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and communicated to the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader no later than 36 days prior to the Correction Limit for Directly Metered Assets and no later than two days prior to the Correction Limit for Profiled Load Assets and could not be resolved prior to those deadlines; (2) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader, and such Meter Data Error represents an error that is equal to or greater than the 1,000 MWh per asset over a calendar month; and (3) if the Meter Data Error involves only Coincident Peak Contribution values, the average of the daily Meter Data Errors involving Coincident Peak Contribution values for the affected calendar month must be greater than or equal to 5 MW for an affected asset. If the Meter Data Error affects more than one metering domain, the ISO, and affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers and affected Assigned Meter Readers of affected metering domains, must be notified.

(d) For a Meter Data Error, the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader must submit to the ISO corrected meter data for Directly Metered Assets prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit. Corrected metered data for Profiled Load Assets and Coincident Peak Contribution values, must be submitted to the ISO by the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader prior to

the 87th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit. Corrected internal bilateral transactions data must be submitted to the ISO by a Market Participant prior to the 91st calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

Any corrected data received after the specified deadlines is not eligible for use in the settlement process.

The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader or Market Participant, as applicable, must confirm as part of its submission of corrected data that the eligibility criteria described in Section III.3.8(c) of Market Rule 1 have been satisfied.

To the extent that the correction of a Meter Data Error is for a Directly Metered Asset that affects multiple metering domains, all affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers or Assigned Meter Readers must notify the ISO prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit that the corrected Directly Metered Asset data is acceptable to them in order for the ISO to use the corrected data in the final settlement calculations. The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader for the Directly Metered Asset is responsible for initiating an e-mail to every affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader or Assigned Meter Reader in order to obtain such acceptance and shall coordinate delivery of such acceptance to the ISO. The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader for the Directly Metered Asset is also responsible for submitting all corrected and agreed upon Directly Metered Asset data to the ISO prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

(e) After the submission of corrected meter and internal bilateral transactions data, the ISO will have a minimum of 30 calendar days to administer the final settlement based on that data. Revised data will be used to recalculate all charges and credits, except that revised data will not be used to recalculate the PER adjustment, including the Hourly PER and Monthly PER values. Revised data will also not be used to recalculate Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours. The results of the final settlement will then be included in the next Invoice containing Non-Hourly Charges and the ISO will provide to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee written notification that the final settlement has been administered.

### **III.13.7. Performance, Payments and Charges in the FCM.**

During each month within each Capacity Commitment Period (“Obligation Month”), each resource that acquired or shed a Capacity Supply Obligation for that Capacity Commitment Period (or any portion thereof) will be subject to payments, charges, penalties and adjustments for such activity. In addition, all resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month shall have their performance measured throughout the month, based on the resource’s availability during any Shortage Events in the Obligation Month.

In the event of a change in the Lead Market Participant for a resource that has a Capacity Supply Obligation, the Capacity Supply Obligation shall remain associated with the resource and the new Lead Market Participant for the resource shall be bound by all provisions of this Section III.13 arising from such Capacity Supply Obligation. The Lead Market Participant for the resource at the start of an Obligation Month shall be responsible for all payments and charges associated with that resource in that Obligation Month.

### **III.13.7.1. Performance Measures.**

#### **III.13.7.1.1. Generating Capacity Resources.**

During each Capacity Commitment Period, each Generating Capacity Resource having a Capacity Supply Obligation for that Capacity Commitment Period (or any portion thereof) will have its performance measured during each Obligation Month based on the resource’s availability during any Shortage Events during the month.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.1. Definition of Shortage Events.**

(a) In all Capacity Zones, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserves shall be a Shortage Event.

(b) Prior to June 1, 2017, in any Capacity Zone, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the “minimum TMOR” requirement sub-category of the system-wide Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) when Action 2 under Operating Procedure No. 4 has also been implemented for the entire Capacity Zone shall also be a Shortage Event. Beginning on June 1, 2017, in any Capacity Zone, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the “minimum TMOR”

requirement sub-category of the system-wide Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) shall also be a Shortage Event.

(c) Prior to June 1, 2017, in an import-constrained Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, a Shortage Event shall also be Action 2 under Operating Procedure No. 4, or any Operating Procedure No. 7 event, that is declared for the entire import-constrained Capacity Zone for thirty or more contiguous minutes and that is not also declared for the entire Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone. Beginning on June 1, 2017, in an import-constrained Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, a Shortage Event shall also be any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the local Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) that is declared for the entire import-constrained Capacity Zone.

(d) In all cases, to be considered discrete Shortage Events, such events must be separated by at least 2.5 hours. Events that would satisfy the definition of Shortage Events except that they are separated by less than 2.5 hours shall be considered a single Shortage Event with a duration equal to the sum of the lengths of the underlying events. There shall be no more than two Shortage Events per Capacity Zone per day. If there are more than two Shortage Events in a day, only the first two Shortage Events that occur will be recognized.

(e) For the purposes of Section III.13.7.1.1.1(d), Shortage Events that cross daily boundaries will be considered to occur on the day in which the Shortage Event was triggered. Availability during Shortage Events that cross monthly boundaries will be applied to the Obligation Month in which the Shortage Event was triggered.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.1.A Shortage Event Availability Score.**

For each Shortage Event, the ISO shall calculate a Shortage Event Availability Score for each resource, as follows: For each hour containing any portion of the Shortage Event, the ISO shall multiply the resource's hourly availability score by the number of minutes of the Shortage Event in that hour, and then divide the product by the total number of minutes in the Shortage Event. The resulting values for each hour shall then be added together to determine the resource's Shortage Event Availability Score.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.2. Hourly Availability Scores.**

The ISO shall calculate an availability score for each resource for each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event. A resource's availability score for an hour, expressed as a percentage which may not



exceed 100 percent, shall be the sum of the resource's available MW in that hour plus any adjustments pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.4 divided by the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation. In the event that there are no Shortage Event hours during a month, no availability penalties will be assessed.

**III.13.7.1.1.3. Hourly Available MW.**

A resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of this Section III.13.7.1.1.3, provided, however, that in no case shall a resource's available MW in an hour exceed that resource's CNR Capability (reduced by the hourly integrated delivered MW for any External Transaction sale or sales from that resource).

(a) For a resource that is on-line with a metered output greater than zero and following ISO dispatch instructions, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(b) For a resource that is off-line with a metered output equal to zero and available for dispatch and following ISO dispatch instructions and has a cold notification time plus cold start time of thirty minutes or less, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(c) For a resource that is off-line with a metered output equal to zero and available for dispatch and following ISO dispatch instructions and has a cold notification plus cold start-up time of less than or equal to 12 hours (16 hours, during the first five Capacity Commitment Periods for resources with notification plus start-up times greater than 12 hours as of June 16, 2006) and the output, up to the Capacity Supply Obligation, was competitively offered into the Energy Market (i.e., capacity from the listed portion of the resource was offered at or below the appropriate Reference Level plus applicable conduct thresholds) but was not committed by the ISO and was consequently unavailable within 30 minutes, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(d) For a resource that is off-line but not meeting the requirements of either Section III.13.7.1.1.3(b) or Section III.13.7.1.1.3(c), the available MW in an hour shall be zero.

(e) For a resource that is on-line but not able to follow ISO dispatch instructions, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's metered output for the hour.

(f) Where a resource is not committed due to an outage or derate of transmission equipment within the New England Control Area, other than an outage or de-rate of transmission equipment that is controlled by the owner of the resource or that constitutes a radial lead to a resource in the New England Control Area (other than radial leads to Wyman 4 and Stony Brook), that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as result. Maine Independence Station shall be considered available when derated or not committed because of a transmission constraint.

(g) Where a resource is denied a self-schedule request by the ISO and therefore was not available in the Real-Time Energy Market, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result.

(h) Where a New Generating Capacity Resource that has cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction has completed construction but due to a planned transmission facility (e.g., a radial interconnection) not being in service is not able to achieve Commercial Operation and cannot conduct its capability audit by the first day of the Obligation Month, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result (i.e., the resource shall not be subject to an availability penalty as a result).

(i) Where a New Generating Capacity Resource that has cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction has completed construction but due to a planned transmission facility (e.g., a radial interconnection) not being in service is not able to achieve Commercial Operation, and is able to conduct a capability audit, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result (i.e., the resource shall not be subject to an availability penalty as a result).

(j) Where a resource is associated with one or more External Transaction sales submitted in accordance with Section III.1.10.7(f), that resource will have its hourly available MW reduced by the hourly integrated delivered MW for the External Transaction sale or sales.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.4. Availability Adjustments.**

(a) A resource's hourly availability score may be increased using a Supplemental Availability Bilateral as described in Section III.13.5.3. Where all of the requirements of Section III.13.5.3 are met, the amount of available MW from the Supplemented Capacity Resource during each hour of the Shortage Event will be increased by the amount of supplemental capacity specified in the Supplemental Availability Bilateral, provided, however, that only available capacity above the Supplemental Capacity

Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, if any, during each hour of the Shortage Event may be counted as supplemental capacity for the Supplemented Capacity Resource. The sum of these amounts will be counted in determining the availability score of the Supplemented Availability Resource for the Shortage Event.

(b) A resource's hourly availability score may be increased when an asset associated with the resource is on a planned outage that was approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process. Market Participants may indicate when submitting a planned outage request that the outage is to be considered exempt as described in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 5. In such cases the associated resource's hourly available MWs may be increased by an amount up to the outage MWs requested, provided that the resource has not exceeded the maintenance allotment hour limit regarding exempt approved planned outages at the time of the Shortage Event as described in the ISO New England Manuals. In the case of a Settlement Only Resource, a planned outage scheduled in either December or January or during the period June 1 through September 15 may not be used to increase the resource's hourly availability score as described in this subsection.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.5. Poorly Performing Resources.**

Prior to the Forward Capacity Auction qualification process, the ISO shall determine whether a resource meets the following two criteria: in the most recent four consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods or the most recent 4 years in which the resource assumed a Capacity Supply Obligation: (a) the resource received 3 annual availability scores of less than or equal to 40 percent; and (b) the resource has failed to be available in its entirety during ten or more Shortage Events during that same period. The annual availability score for each Capacity Commitment Period shall be equal to the average of all availability scores as calculated for each hour during each Shortage Event. If both of these criteria are met, the resource shall be considered a Poorly Performing Resource and shall not be eligible to participate in any subsequent Forward Capacity Auctions, and may not assume an obligation through the reconfiguration auctions, or Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals until it either achieves an availability score of 60 percent or higher in three consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods or 3 consecutive years, or demonstrates to the ISO that the reasons for the inadequate availability scores have been remedied. For the purposes of determining whether a resource is a Poorly Performing Resource, its availability score while it is de-listed shall not be considered. For the purposes of returning from poorly performing status, the ISO, at the request of the resource owner, may consider performance while de-listed, but in no case shall the ISO use non-consecutive years for evaluating a resource's performance.

### **III.13.7.1.2. Import Capacity.**

The performance of an Import Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation will be measured during Shortage Events as defined in Section III.13.7.1.1.1. An Import Capacity Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively (with the hourly availability score adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.2.1, as appropriate). An Import Capacity Resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined as follows:

(a) Where the corresponding External Transactions are delivering energy in accordance with ISO dispatch instructions, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

(b) Where the corresponding External Transactions have been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 and is not delivering energy during the hour because the ISO has not requested dispatch of the transaction, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

(c) Where the corresponding External Transactions have not been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 or have been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 and are not delivering energy during the hour despite ISO requested dispatch of the transaction, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be zero.

(d) Where the Import Capacity Resource was offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 but cannot make Real-Time deliveries of energy because the relevant external interface is already flowing at its Total Transfer Capability into New England in Real-Time, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

### **III.13.7.1.2.1. Availability Adjustments.**

The hourly availability score of an Import Capacity Resource that qualified as being backed by a single External Resource may be increased when the associated External Resource is on a planned outage in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b).

### **III.13.7.1.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

The performance measure for Intermittent Power Resources, including Intermittent Settlement Only Resources will be included in the determination of their summer and winter Qualified Capacity as described in Section III.13.1.1.2.2.6 and Section III.13.1.2.2.2.

**III.13.7.1.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

**III.13.7.1.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

A Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively. Its available MW in an hour of a Shortage Event shall be the resource's metered output for the hour.

**III.13.7.1.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

The performance measure for Intermittent Settlement Only Resources will be included in the determination of their summer and winter Qualified Capacity as described in Section III.13.1.1.2.2.6 and Section III.13.1.2.2.2.

**III.13.7.1.5. Demand Resources.**

**III.13.7.1.5.1. Capacity Values of Demand Resources.**

The Capacity Value of a Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used by the ISO in its calculations of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears. Beginning with the Capacity Commitment Period starting June 1, 2012 the Capacity Value of a Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used to calculate the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears. For the first Forward Capacity Auction, the value of the Installed Capacity Requirement

divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast shall be 1.143, and one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses shall be 1.08.

**III.13.7.1.5.1.1. Special Provisions for Demand Resources that Cleared in the First through Seventh Forward Capacity Auctions in which Project Sponsor Elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price Apply for Multiple Capacity Commitment Periods.**

For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity auction for the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2010 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2010, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.143 and 1.08. For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction for the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2011 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2011, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.161 and 1.08. For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction for any of the Capacity Commitment Periods beginning June 1, 2012 through the Capacity Commitment Period beginning in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply in a future Capacity Commitment Period, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.08. This special provision shall cease to apply once the period elected by the Project Sponsor to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared has expired.

**III.13.7.1.5.2. Capacity Values of Certain Distributed Generation.**

For those Distributed Generation resource assets that are capable of generating energy in excess of the facility load and capable of delivering the excess generation to the power grid, if across Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours, as appropriate, a Distributed Generation resource asset's monthly average hourly output is greater than the monthly average hourly load of the

end-use customer to which the resource is directly connected, the Capacity Value of the portion of output exceeding the customer's load for the month will be the Demand Reduction Value for that portion of the output. No average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses shall be applied to Net Supply associated with a Demand Response Asset, Demand Response Resource, or Demand Response Capacity Resource.

**III.13.7.1.5.3. Demand Reduction Values.**

A Demand Reduction Value is a quantity of reduced demand produced by a Demand Resource and is calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.4, III.13.7.1.5.5, III.13.7.1.5.6, III.13.7.1.5.7 and III.13.7.1.5.8.

**III.13.7.1.5.4. Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for On-Peak Demand Resources.**

Monthly Demand Reduction Values shall be established for the months of June, July, August, December, and January and seasonal Demand Reduction Values for the remaining calendar months. The monthly Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to its Average Hourly Load Reduction or Average Hourly Output over Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.4.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August. The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value shall apply to the months of September, October, November, April and May.

**III.13.7.1.5.4.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January. The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value shall apply to the months of February and March.

**III.13.7.1.5.5. Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.**

Monthly Demand Reduction Values shall be established for the months of June, July, August, December, and January and seasonal Demand Reduction Values for the remaining calendar months. The monthly Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to its Average Hourly Load Reduction or Average Hourly Output over Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month. If there are no Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand

Reduction Value for those months shall be equal to: (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous month's Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Seasonal Peak Hours or (ii) the Seasonal DR Audit results if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Seasonal Peak Hours. If there are no Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the months of June or December, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) where there was no audit conducted in the month, the applicable previous seasonal Demand Reduction Value.

**III.13.7.1.5.5.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August. This summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value will apply to the months of September, October, November, April and May.

**III.13.7.1.5.5.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January. This winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value will apply to the months of February and March.

**III.13.7.1.5.6. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.6.1. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.6.2. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.7. Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.**

Demand Reduction Values are determined on a monthly basis. For the months of June, July, August, December, and January, the Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource is the simple average of its Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values in the month.

If there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours for a Real-Time Demand Response Resource in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous month's Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours or (ii)



the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Demand Response Resource in that month if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours. If there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours for a Real-Time Demand Response Resource in the months of June or December the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Demand Response Resource in that month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource for September, October, November, April and May shall be equal to (i) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August if there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month or (ii) the simple average of (a) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August and (b) its Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.7, across the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month if there are Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource for February and March shall be equal to (i) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January if there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month or (ii) the simple average of (a) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Value in the most recent months of December and January and (b) its Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.7, across the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month if there are Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.3. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.**

The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed for each Real-Time Demand Response Resource receiving a Dispatch Instruction for a Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour. The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed as (i) the Real-Time Demand Response Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, divided by (ii) the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the

Demand Resource clears, divided by (iii) one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used in the calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, and multiplied by (iv) one plus the quotient of Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation and the amount of load reduction or output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed to produce from that resource pursuant to Dispatch Instructions.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.3.1. Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation.**

An Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be calculated for each Real-Time Demand Response Resource as 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 with the resource was instructed in the Dispatch Instruction to produce in the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour. The calculation of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be determined in a manner that reflects that Real-Time Demand Response Resources are allowed 30 minutes from the beginning of the first Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour in consecutive Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in a Dispatch Instruction for the same Operating Day to achieve the load reduction amount indicated in the Dispatch Instruction when such resources are dispatched in response to Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours. The Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. The Total Positive Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. If the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation is greater than zero in any Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour, the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be multiplied by the lesser of: (i) one, or; (ii) the ratio of the Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations divided by the Total Positive Demand Resource Deviations in the same Load Zone in the hour or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone in the hour.

**III.13.7.1.5.8. Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

Demand Reduction Values shall be determined on a monthly basis. For the months of June, July, August, December, and January, the Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource shall be the simple average of its Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values in the month.

If there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand Reduction Value for those months shall be equal to (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous months Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in that month if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours. If there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in the months of June or December, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in that month.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value for the months of September, October, November, April and May shall be equal to the simple average of the Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August if there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month. If there are Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the months of September, October, November, April or May, the Demand Reduction Value shall be equal to the Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.8, during all the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value for the months of February and March shall be equal to the simple average of the Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January if there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month. If there are Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the months of February or March, the Demand Reduction Value shall be equal to the Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.8 during all the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.3. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed for each Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource receiving a Dispatch Instruction for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour. The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed as (i) the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, divided by (ii) the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, divided by (iii) one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used in the calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, and multiplied by (iv) one plus the quotient of Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation and the amount of load reduction or output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed to produce from that resource pursuant to Dispatch Instructions.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.3.1. Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation.**

An Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be calculated for each Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource as the difference between the Average Hourly Output or Average Hourly Load Reduction of the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource and the amount of output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed in the Dispatch Instruction to produce in the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour. The calculation of the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be determined in a manner that reflects that Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources are allowed 30 minutes from the beginning of the first Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour in consecutive Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in a Dispatch Instruction for the same Operating Day to achieve the load reduction amount indicated in a Dispatch Instruction. The Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. The Total Positive Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. If the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation is greater than zero in any Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour, the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be multiplied by the lesser of: (i) one, or; (ii) the ratio of the Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations divided by the Total Positive Demand Resource Deviations in the same Dispatch Zone in the hour.

**III.13.7.1.5.9. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012.**

Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012, the divisor described in (ii) of Sections III.13.7.1.5.7.3 and III.13.7.1.5.8.3, which is equal to the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, shall be eliminated from the determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values, with the exception of Demand Resources that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auctions for the Capacity Commitment Periods beginning June 1, 2010 and June 1, 2011 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared. For Demand Resources with such multi-year Capacity Supply Obligations the divisor described in (ii) of Sections III.13.7.1.5.7.3 and III.13.7.1.5.8.3 shall continue to apply until the period elected by the Project Sponsor to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared has expired.

**III.13.7.1.5.10. Demand Response Capacity Resources.**

The performance of a Demand Response Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation will be measured during Shortage Events as defined in Section III.13.7.1.1.1. A Demand Response Capacity Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively (with the hourly availability score adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.2.1). For the portion associated with the ability to reduce demand, availability for Demand Response Capacity Resources would be adjusted for average avoided

peak transmission and distribution losses as described in Section III.13.7.1.5.1 and Section III.13.7.1.5.1.1. For the portion associated with the ability to provide Net Supply, availability for Demand Response Capacity Resources would not be adjusted for average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1 Hourly Available MW.**

A Demand Response Capacity Resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined based upon the sum of its associated Demand Response Resources as follows, provided, that in no case shall a Demand Response Capacity Resource's available MW in an hour exceed that resource's Qualified Capacity from the Forward Capacity Auction for the current Capacity Commitment Period per Section III.13.1.4.1. For purposes of the following calculations, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, any Net Supply of a Net Supply Generator Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point, hourly Desired Dispatch Point and Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset, shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

(a) For a Demand Response Resource that reduces demand and is following Dispatch Instructions and for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that are following Dispatch Instructions where the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets is less than (the Maximum Reduction plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and greater than or equal to the Minimum Reduction, the available MW in an hour shall be the greater of (the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus the Net Supply for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and the lesser of (the resource's Demand Response Baseline as adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets), the resource's Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction, or (the resource's Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant for the resource plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant).

(b) For a Demand Response Resource that reduces demand and is following Dispatch Instructions and for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that are following Dispatch Instruction where the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator

Assets is equal to Maximum Reduction plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets equals Minimum Reduction plus Economic Minimum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets is less than the Minimum Reduction plus Economic Minimum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply.

(c) For a Demand Response Resource that has reduced demand or any associated Net Supply Generator Assets have been dispatch but are not responding to Dispatch Instructions where the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply is less than the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply for the hour.

(d) For a Demand Response Resource that has reduced demand or any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that have been dispatch but are not responding to Dispatch Instructions where the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation is greater than the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply and Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction for the hour.

(e) For a Demand Response Resource that is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) and an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) of thirty minutes or less, the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of (the lesser of (the resource's Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant, and Actual Load) plus the sum of the Economic Maximum Limits for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead market Participant) or Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.

(f) For a Demand Response Resource that is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the

Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant) or Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than thirty minutes and less than or equal to 12 hours, the available MW shall be zero unless the duration of the Shortage Event exceeds the Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction), in which case the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of (the lesser of (the resource's Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant, the resource's Actual Load plus Economic Maximum Limits for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant or the resource's Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction time weighted to reflect the portion of the hour in which the Demand Response Resource Notification Time and Demand Response Resource Start-Up Time exceeded the Shortage Event duration.

(g) For a Demand Response Resource that (i) is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than 12 hours or (ii) is unavailable to reduce demand, the available MW shall be zero.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1.1 Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.**

A Demand Response Resource's Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction shall be determined as follows. For purposes of these calculations, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, the Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset at the same location shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset:

(a) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) equal to its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction set equal to the resource's Audited Demand Reduction.



(b) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction calculated as:

((the Audited Full Reduction Time adjusted for the (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)) divided by (the Offered Full Reduction Time adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction)) multiplied by the lesser of (the Audited Demand Reduction or (Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)).

(c) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) less than its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction calculated as:

((the Offered Full Reduction Time adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) divided by (the Audited Full Reduction Time adjusted for the (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets))) multiplied by the lesser of (the Audited Demand Reduction or (Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)).

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1.2 Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.**

The Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction shall be calculated as the time weighted average of the Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction and Audited Demand Reduction for the period the resource was dispatched.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.2 Availability Adjustments.**

The hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource shall be increased in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(a). The hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource comprised of an aggregation of one or more Demand Response Resources shall be adjusted as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b). In the case of Demand Response Resources comprised of an aggregation of one or more Demand Response Assets with a demand reduction and any Net Supply

of less than 5 MW achieved by the asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource, a planned outage of the equipment used to produce the demand reduction scheduled in either December or January or during the period June 1 through September 15 may not be used to increase the resource's hourly availability score as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b).

In addition, the hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource shall be increased as described in this subsection:

(a) A Demand Response Capacity Resource's hourly availability score shall be increased, subject to verification by the ISO, when one or more Demand Response Assets of a Demand Response Resource associated with the Demand Response Capacity Resource is on a forced curtailment or scheduled curtailment.

(i) A forced curtailment can be submitted to the ISO as described in the ISO New England Manuals for any reductions in demand that occur as a result of actions outside the control of the Demand Response Asset that is subject to the forced curtailment. The forced curtailment can be submitted or revised during the resettlement process and cannot exceed the demand reduction achieved by the Demand Response Asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource.

(ii) A scheduled curtailment must be submitted to the ISO at least 15 days ahead of the start of the curtailment to be eligible for an adjustment for any reductions in load that are the result of a scheduled plant shutdown or maintenance of energy consuming equipment. The scheduled curtailment cannot exceed the demand reduction achieved by the Demand Response Asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource. Scheduled curtailments must be a minimum of a single calendar day, and shall not exceed a total of 14 calendar days per Capacity Commitment Period.

(b) The sum of the availability adjustments for an hour may not exceed:

(i) for a Demand Response Resource that has received a Dispatch Instruction to reduce its demand, the lesser of the resource's Demand Response Baseline as adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and Audited Demand Reduction adjusted down by the greater of (the Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum

Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets), or (Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus Net Supply for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets). For purposes of this calculation, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset at the same location exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point, any Net Supply and the Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset at the same location shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

(ii) for a Demand Response Resource that as not received a Dispatch Instruction to reduce its demand, the lesser of the resource's Actual Load plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant), and the Audited Demand Reduction adjusted down by (the Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant).

#### **III.13.7.1.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources are subject to the availability penalties and credits as defined by their resource type.

#### **III.13.7.2. Payments and Charges to Resources.**

Resources acquiring or shedding a Capacity Supply Obligation shall be subject to payments and charges in accordance with this Section III.13.7.2. Such resources will also be subject to adjustments as detailed in Section III.13.7.2.7.

#### **III.13.7.2.1. Generating Capacity Resources.**

##### **III.13.7.2.1.1. Monthly Capacity Payments.**

Each resource that has: (i) cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction, except for the portion of resources designated as Self-Supplied FCA Resources or for resources not commercial during an Obligation Month pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.3(h); (ii) cleared in a reconfiguration auction; or (iii) entered into a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral shall be entitled to a monthly payment (subject to the adjustments in Section III.13.7.2.7) or charge during the Capacity Commitment Period as follows:

(a) **Forward Capacity Auction.** For a resource whose offer has cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction, the monthly capacity payment shall equal the product of its cleared capacity (or in the case described in Section III.13.7.1.1.3(i), the lesser of the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation or its audited amount) and the Capacity Clearing Price in the appropriate Capacity Zone in the New England Control Area as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b) and as adjusted by applicable indexing for resources with additional Capacity Commitment Period elections pursuant to Section III.13.1.1.2.2.4 in the manner described below (the "FCA Payment"). For a resource that has elected to have the Capacity Clearing Price and the Capacity Supply Obligation apply for more than one Capacity Commitment Period, payments associated with the Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price (indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs in effect as of December 31 of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period) shall continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which the offer clears, for up to four additional and consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods, in whole Capacity Commitment Period increments only.

(b) **Reconfiguration Auctions.** For a resource whose offer or bid has cleared in an annual or monthly reconfiguration auction, the monthly capacity payment or charge shall be equal to the product of its cleared capacity and the appropriate reconfiguration auction clearing price in the Capacity Zone in which the resource cleared.

(c) **Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.** For resources that have acquired or shed a Capacity Supply Obligation through a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, the monthly capacity payment or charge shall be equal to the product of the Capacity Supply Obligation being assumed or shed and price associated with the Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral.

### **III.13.7.2.2. Import Capacity.**

Import Capacity Resources shall receive monthly capacity payments utilizing the same methodology as that used for Generating Capacity Resources set forth in Section III.13.7.2.1.

#### **III.13.7.2.2.A. Export Capacity.**

If there are any Export Bids or Administrative Export De-list Bids from resources located in an export-constrained Capacity Zone or in the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone that have cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction and if the resource is exporting capacity at an export interface that is connected to an import-constrained Capacity Zone or the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone that is different than the Capacity

Zone in which the resource is located, then charges and credits are applied as follows (for the following calculation, the Capacity Clearing Price will be the value prior to PER adjustments).

Charge Amount to Resource Exporting = [Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the interface</sub> - Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the resource</sub>] x Cleared MWs of Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid]

Credit Amount to Capacity Load Obligations in the Capacity Zone where the export interface is located = [Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the interface</sub> - Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the resource</sub>] x Cleared MWs of Export Bid or Administrative Export De-list Bid]

Credits and charges to load in the applicable Capacity Zones, as set forth above, shall be allocated in proportion to each LSE's Capacity Load Obligation as calculated in Section III.13.7.3.1.

#### **III.13.7.2.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

An Intermittent Power Resource shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section 13.7.2.1, except that any reduction in the Capacity Supply Obligation of an Intermittent Power Resource made pursuant to Section III.13.4.2.1.2.2.3 shall be at the same payment rate applicable to the reduced MW, such that there is a net zero payment for the reduced MW.

#### **III.13.7.2.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

##### **III.13.7.2.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.

##### **III.13.7.2.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Intermittent Settlement Only Resources shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1, except that any reduction in the Capacity Supply Obligation of an Intermittent Settlement Only Resource made pursuant to Section III.13.4.2.1.2.2.3 shall be at the same payment rate applicable to the reduced MW, such that there is a net zero payment for the reduced MW.

**III.13.7.2.5. Demand Resources.**

**III.13.7.2.5.1. Monthly Capacity Payments for All Resources Except Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

For all Demand Resources except for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources, the monthly payment shall be calculated in the same manner as for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.1.

**III.13.7.2.5.2. Monthly Capacity Payments for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

For Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources, monthly payments shall be calculated in the same manner as for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.1, except that such payments may also be adjusted as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f).

**III.13.7.2.5.3. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Demand Response Resources**

A Market Participant with Real-Time Demand Response Assets associated with a Real-Time Demand Response Resource that is dispatched or audited pursuant to Section III.13 shall be paid or charged for demand reductions, adjusted for net supply as described in Section III.E1.8.3 and for the percent average avoided peak distribution losses, at the Real-Time LMP for the Load Zone in which the Real-Time Demand Response Resource is located. The demand reduction paid or charged shall be net of the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation of Real-Time Demand Response Assets that are part of the Real-Time Demand Response Resource that received payment pursuant to Sections III.E1.9.2.1 or III.E1.9.2.2 for the same dispatch or audit period. Demand reductions eligible for payments or charges pursuant to this section shall be those produced during Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours or, in the case of an audit, for the period during which the ISO has requested the resource to audit.

**III.13.7.2.5.4. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources**

A Market Participant with Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets associated with a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource that is dispatched or audited pursuant to Section III.13 shall be paid or charged for demand reductions or generator output, adjusted as described in Section III.E1.8.3 or III.13.7.2.5.4.1 and for the percent average avoided peak distribution losses for the portion of the asset reducing demand, at the Real-Time LMP for the Load Zone in which the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing prior to June 1, 2017, and

at the Real-Time LMP for the Dispatch Zone in which the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017. Demand reductions or generator output eligible for payments or charges pursuant to this section shall be those produced during Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours or, in the case of an audit, for the period during which the ISO has requested the resource to audit.

**III.13.7.2.5.4.1 Adjustment for Net Supply Generator Assets**

For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section 8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, the output eligible for payments will be set equal the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

**III.13.7.2.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall not receive monthly capacity payments for the portion of the resource designated as a Self-Supplied FCA Resource. Charges to load associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources are calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.3.

**III.13.7.2.7. Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments.**

Monthly capacity payments to resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month will be adjusted as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.1. Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments of Generating Capacity Resources.**

**III.13.7.2.7.1.1. Peak Energy Rents.**

Payments to New Generating Capacity Resources and Existing Generating Capacity Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations, except for resources not commercial as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.3(h) or Section III.13.7.1.1.3(i), shall be decreased by Peak Energy Rents (“PER”) calculated in each Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4 in the Forward Capacity Auction, as provided below. The PER calculation shall utilize hourly integrated Real-Time LMPs. For each Capacity Zone in the Forward Capacity Auction, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, PER shall be computed based on the load-weighted Real-Time LMPs for each Capacity Zone, using the Real-Time Hub Price for the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone.

### **III.13.7.2.7.1.1.1. Hourly PER Calculations.**

(a) For hours with a positive difference between the hourly Real-Time energy price and a strike price, the ISO shall compute PER for each hour ("Hourly PER") equal to this positive difference in accordance with the following formula, which includes scaling adjustments for system load and availability:

$$\text{Hourly PER}(\$/\text{kW}) = [(\text{LMP} - \text{Strike Price}) * [\text{Scaling Factor}] * [\text{Availability Factor}]]$$

Where:

Strike Price = the heat rate x fuel cost of the PER Proxy Unit described below.

Scaling Factor = the ratio of actual hourly integrated system load (calculated as the sum of Real-Time Load Obligations for the system as calculated in the settlement of the Real-Time Energy Market and adjusted for losses and including imports delivered in the Real-Time Energy Market) and the 50/50 predicted peak system load reduced appropriately for Demand Resources, used in the most recent calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for that Capacity Commitment Period, capped at an hourly ratio of 1.0.

Availability Factor = 0.95

(b) PER Proxy Unit characteristics shall be as follows:

(i) The PER Proxy Unit shall be indexed to the marginal fuel, which shall be the higher of ultra low-sulfur No. 2 oil measured at New York Harbor plus a seven percent markup for transportation or day-ahead gas measured at the Algonquin City Gate, as determined on a daily basis;

(ii) The PER Proxy Unit shall be assumed to have no start-up, ramp rate or minimum run time constraints;

(iii) The PER Proxy Unit shall have a 22,000 Btu/kWh heat rate. This assumption shall be periodically reviewed after the first Capacity Commitment Period by the ISO to ensure that the heat rate continues to reflect a level slightly higher than the marginal generating unit in the region



that would be dispatched as the system enters a scarcity condition. Any changes to the heat rate of the PER Proxy Unit shall be considered in the stakeholder process in consultation with the state utility regulatory agencies, shall be filed pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act, and shall be applied prospectively to the settlement of future Forward Capacity Auctions.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2. Monthly PER Application.**

(a) The Hourly PER shall be summed for each calendar month to determine the total PER for that month ("Monthly PER"). The ISO shall then calculate the Average Monthly PER earned by the proxy unit. The Average Monthly PER shall be equal to the average of the Monthly PER values for the 12 months prior to the Obligation Month. The PER deduction for each resource shall be calculated as follows:

PER Adjustment = the minimum of: (i) the PER cap or (ii) the Average Monthly PER x PER Capacity Supply Obligation.

Where the PER cap for each resource equals the FCA Payment, plus the product of the net value of any other Capacity Supply Obligations assumed or shed after the Forward Capacity Auction for the same Capacity Commitment Period multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to that resource's location from that Forward Capacity Auction. Where the calculation results in a PER cap value less than zero, the PER cap will be revised to zero.

Where the PER Capacity Supply Obligation is equal to the minimum of the Capacity Supply Obligation or the Capacity Supply Obligation less any Capacity Supply Obligation MW from any portion of a Self-Supplied FCA Resource. However, if the Capacity Supply Obligation less any Capacity Supply Obligation from any portion of a Self-Supplied FCA Resource is less than zero, it will be zero for purposes of comparing it to the Capacity Supply Obligation in the PER Capacity Supply Obligation calculation.

(b) PER shall be deducted from capacity payments independently of availability penalties.

(c) FCA Payment minus PER may not be negative for any month.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.2. Availability Penalties.**

Availability penalties shall be assessed for each resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month. The penalty will be based on the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b) or as described in Section III.13.2.8) in the Capacity Zone in which the resource is located for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period, regardless of whether the resource assumed the Capacity Supply Obligation through a Forward Capacity Auction, a reconfiguration auction, or a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral.

For capacity resources that are partially or fully unavailable during a Shortage Event:

(a) Penalties shall be determined and assessed on a resource-specific basis. Penalties shall be calculated for each Shortage Event during an Obligation Month and assessed on a monthly basis, subject to the availability penalty caps outlined in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.3.

(b) The penalty per resource for each Shortage Event shall be equal to:

$$\text{Penalty} = [\text{Resource's Annualized FCA Payment}] * \text{PF} * [1 - \text{Shortage Event Availability Score}]$$

Where:

Annualized FCA Payment = the relevant Capacity Clearing Price, or in the case of Inadequate Supply or Insufficient Competition, the payment as described in Section III.13.2.8, (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) multiplied by the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month multiplied by 12.

PF = .05 for Shortage Events of 5 hours or less. PF is increased by .01 for each additional hour above 5 hours.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.1.3. Availability Penalty Caps.**

The following caps will apply to the total availability penalties assessed to a resource. If a resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation sheds or acquires an obligation outside the relevant Obligation Month, the Annualized FCA Payment shall not be prorated. Caps are resource-specific and partial year assumption or transfer of a Capacity Supply Obligation through Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals or reconfiguration auctions does not affect the application of the cap to each resource independently.

(a) **Per Day.** In no case shall the total penalties for all Shortage Events in an Operating Day exceed 10 percent of a resource's Annualized FCA Payment for that Capacity Commitment Period.

(b) **Per Month.** The sum of a resource's penalties arising from unavailability during an Obligation Month may not exceed two and one-half times the Annualized FCA Payment, divided by twelve, for that Obligation Month. The sum of a resource's penalties arising from unavailability due to a single outage of four days or less but spanning two calendar months may not exceed two and one-half times the average of the Annualized FCA Payments, divided by twelve, for both months.

(c) **Per Capacity Commitment Period.** In determining the availability penalties for the Obligation Month, a resource's cumulative availability penalties for a Capacity Commitment Period may not exceed its Annualized FCA Payment (less PER adjustments) for that Capacity Commitment Period.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.4. Availability Credits for Capacity Demand Response Capacity Resources, Generating Capacity Resources, Import Capacity Resources and Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

On a monthly basis, penalties received from unavailable resources shall be redistributed to Demand Response Capacity Resources, Generating Capacity Resources and Import Capacity Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations and to designated Supplemental Capacity Resources without a Capacity Supply Obligation that have a valid Supplemental Availability Bilateral (pursuant to Section III.13.5.3.2) that were available (pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.3, Section III.13.7.1.5.10.1) in the respective hours on a Capacity Zone basis as follows: For each Obligation Month, the penalties assessed for the Shortage Events during the month will be credited to those resources identified above that were available, in whole or in part, during the Shortage Events, pro-rata by hourly available MW in the relevant Capacity Zones. Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall be eligible to receive their pro rata share of availability penalties paid by other capacity resources.

**III.13.7.2.7.2. Import Capacity.**

In addition to the adjustment in this section, Import Capacity Resources shall also be subject to the same adjustments as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.2.1. External Transaction Offer and Delivery Performance Adjustments.**

In the event that the conditions in Section III.13.6.1.2.1 are not met in any hour of an Operating Day, the Import Capacity Resource will be subject to the following:

(a) If in any hour of an Operating Day a priced External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation is offered above both the offer threshold for the Operating Day and the offer threshold of the prior Operating Day, and for any priced External Transactions from the New York Control Area also is offered above the corresponding hourly day-ahead energy price (NYISO Location-Based Marginal Price) at the source interface, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of days in the month.

(b) For every hour of an Operating Day that the total amount offered from all External Transactions associated with an Import Capacity Resource is less than the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the difference between the Capacity Supply Obligation and the total amount of energy offered for that hour and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of hours in the month. For each Operating Day only the greater of the total penalties in either the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market will be assessed. For the purposes of this section the total energy offered will be adjusted in accordance with Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b) for any amount that was unavailable due to an outage approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process.

(c) Except as specified in Section III.13.7.2.7.2.2, for every hour the total energy from an External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource delivered in real-time to the New England Control Area is less than the energy requested, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the difference between the quantity requested and the quantity delivered and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of hours in the month.

Any External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource that is determined to be in economic merit during the next-hour scheduling process will be considered a requested transaction and the ISO may request all or a portion of each transaction.

A Market Participant's total penalty amount for a single Operating Day for each Import Capacity Resource shall be no more than the product of the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply

Obligation and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of days in the month.

Each Obligation Month the penalty amounts from all Market Participants with Import Capacity Resources will be allocated to all Market Participants based on their pro-rata share of Capacity Load Obligation within each Capacity Zone in the Obligation Month, with each Capacity Zone allocated an amount based on the pro-rata share of total capacity credits within each Capacity Zone.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.2.2. Exceptions.**

- a) No penalty will be assessed if the applicable external interface is fully loaded and the energy from an External Transaction that would otherwise be requested cannot flow. If the transfer capability of the applicable external interface is zero in the import direction it will be considered fully loaded for the purpose of this section.
  
- b) No penalty will be assessed if the delivered energy from a priced External Transaction associated with the New York Control Area is less than requested when the Real-Time Energy Market price at the source location (NYISO Location-Based Marginal Price) is higher than the Real-Time LMP at the associated External Node, provided that Operating Procedure No. 4 has not been declared due to a system-wide capacity deficiency.
  
- c) No penalty will be assessed during periods when the ISO has taken action to reduce import transactions due to a Minimum Generation Emergency condition or due to ramping constraints.
  
- d) No penalty will be assessed on the affected external interface during periods when minimum-flow or directional-flow constraints have occurred, when the ISO was unable to utilize the automated check-out processes for the external interface, or when in-hour curtailments have occurred.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

Monthly capacity payments to Intermittent Power Resources are subject to PER adjustments but are not subject to any additional availability penalties.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

##### **III.13.7.2.7.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources are subject to the same PER adjustments and availability penalties as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Monthly capacity payments to Intermittent Power Resources are subject to PER adjustments but are not subject to any additional availability penalties.

**III.13.7.2.7.5. Demand Resources.**

Demand Response Capacity Resources shall be subject to the same adjustments as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.1. Calculation of Monthly Capacity Variances.**

For each month, the Monthly Capacity Variance of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be calculated by subtracting the Demand Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation for the month from the Demand Resource's monthly Capacity Value. If a Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is zero, the Demand Resource will not be subject to Demand Resource Performance Penalties or Demand Resource Performance Incentives.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.2. Negative Monthly Capacity Variances.**

With the exception of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared, if a Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is a negative value, the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be subject to a Demand Resource Performance Penalty equal to the absolute value of the Monthly Capacity Variance multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f). If a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that

offer cleared has a Monthly Capacity Variance with a negative value, the Demand Resource Performance Penalty for such a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be set according to the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs in effect as of December 31, of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs, applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.5.3. Positive Monthly Capacity Variances.**

With the exception of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared, if a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is a positive value, then the Demand Resource shall be eligible to receive a Demand Resource Performance Incentive based on the Monthly Capacity Variance multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period, or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), provided that the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the month in the Capacity Zone where the Demand Resource or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located is equal to or greater than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone. If a Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared has a Monthly Capacity Variance with a positive value, then the Demand Resource Performance Incentive for such a Demand Resource shall be set according to the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs

or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs, applicable to the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource for the particulate Capacity Commitment Period in effect as of December 31 of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period, provided that the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the month in the Capacity Zone where the Demand Resource or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located is equal to or greater than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.4. Determination of Net Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives.**

Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives shall be determined for each Capacity Zone as follows: if the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in a month in a Capacity Zone is less than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone, then the total amount of Demand Resource Performance Penalties shall be paid on a pro-rata basis, based on the non-prorated Demand Resource Performance Incentives of each Demand Resource with a positive Monthly Capacity Variance. The total amount of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in a month in a Capacity Zone cannot exceed the total amount of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the same month in that Capacity Zone.

The total of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in a month in a Capacity Zone cannot exceed the total of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the same month in that Capacity Zone. If the total Demand Resource Performance Penalties in a month in a Capacity Zone exceeds the total Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone, the difference shall not be collected from load serving entities in that Capacity Zone (the ultimate purchaser of capacity).

**III.13.7.2.7.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall not be subject to a PER adjustment on the portion of the resource that is self-supplied, but shall be subject to the availability penalties and caps applicable to their resource types.

**III.13.7.3. Charges to Market Participants with Capacity Load Obligations.**



A load serving entity with a Capacity Load Obligation as of the end of the Obligation Month shall be subject to a charge equal to the product of: (a) its Capacity Load Obligation in the Capacity Zone; and (b) the applicable Net Regional Clearing Price. The Net Regional Clearing Price is defined as the sum of the total payments as defined in Section III.13.7.2 paid to resources with Capacity Supply Obligations in the Capacity Zone (excluding any capacity payments and charges made for Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals), less PER adjustments for resources in the zone as defined in Section 13.7.2.7.1.1, adjusted for any Demand Resource Performance Penalties in excess of Demand Resource Performance Incentives as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.5.4, and including any applicable export charges or credits as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.2.2.A divided by the sum of all Capacity Supply Obligations (excluding (i) the quantity of capacity subject to Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals and (ii) the quantity of capacity clearing as Self-Supplied FCA Resources) assumed by resources in the zone. A load serving entity satisfying its Capacity Load Obligation by a Self-Supplied FCA Resource shall not receive a credit for any PER payment for its Capacity Load Obligation so satisfied.

#### **III.13.7.3.1. Calculation of Capacity Requirement and Capacity Load Obligation.**

The ISO shall assign each load serving entity a Capacity Requirement prior to the commencement of each Obligation Month for each Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4. The Capacity Requirement for each month and Capacity Zone shall equal the product of: (i) the total of the system-wide Capacity Supply Obligations (excluding the quantity of capacity subject to Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals) plus HQICCs; and (ii) the ratio of the sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity Zone from the calendar year two years prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period to the system-wide sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load from the calendar year two years prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period. The following loads are assigned a peak contribution of zero for the purposes of assigning obligations and tracking load shifts: load associated with pumping of pumped hydro generators, if the resource was pumping; Station service load that is modeled as a discrete Load Asset and the Resource is complying with the maintenance scheduling procedures of the ISO; [net load associated with an Alternative Technology Regulation Resource while providing Regulation](#); and transmission losses associated with delivery of energy over the Control Area tie lines.

A load serving entity's Capacity Requirement for each month and Capacity Zone shall equal the product of: (i) the Capacity Zone's Capacity Requirement as calculated above and (ii) the ratio of the sum of the load serving entity's annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity

Zone from the calendar year prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period to the sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity Zone from the calendar year prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period.

A load serving entity's Capacity Load Obligation shall be its Capacity Requirement, adjusted as appropriate to account for any relevant Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICCs, and Self-Supply FCA Resource designations. A Capacity Load Obligation can be a positive or negative value. A Market Participant that is not a load serving entity shall have a Capacity Load Obligation equal to the net obligation resulting from Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICC, and Self-Supply FCA Resource designations.

A Demand Resource's Demand Reduction Value will not be reconstituted into the load of the Demand Resource for the purpose of determining the Capacity Requirement for the load associated with the Demand Resource.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.1. HQICC Used in the Calculation of Capacity Requirements.**

In order to treat HQICCs as a load reduction, each holder of HQICCs shall have its Capacity Requirement in the Capacity Zone in which the HQ Phase I/II external node is located as specified in Section III.13.1.3 adjusted by its share of the total monthly HQICC amount.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.2. Charges Associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

The capacity associated with a Self-Supplied FCA Resource shall be treated as a credit toward the Capacity Load Obligation of the load serving entity so designated by such resources as described in Section III.13.1.6. The amount of Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall be determined pursuant to Section III.13.1.6.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.3. Charges Associated with Dispatchable Asset Related Demands.**

Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resources will not receive Forward Capacity Market payments, but instead each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource will receive an adjustment to its share of the associated Coincident Peak Contribution based on the ability of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource to reduce consumption. The adjustment to a load serving entity's Coincident Peak Contribution resulting from Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource reduction in consumption shall be based on the Nominated Consumption Limit submitted for the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource.

The Nominated Consumption Limit value of each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource is subject to adjustment as further described in the ISO New England Manuals, including adjustments based on the results of Nominated Consumption Limit audits performed in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals.

**III.13.7.3.2. Excess Revenues.**

Revenues collected from load serving entities in excess of revenues paid by the ISO to resources shall be paid by the ISO to the holders of Capacity Transfer Rights, as detailed in Section III.13.7.3.3.

**III.13.7.3.3. Capacity Transfer Rights.**

**III.13.7.3.3.1. Definition and Payments to Holders of Capacity Transfer Rights.**

The ISO shall create Capacity Transfer Rights (“CTRs”) for each internal interface associated with a Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction (as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4). Based upon results of the Forward Capacity Auction and reconfiguration auctions, the total CTR fund will be calculated as the difference between the charges to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations and the payments to Capacity Resources as follows: The system-wide sum of the product of each Capacity Zone’s Net Regional Clearing Price and absolute value of each Capacity Zone’s Capacity Load Obligations, as calculated in Section III.13.7.3.1, minus the sum of the monthly capacity payments to Capacity Resources within each zone, as adjusted for PER and for Demand Resource Performance Penalties net of Demand Resource Performance Incentives.

Each Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction (as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4) will be assigned its portion of the CTR fund.

For CTRs resulting from an export constrained zone, the assignment will be calculated as the product of:

(i) the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the difference between the absolute value of the total Capacity Supply Obligations obtained in the exporting Capacity Zone, adjusted for Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Self-Supply FCA Resources, and the absolute value of the total Capacity Load Obligations in the exporting Capacity Zone.

For CTRs resulting from an import constrained zone, the assignment will be calculated as the product of: (i) the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Net Regional Clearing Price for the absolute value of the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the difference between absolute value of the total Capacity Load Obligations in the importing Capacity Zone and the total Capacity Supply Obligations obtained in the importing Capacity Zone, adjusted for Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Self-Supply FCA Resources.

The value of CTRs specifically allocated pursuant to Sections III.13.7.3.3.2(c), III.13.7.3.3.4, and III.13.7.3.3.6 shall be calculated as the product of: (i) the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) for the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the MW quantity of the specifically allocated CTRs across the applicable interface. The value of the specifically allocated CTRs will be deducted from the associated Capacity Zone's portion of the CTR fund. The balance of the CTR fund will then be allocated to the load serving entities as set forth in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.2. Allocation of Capacity Transfer Rights.**

For Capacity Zones established in the Forward Capacity Auction as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, the CTR fund shall be allocated among load serving entities using their Capacity Load Obligation (net of HQICCs) described in Section III.13.7.3.1. Market Participants with CTRs specifically allocated under Section III.13.7.3.3.6 will have their specifically allocated CTR MWs netted from their Capacity Load Obligation used to establish their share of the CTR fund.

(a) **Connecticut Import Interface.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with the Connecticut Import Interface shall be made to load serving entities based on their Capacity Load Obligation in the Connecticut Capacity Zone.

(b) **NEMA/Boston Import Interface.** Except as provided in Section III.13.7.3.3.6 of Market Rule 1, the allocation of the CTR fund associated with the NEMA/Boston Import Interface shall be made to load serving entities based on their Capacity Load Obligation in the NEMA/Boston Capacity Zone.

(c) **Maine Export Interface.** Casco Bay shall receive specifically allocated CTRs of 325 MW across the Maine Export Interface for as long as Casco Bay continues to pay to support the transmission upgrades. Each municipal utility entitlement holder of a resource constructed as a Pool-Planned Unit in Maine shall receive specifically allocated CTRs across the Maine Export Interface equal to the applicable seasonal claimed capability of its ownership entitlements in such unit as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.6. The balance of the CTR fund associated with the Maine Export Interface shall be allocated to load serving entities with a Capacity Load Obligation on the import-constrained side of the Maine Export Interface.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.3. Allocations of CTRs Resulting From Revised Capacity Zones.**

The portion of the CTR fund associated with revised definitions of Capacity Zones shall be fully allocated to load serving entities after deducting the value of applicable CTRs that have been specifically allocated. Allocations of the CTR fund among load serving entities will be made using their Capacity Load Obligations (net of HQICCs) as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.1. Market Participants with CTRs specifically allocated under Section III.13.7.3.3.6 will have their specifically allocated CTR MWs netted from the Capacity Load Obligation used to establish their share of the CTR fund.

(a) **Import Constraints.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with newly defined import-constrained Capacity Zones restricting the transfer of capacity into a single adjacent import-constrained Capacity Zone shall be allocated to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations in that import-constrained Capacity Zone.

(b) **Export Constraints.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with newly defined export-constrained Capacity Zones shall be allocated to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations on the import-constrained side of the interface.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.4. Specifically Allocated CTRs Associated with Transmission Upgrades.**

(a) A Market Participant that pays for transmission upgrades not funded through the Pool PTF Rate and which increase transfer capability across existing or potential Capacity Zone interfaces may request a specifically allocated CTR in an amount equal to the number of CTRs supported by that increase in transfer capability.

(b) The allocation of additional CTRs created through generator interconnections completed after February 1, 2009 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the ISO generator interconnection or

planning standards. In the event the ISO interconnection or planning standards do not address this issue, the CTRs created shall be allocated in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

(c) Specifically allocated CTRs shall expire when the Market Participant ceases to pay to support the transmission upgrades.

(d) CTRs resulting from transmission upgrades funded through the Pool PTF Rate shall not be specifically allocated but shall be allocated in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

**III.13.7.3.3.5. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.3.3.6. Specifically Allocated CTRs for Pool Planned Units.**

In import-constrained Capacity Zones, in recognition of longstanding life of unit contracts, the municipal utility entitlement holder of a resource constructed as Pool-Planned Units shall receive an initial allocation of CTRs equal to the applicable seasonal claimed capability of the ownership entitlements in such unit. Municipal utility entitlements are set as shown in the table below and are not transferrable.

Millstone 3		Seabrook	Stonybrook GT 1A	Stonybrook GT 1B	Stonybrook GT 1C	Stonybrook 2A	Stonybrook 2B	Wyman 4	Summer	Winter
									(MW)	(MW)
Nominal Summer (MW)	1155.001	1244.275	104.000	100.000	104.000	67.400	65.300	586.725		
Nominal Winter (MW)	1155.481	1244.275	119.000	116.000	119.000	87.400	85.300	608.575		
Danvers	0.2627%	1.1124%	8.4569%	8.4569%	8.4569%	11.5551%	11.5551%	0.0000%	58.26	63.73
Georgetown	0.0208%	0.0956%	0.7356%	0.7356%	0.7356%	1.0144%	1.0144%	0.0000%	5.04	5.55
Ipswich	0.0608%	0.1066%	0.2934%	0.2934%	0.2934%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	2.93	2.37
Marblehead	0.1544%	0.1351%	2.6840%	2.6840%	2.6840%	1.5980%	1.5980%	0.2793%	15.49	15.64
Middleton	0.0440%	0.3282%	0.8776%	0.8776%	0.8776%	1.8916%	1.8916%	0.1012%	10.40	11.07
Peabody	0.2969%	1.1300%	13.0520%	13.0520%	13.0520%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	57.69	60.26
Reading	0.4041%	0.6351%	14.4530%	14.4530%	14.4530%	19.5163%	19.5163%	0.0000%	82.98	92.77
Wakefield	0.2055%	0.3870%	3.9929%	3.9929%	3.9929%	6.3791%	6.3791%	0.4398%	30.53	32.64

This allocation of CTRs shall expire on December 31, 2040. If a resource listed in the table above retires prior to December 31, 2040, however, its allocation of CTRs shall expire upon retirement. In the event that the NEMA zone either becomes or is forecast to become a separate zone for Forward Capacity Auction purposes, National Grid agrees to discuss with Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (“MMWEC”) and Wellesley Municipal Light Plant, Reading Municipal Light Plant and Concord Municipal Light Plant (“WRC”) any proposal by National Grid to develop cost effective transmission improvements that would mitigate or alleviate the import constraints and to work cooperatively and in good faith with MMWEC and WRC regarding any such proposal. MMWEC and WRC agree to support any proposals advanced by National Grid in the regional system planning process to construct any such transmission improvements, provided that MMWEC and WRC determine that the proposed improvements are cost effective (without regard to CTRs) and will mitigate or alleviate the import constraints.

**III.13.7.3.4. Forward Capacity Market Net Charge Amount.**

The Forward Capacity Market net charge amount for each Market Participant as of the end of the Obligation Month shall be equal to the sum of: (a) its Capacity Load Obligation charge; (b) its revenues from any applicable specifically allocated CTRs; (c) its share of the CTR fund; and (d) any applicable export charges.



### **III.14 Regulation Market.**

#### **III.14.1 Regulation Market System Requirements.**

The Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement are determined based on historical control performance and compliance with NERC and NPCC control standards. The Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement will be published on the ISO's website.

During abnormal system conditions, the ISO may deviate from the Regulation Capacity Requirement or Regulation Service Requirement to maintain system reliability.

#### **III.14.2 Regulation Market Eligibility.**

To be eligible to provide Regulation, a Resource must satisfy the following conditions:

##### 1.(a) Physical Parameters.

(i) Automatic Response Rate.

(1) The minimum Automatic Response Rate is 1 MW/minute.

(ii) Regulation Capacity.

1.(1) The minimum Regulation Capacity of a generating unit will be determined based on unit size and operating characteristics and must be greater than or equal to: (a) 10 megawatts, and; (b) two times the generating unit's AGC SetPoint Deadband plus one.

1.(2) The minimum Regulation Capacity of a Resource that is not a generating unit is no less than one megawatt after aggregation.

##### 1.(b) Regulation Technical Requirements.

A Resource providing Regulation must:

1.(i) be located within the New England Control Area.

1.(ii) meet the technical requirements specified in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14, Technical Requirements for Generators, Demand Resources and Asset Related Demands and ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria.

1.(iii) be capable of receiving and following AGC SetPoints sent electronically at four-second intervals.

1.(iv) have a demonstrated capability to reliably follow Dispatch Instructions, consistent with normal operating characteristics and physical offer parameters, including Regulation Capacity

and Automatic Response Rate. Resources without an operational history of providing Regulation must establish and demonstrate this capability as follows:

~~1.~~(1) Demand Response Regulation Resources, Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, Alternative Technology Regulation Resources and any Resource with less than one-hour sustainability must participate in the Regulation test environment specified in Section III.14.9.

~~1.~~(2) All Resources must satisfy a minimum responsiveness test that demonstrates that a Resource can follow AGC SetPoints.

~~1.~~(c) Aggregation.

Non-generation sub-resources less than one megawatt in size may be aggregated into a single Resource to meet the Regulation Market eligibility requirements specified in Section III.14.2.

A single AGC SetPoint will be sent every AGC cycle to the aggregated Resource. A Market Participant with an aggregated Resource is responsible for management and control of the individual, aggregated sub-resources to ensure an accurate aggregate response to the AGC SetPoint. The sub-resources may be geographically dispersed, provided:

~~1.~~(i) all of the sub-resources are located within the New England Control Area

~~1.~~(ii) the sub-resources are metered and recorded in a manner that allows real-time performance to be measured against Dispatch Instructions and provides for the retention of the recorded information for purposes of verification, accounting for any performance offsets from other loads, generation or devices under the direct or indirect control of the aggregator as specified in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria.

(iii) communications and metering are installed and tested for each sub-resource in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria and ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14, Technical Requirements for Generators, Demand Resources and Asset Related Demands.

### **III.14.3 Regulation Market Offers.**

(a) A Market Participant providing Regulation must submit a Supply Offer. The Supply Offer shall remain effective until cancelled or replaced by the Market Participant. The Supply Offer must specify the following offer parameters:

4.(i) Regulation unit status (available/unavailable)

Regulation unit status for each hour in an Operating Day must be submitted daily prior to the close of the Re-Offer Period. After initial submission, unit status may be modified at any time.

4.(ii) Regulation High Limit

For generating units, the Regulation High Limit must be less than or equal to a generating unit's Economic Maximum Limit. For Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the Regulation High Limit must be greater than or equal to a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand's Minimum Consumption Limit.

4.(iii) Regulation Low Limit

For generating units, the Regulation Low Limit must be greater than or equal to a generating unit's Economic Minimum Limit. For Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the Regulation Low Limit must be less than or equal to a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand's Maximum Consumption Limit.

4.(iv) Automatic Response Rate (MW/minute)

4.(v) Regulation Capacity Offer (\$/MW)

The Regulation Capacity Offer price must be greater than or equal to \$0/MW and may not exceed \$100/MW. [A Market Participant may include estimated inter-temporal opportunity costs in its Regulation Capacity Offer price.](#)

4.(vi) Regulation Service Offer (\$/MW of instructed movement)

The Regulation Service Offer price must be greater than or equal to \$0/MW of instructed movement and may not exceed \$10/MW of instructed movement.

(b) Additional Constraints on Offer Parameters.

(i) Regulation offer parameters that exceed recent historical performance for Regulation Capacity or Automatic Response Rate will be constrained to reflect values consistent with the demonstrated performance of the Resource. The Resource of a Market Participant that submits offer parameters inconsistent with demonstrated performance will be disqualified from selection to provide Regulation until the submitted parameters are modified to be consistent with demonstrated performance.

(ii) A Resource that is dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market and providing Regulation shall have its energy dispatch range reduced by twice the amount of the Regulation provided as follows: the upper limit of the Resource's energy dispatch range will be reduced by the amount of Regulation Capacity, and the lower limit of the Resource's energy dispatch range will be increased by the amount of Regulation Capacity.

(c) Sustainability.

Regulation Capacity offers for Resources with less than one-hour sustainability will be evaluated in the selection process using a capacity value adjusted to reflect historical performance when dispatched at the non-adjusted value. The adjusted value will account for the Resource's demonstrated ability to follow the AGC dispatch signal over an hour at the offered Regulation Capacity level. The percentage adjustment will be reevaluated periodically to account for changes in the performance of the Resource. Resources with no historical performance record will be evaluated pursuant to the regulation resource test environment specified in Section III.14.9.

Adjusted Regulation Capacity will be used for the purpose of selecting Resources to meet the Regulation Capacity Requirement and for determining Regulation Capacity compensation.

Resources will be dispatched for Regulation in accordance with the unadjusted Regulation Capacity offer parameters.

For a storage-based resource, sustainability is measured based on full rate of charge/discharge starting from a half-full status.

#### **III.14.4 Regulation Market Administration.**

A Market Participant may modify Regulation offer parameters at any time. The offered parameters will remain in effect until modified by the Market Participant. The most recent offer parameters will be used each time new Resources are selected and until a new selection process is completed.

#### **III.14.5 Regulation Market Resource Selection.**

Resources are selected to provide Regulation from eligible and available Resources to meet the Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement at the least-cost based on Regulation Capacity Offers, Regulation Service Offers, estimated energy opportunity costs, impacts on

system production costs, and operational requirements related to reliability, including a minimum aggregated response rate and minimizing short-term changes in the assignment of Resources to provide Regulation. For the purposes of least-cost Resource selection, the following penalty factors are used for any violation of the Regulation requirements constraint: (1) \$100/MW plus the Energy Component of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Price at the reference point for each megawatt of Regulation Capacity shortfall, and; (2) \$10/MW for each megawatt of Regulation Service shortfall. In addition, selection will consider opportunity cost sensitivities associated with large changes in the estimated opportunity cost of a Resource due to the shape of the Resource's Supply Offer price curve. An eligible Resource may be omitted from providing Regulation due to operational restrictions, including, but not limited to, binding transmission constraints, planned shutdown prior to the end of the settlement interval, or known or anticipated system operating conditions.

The ISO may deviate from the market-based Resource selections to maintain system reliability.

If one or more Resources providing Regulation become unavailable, a new selection process may be conducted to obtain the Resources needed to fulfill the Regulation Capacity Requirement and the Regulation Service Requirement and new clearing prices determined pursuant to Section III.14.8(a).

In the event one or more Resources have equivalent least-cost characteristics in the selection process, the Resource with the larger Regulation Capacity value will be selected or, if the Regulation Capacity value is also equal, the Resource with the earliest Supply Offer submission time will be selected.

#### **III.14.6 Delivery of Regulation Market Products.**

Resources selected for Regulation are dispatched to reduce the New England Control Area's area control error as needed to ensure reliability and compliance with NERC and NPCC control standards.

Resources that are generating units are dispatched based on relative response rates using multi-valued AGC SetPoints with AGC SetPoint Deadbands. Resources that are not generating units are dispatched using a trinary dispatch that calculates AGC SetPoints equal to one of the following three values: Regulation High Limit, Regulation Low Limit, and a midpoint between the Regulation High Limit and the Regulation Low Limit. Dispatch will be coordinated with the objective of achieving consistent and non-discriminatory treatment of Resources providing similar offer parameters.

AGC SetPoints will be established to cost-effectively meet reliability criteria based on the current area control error, the Automatic Response Rate and offer parameters of the selected Resources, as well as the current and predicted state of the system.

### **III.14.7 Performance Monitoring.**

The performance of a Resource providing Regulation will be monitored in Real-Time. For each settlement interval, a Resource is considered to be non-performing if, after a grace period, the Resource is not responding to AGC SetPoints at a rate at least equal to a percentage of its Automatic Response Rate or outside a tolerance band around the AGC SetPoint that is equal to a percentage of the Regulation Capacity of the Resource. The grace period will be between two and four minutes. The percentage of the Automatic Response Rate will be between 80 and 95 percent. The percentage of the Regulation Capacity of the Resource will be between 5 and 15 percent. The specific values will be published on the ISO's website.

A Resource that changes its direction of movement in a manner inconsistent with the AGC SetPoint is considered non-performing for the remainder of the settlement interval.

Compensation adjustments for non-performing Resources are addressed in Section III.14.8(b)(iv).

### **III.14.8 Regulation Market Settlement and Compensation.**

4.(a) Calculation of Regulation Clearing Prices.

4.(i) Regulation Service clearing prices.

The Regulation Service clearing price is set equal to the highest Regulation Service Offer of the Resources selected to provide Regulation pursuant to Section III.14.5.

4.(ii) Regulation Capacity clearing prices.

The Regulation Capacity clearing price is set such that total compensation from the Regulation Service clearing price and the Regulation Capacity clearing price will, based on a uniform clearing price applied to all selected Resources, ensure recovery of as-bid costs for Regulation Capacity, estimated Regulation Service, estimated energy opportunity costs, and the Resource-specific incremental cost savings payment determined for each Resource for the planned duration of the settlement interval.

The incremental cost savings provided by each Resource is assessed by determining the least-cost selection of Resources as specified in Section III.14.5 both with and without the particular Resource. The incremental cost savings for the settlement interval is the estimated total cost of Regulation without the Resource minus the estimated total cost of Regulation with the Resource, including the application of penalty factors to any violation of the Regulation requirements constraint.

~~4.(b)~~ Compensation to Regulation Providers.

~~4.(i)~~ A Market Participant with a Resource that is selected to provide Regulation and that complies with the dispatch and performance requirements in Section III.14 shall receive:

~~4.(1)~~ A capacity payment equal to the amount of Regulation Capacity selected times the Regulation Capacity clearing price.

~~4.(2)~~ A service payment equal to the amount of service provided, while the Resource is considered to be performing as specified in Section III.14.7, as measured by the absolute value of the Resource's scheduled movement at the claimed rate of response without delay, in megawatts, toward the AGC SetPoint in response to AGC dispatch signals times the Regulation Service clearing price.

~~4.(ii)~~ Calculation of Actual Energy Opportunity Costs.

A Resource-specific Regulation energy opportunity cost payment for those Resources dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market is determined for each settlement interval that the Resource is selected to provide Regulation. The Regulation energy opportunity cost payment shall be equal to the product of (i) the absolute value of the deviation of the Resource's dispatch level necessary to follow the ISO's Regulation signals from the Resource's expected dispatch level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Real-Time Price at the Node associated with the Resource and the megawatt weighted average Supply Offer or Demand Bid price for the energy associated with the deviation of the Resource's expected dispatch level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order. Regulation energy opportunity costs are only incurred when a Resource is providing Regulation.

1.(iii) Make-Whole Payment

If revenues from the Regulation Capacity clearing price and the Regulation Service clearing price are insufficient to cover a Market Participant's as-bid costs for the actual Regulation Capacity and the amount of Regulation Service provided during a settlement interval plus actual energy opportunity costs as calculated in Section III.14.8(b)(ii), a make-whole payment will be provided for the period that the Resource is considered to be performing as specified in Section III.14.7.

1.(iv) Performance Adjustments.

A selected Resource's capacity payment will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of four-second AGC cycles during which the Resource was not performing.

1.(v) Compensation for Replacement Resources

If system conditions require the ISO to designate additional Resources in order to satisfy Regulation requirements for the remainder of a settlement interval without completing the selection process described in Section III.14.5, compensation for replacement Resources will be made according to the Resource's actual performance using the Regulation Capacity clearing price, the Regulation Service clearing price, and any make-whole payments as specified in Section III.14.8(b)(iii).

1.(c) Regulation Charges.

Each Market Participant shall have a Regulation charge equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement for the settlement period based on the Market Participant's total Real-Time Load Obligation. The total cost of providing Regulation for each settlement period is charged to Market Participants based on their pro rata share of Real-Time Load Obligation during the period. For the purposes of allocating Regulation charges, the Real-Time Load Obligation of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand providing Regulation shall be limited to the Minimum Consumption Limit of the Resource.

(d) Net Energy Settlement for Alternative Technology Regulation Resources.

During the asset registration process, a Market Participant with an Alternative Technology Regulation Resource must determine, in conjunction with any interconnecting Transmission Owner, if the interconnection and metering arrangements for the resource will result in the resource's net energy requirements (energy consumption for the energy settlement interval less energy injections for the energy settlement interval) being separately reported to the ISO as Real-Time Load Obligation or will be



included in the Real-Time Load Obligation of a separate LSE. If the Alternative Technology Regulation Resource has separately metered and reported Real-Time Load Obligation, the Market Participant with the resource will pay for the net energy consumed at the Real-Time Price at the resource's Node.

### **III.14.9 Regulation Market Testing Environment.**

The ISO administers a regulation resource test environment that allows Market Participants to evaluate or demonstrate the performance of Resources without an operational history of providing Regulation prior to participation in the Regulation Market.

Resources providing Regulation under the regulation resource test environment will be compensated for the Regulation Capacity and Regulation Service provided in response to AGC SetPoints at the lowest of the Regulation Capacity Offer prices and Regulation Service Offer prices offered for any Resource selected during each settlement interval. Resources that are also dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market will be compensated for Regulation energy opportunity costs incurred while operating under the regulation resource test environment.

Resources performing a minimal responsiveness test will not be compensated for Regulation.

A Resource may only provide Regulation under the regulation test environment until sufficient operational information has been collected to verify reasonable operating parameters for the Resource or to determine that the Resource does not meet the eligibility requirements necessary to participate in the Regulation Market.

[RESERVED.]

~~SECTION III~~

~~MARKET RULE 1~~

~~APPENDIX J~~

~~ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES REGULATION~~

~~PILOT PROGRAM~~

**APPENDIX J**  
**ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES REGULATION PILOT PROGRAM**

**Table of Contents**

III.J.1	Purpose
III.J.2	Eligibility and Technical Requirements
III.J.3	Program Duration
III.J.4	Program Size
III.J.5	Selection of Pilot Program Participants
III.J.6	Participant Responsibilities
III.J.7	Program Design and Management
III.J.8	Resource Auditing and Performance Monitoring
III.J.9	Market Integration and Participant Compensation
III.J.10	Pilot Program Cost Allocation

## **ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES REGULATION PILOT PROGRAM**

### **III.J.1. Purpose**

The Alternative Technologies Regulation Pilot Program has the following purposes:

- i. Evaluate the impact and performance of resources with performance characteristics that are significantly different from the Resources that currently provide regulation service.
- ii. Test alternative control strategies to identify how best to utilize the various technologies to lower the future total cost of regulation.
- iii. Perform the desired evaluations in a manner that does not disrupt the existing Regulation market, or result in non-compliance with relevant NERC standards.
- iv. For each participating Resource, identify the preferred operating parameters that balance system reliability, system-wide costs of regulation service, and the economic performance of the Resource.
- v. Evaluate the potential impact of alternative regulation technologies on the Regulation market and compliance with reliability standards.
- vi. Evaluate the potential impacts on capacity and energy markets.
- vii. Assess the technical and economic feasibility of alternative regulation technologies as market providers of regulation service.
- viii. Provide information necessary to develop appropriate changes to Market Rule 1 to integrate alternative regulating technologies into the Regulation market.

### **III.J.2. Eligibility and Technical Requirements**

Resources must meet the following requirements to participate in the alternative technologies regulation pilot program:

- ~~i. Pilot program participants must be registered as Market Participants.~~
- ~~ii. The Resource must provide a response capability greater than or equal to 1 MW/minute.~~
- ~~iii. The Resource must provide an initial regulating range of at least  $\pm 0.1$  MW, and no greater than  $\pm 5$  MW. Increases above  $\pm 5$  MW may be possible, pursuant to Section III.J.4.~~
- ~~iv. Each participating Resource must meet all interconnection requirements based on Resource size, and all metering and communication requirements, as described in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14, Technical Requirements for Generators, Demand Resources and Asset Related Demands, Section V.B (Telemetry and Revenue Metering), Section V.C (Communications and Control), and Section V.G (Interconnection), and ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria.~~
- ~~v. The Resource must be capable of receiving and responding to automatic generation control setpoint signals sent electronically by the ISO at four second intervals.~~
- ~~vi. The Resource must be capable, consistent with its normal operating characteristics, of following dispatch and operating instructions provided by the ISO, whenever the Resource is available to provide regulation services.~~
- ~~vii. The program participant must provide technology performance data as specified by the ISO from research and development scale or larger demonstration test results to confirm technical feasibility.~~
- ~~viii. The following generating technology/fuel type resources are eligible to participate in the existing Regulation market subject to meeting existing requirements, and are not eligible to participate in the pilot program:~~
  - ~~1. conventional thermal generation—oil, gas, or coal~~
  - ~~2. combined cycle generation—gas or oil~~
  - ~~3. combustion turbine generation—oil or gas~~

~~4. hydro generation with pondage, including pumped storage generation~~

~~Other technology types, including generation using fuel sources other than those listed above, energy storage technologies, load response technologies, and other non-generation technologies are eligible to participate in the pilot program, subject to meeting the remaining requirements of Section III.J.2.~~

~~ix. Resources participating in the pilot program will not be required to meet the minimum regulating range requirements as described in ISO New England Manual 11 Section 3.2.1(4), and will not be required to meet the minimum self-scheduled for regulation duration requirements as described in ISO New England Manual 11 Section 3.2.1(8).~~

~~x. A Resource will not be required to meet any specific sustainability requirement to be eligible to participate in the pilot program.~~

~~xi. A Resource may not commence operations within the pilot program until it is represented in the ISO's energy management systems.~~

**III.J.3. Program Duration**

~~The pilot program will commence on or after November 18, 2008. To be eligible to participate, the entity that will control and operate the Resource must:~~

- ~~1. Have executed a Market Participant Service Agreement or have submitted a completed application for New England Power Pool membership, including the required application fee; and~~
- ~~2. Submit documentation to the ISO identifying the technology proposed to be used to provide regulation services, and the locations where principal facilities and equipment will be installed.~~

~~New Resources that satisfy the eligibility and application requirements may begin providing regulation services at any time prior to the termination of the program, but Resources that can provide at least 12 months of operating experience will be strongly preferred in the event the program's size, described in Section III.J.4, cannot accommodate all the Resources that would like to participate.~~

~~The pilot program will continue through the later of:~~

- i. ~~the 18th full calendar month of operation; or~~
- ii. ~~the effective date of the implementation, following acceptance by the Commission, of permanent changes to the Regulation market rules reflecting the results of the pilot program or a filing to terminate the pilot program without implementing any permanent changes to the Regulation market rules.~~

~~Compensation for regulation services under the pilot program will terminate at the end of the program. At that time, pilot program participants that wish to continue to provide regulation services will only be able to do so by meeting the requirements of the Regulation market and participating in the market under the then-existing rules and procedures.~~

~~After the pilot program has been in operation for no longer than 12 calendar months, the ISO will evaluate the initial operational results of the pilot program, including Resource performance information, to determine what changes to existing Regulation market rules, if any, are appropriate.~~

#### **III.J.4. Program Size**

~~Total program enrollment will be limited to ±13 MW regulating capability. The total program limit of 13 MW represents 10% of the average hourly regulating requirement.~~

~~Within this total, the participation by a single type of technology will be limited to no more than 10 MW, and no individual Market Participant may initially enroll more than 5 MW. These initial limitations may be eased or eliminated over the course of the pilot program, based on participation levels and pilot program results. Any change in program participation limits will not result in decreased participation levels for other participating Resources already accepted into the pilot program, unless the ISO determines through operational testing that an accepted Resource cannot be effectively incorporated at the accepted level. Resources may begin participation in the pilot program at less than their full-accepted regulating capability and increase their capability as the pilot program progresses, up to their accepted amount.~~

#### **III.J.5. Selection of Pilot Program Participants**

~~Resources interested in joining the pilot program will apply to participate by sending a pilot program participation request letter to the ISO's Customer Service e-mail address (custserv@iso-ne.com) that describes in general terms the technology proposed, interconnection location, regulating capability,~~

~~performance characteristics, and anticipated commercial operation date. Based on the participation request letters received by the later of October 15, 2008 or the effective date granted by the Commission, the ISO will determine if the program is going to be oversubscribed. The ISO may, at its discretion, request additional information to verify the technical feasibility of any or all of the requests to participate.~~

~~If the ISO determines the pilot program will not be oversubscribed, all participants that meet the pilot program's technical requirements will be accepted. Participants submitting pilot program participation request letters after October 1, 2008 will only be accepted on a space available basis in the order in which the letters were received.~~

~~If the ISO determines the pilot program will be oversubscribed, the ISO will determine a subset of the participation requests that will maximize the useful information to be gained from pilot program, based on the following principles:~~

- ~~i. Technological diversity~~
- ~~ii. Potential for the technology to be scalable to "commercial" size, defined for this purpose to be  $\geq$  1 MW~~
- ~~iii. Maturity of the proposed technology and the existence of a demonstrated track record indicating the technology is close to commercialization, and not in the early conceptual stages of research and development~~
- ~~iv. Earliest on-line date~~
- ~~v. Any unique performance characteristics that offer the greatest potential to reduce the region's future total cost of regulation services.~~

### **III.J.6. Participant Responsibilities**

~~Prior to providing regulation services through the pilot program, each pilot program participant is responsible for, at their own expense, completing all interconnection requirements and installing all necessary communication facilities. Arrangements for interconnection, including studies and installation of any required equipment, should be made through the Transmission Owner providing service at the point of interconnection. The ISO's Market Support Services group can provide guidance in initiating the~~



~~interconnection process and will order the required communication circuits on the pilot program participant's behalf. The pilot program participant must also successfully demonstrate the ability to receive and follow automatic generation control setpoint signals prior to providing regulation services within the pilot program.~~

~~After commencing pilot program commercial operations, the participant is responsible for:~~

- ~~i. reporting promptly to the ISO any change in availability or ability to perform bidirectional electronic communications;~~
- ~~ii. reporting promptly the timing and expected duration of any planned or unplanned outages;~~
- ~~iii. following dispatch and operating instructions provided by the ISO, whether provided electronically or by telephone, whenever the Resource is available to provide regulation services;~~
- ~~iv. providing the ISO with completed "NX-12" forms, or appropriate pilot program specific substitute forms prepared by Market Support Services. "NX-9" forms may also be required, depending on where on the transmission system the Resource is located;~~
- ~~v. meeting all requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy; and~~
- ~~vi. providing, and promptly updating as necessary, the Resource's Automatic Response Rate, Regulation High Limit, Regulation Low Limit, and on/off Regulation status.~~

~~A participant in the pilot program may withdraw from further participation in the program by providing written notification of withdrawal to the ISO's Market Support Services group.~~

### **~~III.J.7. Program Design and Management~~**

~~The participation of each Resource in the pilot program will progress through two phases. During the first phase, various regulation dispatch parameters will be adjusted by the ISO in collaboration with the participant to achieve a balance between benefits provided to the Regulation market as identified by the ISO and profitable operation of the Resource as identified by the Participant. The ISO will initially send automatic generation control setpoints to each pilot program participant and will observe and monitor the~~

~~Resource's ability to perform in accordance with the performance specifications provided by the participant.~~

~~When the ISO and the participant agree that the adjusted dispatch parameters achieve the desired balance, the Resource will enter the second phase of operations which continues through the end of the pilot program. Operation during the second phase is intended to approximate how the facility would operate in the competitive Regulation market. Further adjustments to dispatch parameters during the second phase are permitted, but are expected to be less frequent.~~

~~Participants are not guaranteed that operating patterns experienced during the pilot program will necessarily be replicated in the Regulation market after the pilot program has terminated, and there is no guarantee that a participant will be able to operate its Resource profitably during the pilot program. Resources are accepted into the pilot program for the full remaining duration of the program. The participation of a Resource may be terminated at any time by the ISO due to:~~

- ~~i. Equipment failure or inability to comply with the program's technical requirements;~~
- ~~ii. Poor reliability or availability; or~~
- ~~iii. Network reliability problems caused or exacerbated by the Resource that cannot be sufficiently mitigated through adjustments to regulation dispatch parameter settings.~~

~~Program participants may arrange for limited testing of communications and facility operation prior to commencement of the pilot program and prior to the pilot program participant's registration as a Market Participant. There is no compensation for regulation services provided prior to commencement of the pilot program, prior to successful completion of communications testing, or for an unregistered participant.~~

### **III.J.8. Resource Auditing and Performance Monitoring**

~~No explicit auditing of Resource performance is required. The ISO systems used to monitor system status and determine automatic generation control setpoints for Resources in the pilot program will provide automatic performance monitoring. The automatic performance monitoring will identify those time intervals during which the actual output of a participating Resource deviates from a device specific megawatt tolerance about its automatic generation control setpoint. To allow for data transmission~~

latency, inertia, and directional turnaround, a device specific grace period, specified in seconds, must expire after the automatic generation control setpoint is changed before automatic performance monitoring begins. The device specific megawatt tolerance and grace period will be established by the ISO for each Resource participating in the pilot program. Intervals identified as non-compliant by automatic performance monitoring are referred to as “fade time” and will be used in the calculation of payments for regulation services provided, as described in Section III.I.9.

### **III.J.9. Market Integration and Participant Compensation**

The 13 MW of alternative technology regulating resources included in the pilot program will be incremental resources above and beyond the Regulation Requirement amount, as determined periodically by the ISO and acquired through the Regulation market. Pilot program Resources will not submit offers into the Regulation market, will only participate directly in the real time Regulation market as “self-scheduled for regulation,” and are not utilized in the determination of the Regulation Clearing Price calculated in accordance with Section III.1.11.5 and Section III.3.2.2(e) of Market Rule 1.

Hourly payments for regulation services to pilot program Participants shall be calculated as:

$$(\text{RCP} * \text{Time on Regulation Megawatts}) + (\text{RCP} * \text{Capacity to Service Ratio} * \text{Regulation Service Megawatts} * (\text{time on in minutes} - \text{fade time in minutes}) / \text{time on in minutes})$$

where

RCP = Regulation Clearing Price,

Time on Regulation Megawatts = Regulation Capability

\* (time on in minutes - fade time in minutes) / 60 minutes,

Capacity to Service Ratio, as determined in accordance with Section III.3.2.2(h) of Market Rule 1,

Regulation Service Megawatts = the sum of the absolute value of positive and negative movement that would occur if the Resource responded at its Automatic Response Rate without delay in pursuit of changing AGC setpoints while providing Regulation within the hour, known also as “mileage.”

~~Pilot program participants are paid for regulation services provided by participating Resources. Pilot program Resources are self-scheduled for regulation and do not receive payment for Regulation Opportunity Costs, as described in ISO New England Manual 11 Section 3.2.5(e).~~

~~Resources participating in the pilot program are not eligible to participate in the ICAP market or the Forward Capacity Market. The Resources shall have no qualified megawatts eligible to receive capacity payments, and shall have no daily Coincident Peak Contribution subject to a capacity payment obligation.~~

~~Program participants do not submit offers into the Day Ahead Energy Market or the Real Time Energy Market for participating Resources.~~

~~During the asset registration process for participating Resources, the pilot program participant will determine, in conjunction with any interconnecting Transmission Owner, if the interconnection and metering arrangements for the Resource will result in the Resource's net energy requirements (energy consumption for the hour less energy injections for the hour) being separately reported to the ISO as Real Time Load Obligation, or will be included in the Real Time Load Obligation of a separate load serving entity. If the participating Resource has separately metered and reported Real Time Load Obligation, the pilot program participant will pay for the net energy consumed at the Real Time Energy Market nodal Locational Marginal Price at the Resource's interconnection point and a proportional share of the following charges, as calculated in accordance with Market Rule 1, that are allocated based on Real Time Load Obligation:~~

- ~~i. Inadvertent Energy, as described in ISO New England Manual 28 Section 10.2.2~~
- ~~ii. Real time Loss Revenue excess or deficiency, as described in Market Rule 1 Section III.3.2.1(m) and ISO New England Manual 28 Section 7.2.1.~~
- ~~iii. Real Time NCPC for Local Second Contingency Protection Resources, as described in Market Rule 1 Appendix F Section III.F.3.2.16.~~
- ~~iv. Forward Reserve costs, as described in ISO New England Manual 28 Section 2.6.2.~~
- ~~v. Real Time Reserve costs, as described in ISO New England Manual 28 Section 2.6.3.~~

~~vi. Schedule 2 Energy Administration Service~~

~~vii. Regulation costs, as described in ISO New England Manual 28 Section 4.3.1.~~

~~**III.J.10. Pilot Program Cost Allocation**~~

~~Pilot program participants must comply with the interconnection requirements under Section II.47 and Schedule 23 of the OATT. Pilot program participants are responsible for the costs of interconnection and metering in accordance with Section II.47, Schedules 11 and 23 of the OATT.~~

~~The ISO's development and implementation costs will be allocated to the ISO capital and expense budget categories as described in Section IV.A Schedules 1, 2, and 3 of the ISO Tariffs as follows:~~

~~i. 20% Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch~~

~~ii. 20% Energy Administration~~

~~iii. 60% Reliability Administration~~

~~Payments for regulation services delivered by pilot program participants will be charged to Market Participants proportionately based on Adjusted Regulation Obligations, which is based on Real Time Load Obligations and adjusted for bilateral Regulation purchases and sales, as described in Market Rule 1 Section III.3.2.2 and ISO New England Manual 28, Section 4.~~

## **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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Affected Party**, for purposes of the ISO New England Billing Policy, is defined in Section 6.3.5 of the ISO New England Billing Policy.

**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.

**AGC SetPoint** is the desired output signal for a Resource providing Regulation that is produced by the AGC system as frequently as every four seconds.

**AGC SetPoint Deadband** is a deadband expressed in megawatts that is applied to changing values of the AGC SetPoint for generating units.

**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 Technology Regulation Resource** is any Resource eligible to provide Regulation that is not registered as a different Resource type.

**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. The daily bid Blocks in the price-based Real-Time bid will be multiplied by the number of hours in the day 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 and Schedule 23 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 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 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.

**Cold Weather Conditions** means any calendar day when that day's Effective Temperatures are forecast to be equal to or less than zero degrees Fahrenheit for any single on-peak hour and that day's total Effective Heating Degree Days are forecast to be greater than or equal to 65.

**Cold Weather Event** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin less than or equal to 0 MW for an Operating Day. Cold Weather Events are declared by 1100 two days prior to the Operating Day. A Cold Weather Warning will be used for all future days within the Seven-Day Forecast when a capacity margin of less than or equal to 0 MW exists, until such time that the ISO declares a Cold Weather Event.

**Cold Weather Warning** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin less than 1,000 MW. In addition, a Cold Weather Warning will be used for all future days within the Seven-Day Forecast when a capacity margin of less than or equal to 0 MW exists for days not yet declared as a Cold Weather Event.

**Cold Weather Watch** means days when Cold Weather Conditions are forecast to exist and the Seven-Day Forecast indicates a capacity margin greater than or equal to 1,000 MW.

**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 Generating Capacity Resource** is defined in Section III.13.1.1.2.3(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.

**Curtailement** 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 the electricity consumption of an individual end-use customer at a Retail Delivery Point or the aggregated electricity consumption of multiple end use customers from multiple delivery points that meets the registration requirements in Section III.E2.2.

**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 Regulation Resource** is a Real-Time Demand Response Resource eligible to provide Regulation.

**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 Resource's or contract's Supply Offer or Demand Bid 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 level of each generating Resource and each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand and each 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** is the maximum of the following values: (i) the Emergency Minimum Limit; (ii) a level supported by environmental and/or operating permit restrictions; or (iii) a level that addresses any significant economic penalties associated with operating at lower levels that can not be adequately represented by three part bidding (Start-Up Fee, No-Load Fee and incremental energy price). In no event shall the Economic Minimum Limit submitted as part of a generating unit's Offer Data be higher than the generation level at which a generating unit's incremental heat rate is minimized (i.e., transitioning from decreasing as output increases to increasing as output increases) except that a Self-Scheduled Resource may modify its Economic Minimum Limit on an hourly basis, as part of its Supply Offer, in order to indicate the desired level of Self-Scheduled MWs.



**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.

**Effective Heating Degree Days** is equal to  $68 - (\text{average of max and min Effective Temperature of the day})$ .

**Effective Temperature** is equal to dry bulb temperature –  $[\text{windspeed} \times (65 - \text{dry bulb temp}) / 100]$ .

**Elective Transmission Upgrade** is a Transmission Upgrade that is participant-funded (i.e., voluntarily funded by an entity or entities that have agreed to pay for all of the costs of such Transmission Upgrade), and is not: (i) a Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade; (ii) a Reliability Transmission Upgrade (including a NEMA Upgrade, as appropriate); (iii) an Market Efficiency Transmission Upgrade (including a NEMA Upgrade, as appropriate); or (iv) initially proposed in an Elective Transmission Upgrade Application filed with the ISO in accordance with Section II.47.5 on a date after the addition or modification already has been otherwise identified in the current Regional System Plan (other than as an Elective Transmission Upgrade) in publication as of the date of that application.

**Elective Transmission Upgrade Applicant** is defined in Section II.47.5 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, in order to facilitate: (1) bilateral Energy transactions; (2) self-scheduling of Energy; (3) Interchange Transactions in the Energy Market; and (4) Energy Imbalance Service under Section II 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 Market** is, collectively, the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market.

**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 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 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 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 Assurance Obligations** relative to the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy are determined in accordance with Section III.A(v) of 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

**Interconnection Agreement** is the “Large Generator Interconnection Agreement” or the “Small Generator Interconnection Agreement” pursuant to Schedules 22 and 23 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 of the OATT.

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

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

**Interconnection Request** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22 or Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 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 Administrative Procedures** means procedures adopted by the ISO to fulfill its responsibilities to apply and implement ISO New England System Rules.

**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 Documents** are the Tariff and the ISO New England Operating Procedures.

**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.

**ISO New England System Rules** are Market Rule 1, the ISO New England Information Policy, the ISO New England Administrative Procedures, the ISO New England Manuals and any other system rules, procedures or criteria for the operation of the New England Transmission System and administration of the New England Markets and the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff.

**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 or Demand Bids 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 Generating Facility (Long Lead Facility)** has the meaning specified in Section I of Schedule 22 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 Financial Assurance Requirement** is defined in Section III of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

**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.

**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 (MG TSA)** 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 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 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 MWs.

**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** is the New England Power Pool, and the entities that collectively participated in the New England Power Pool.

**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 Generator Asset** is the Generator Asset registered in the energy market at the same Retail Delivery Point as a Demand Response Asset with Distributed Generation capable of delivering Net Supply.

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

**Network Customer** is a Transmission Customer receiving RNS or LNS.

**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.13.1.1.2.1 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.

**NMPTC Financial Assurance Requirement** is an amount of additional financial assurance for Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers described in Section V.D 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 a Supply Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM10 of a Resource that represents the amount of TMNSR available from the Resource.

**Offered CLAIM30** is a Supply Offer value between 0 and the CLAIM30 of a Resource that represents the amount of offline TMOR available from the Resource.

**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 Credit 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 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 and Attachment 1 to Schedule 23 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 Prices** means the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the ISO's dispatch of the New England Markets in the Operating Day.

**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 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 an 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 Resource with appropriate telecommunications, control and response capability to respond to an AGC SetPoint.

**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 Capacity** is the lesser of five times the Automatic Response Rate and one-half of the difference between the Regulation High Limit and the Regulation Low Limit of a Resource capable of providing Regulation.

**Regulation Capacity Requirement** is the amount of Regulation Capacity required to maintain system control and reliability in the New England Control Area as calculated and posted on the ISO website.

**Regulation Capacity Offer** is an offer by a Market Participant to provide Regulation Capacity.

**Regulation High Limit** is an offer parameter that establishes the upper bound for AGC SetPoints and is used in the determination of a Resource's Regulation Capacity.

**Regulation Low Limit** is an offer parameter that establishes the lower bound for AGC SetPoints and is used in the determination of a Resource's Regulation Capacity.

**Regulation Market** is the market described in Section III.14 of Market Rule 1.

**Regulation Service** is the change in output or consumption made in response to changing AGC SetPoints.

**Regulation Service Requirement** is the estimated amount of Regulation Service required to maintain system control and reliability in the New England Control Area as calculated and posted on the ISO website.

**Regulation Service Offer** is an offer by a Market Participant to provide Regulation Service.

**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 that satisfies the requirements specified in Section III.13.1.1.1.7.

**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 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. For purposes of providing Regulation, Resource means a generating unit, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, a Demand Response Regulation Resource or an Alternative Technology Regulation 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 and/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. 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 the greater of: (i) the Resource's Economic Minimum Limit; or (ii) the Resource's Minimum Consumption Limit.



**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.

**Seven-Day Forecast** has the meaning specified in Section III.H.3.3(a).

**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.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.1 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. The daily bid Blocks in the price-based Real-Time offer/bid will be multiplied by the number of hours in the day 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, or Schedule 23 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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units that are either electrically synchronized or not electrically synchronized to the New England Transmission System or the reserve capability of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within ten minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce consumption.

**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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within ten minutes from the request of the ISO or a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand pump that can reduce energy consumption to provide reserve capability within ten minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand pumps 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 a generating unit that can be converted fully into energy within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO, and is provided by generating units that are either not electrically synchronized or synchronized to the New England Transmission System or the reserve capability of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand that can be fully utilized within thirty minutes from the request of the ISO to reduce consumption.

**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.

**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(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.

## Table of Contents

III.1	Market Operations	
III.1.1	Introduction.	
III.1.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3	Definitions.	
III.1.3.1	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.3.3	[Reserved.]	
III.1.4	Requirements for Certain Transactions.	
III.1.4.1	ISO Settlement of Certain Transactions.	
III.1.4.2	Transactions Subject to Requirements of Section III.1.4.	
III.1.4.3	Requirements for Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions.	
III.1.5	Resource Auditing.	
III.1.5.1.	Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.1.1.	General Audit Requirements.	
III.1.5.1.2.	Establish Claimed Capability Audit.	
III.1.5.1.3.	Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.1.4.	ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audits.	
III.1.5.2.	ISO-Initiated Parameter Auditing.	
III.1.6	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.1	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.2	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.3	[Reserved.]	
III.1.6.4	ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.	
III.1.7	General.	
III.1.7.1	Provision of Market Data to the Commission.	
III.1.7.2	[Reserved.]	

III.1.7.3	Agents.
III.1.7.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.5	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.6	Scheduling and Dispatching.
III.1.7.7	Energy Pricing.
III.1.7.8	Market Participant Resources.
III.1.7.9	Real-Time Reserve Prices.
III.1.7.10	Other Transactions.
III.1.7.11	Seasonal Claimed Capability of A Generating Capacity Resource.
III.1.7.12	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.13	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.14	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.15	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.16	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.17	Operating Reserve.
III.1.7.18	[Reserved.]
III.1.7.19	Ramping.
III.1.7.19A	Real-Time Reserve.
III.1.7.20	Information and Operating Requirements.
III.1.8	[Reserved.]
III.1.9	Pre-scheduling.
III.1.9.1	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.2	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.3	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.5	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.6	[Reserved.]
III.1.9.7	Market Participant Responsibilities.

III.1.9.8	[Reserved.]
III.1.10	Scheduling.
III.1.10.1	General.
III.1.10.1A	Day Ahead Energy Market Scheduling.
III.1.10.2	Pool-Scheduled Resources.
III.1.10.3	Self-Scheduled Resources.
III.1.10.4	[Reserved.]
III.1.10.5	External Resources.
III.1.10.6	Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources.
III.1.10.7	External Transactions.
III.1.10.8	ISO Responsibilities.
III.1.10.9	Hourly Scheduling.
III.1.11	Dispatch.
III.1.11.1	Resource Output.
III.1.11.2	Operating Basis.
III.1.11.3	Pool-dispatched Resources.
III.1.11.4	Emergency Condition.
III.1.11.5	[Reserved.]
III.1.11.6	[Reserved.]
III.1.12	Dynamic Scheduling.
III.2	LMPs and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices Calculation
III.2.1	Introduction.
III.2.2	General.
III.2.3	Determination of System Conditions Using the State Estimator.
III.2.4	Determination of Energy Offers Used in Calculating Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.
III.2.5	Calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices.
III.2.6	Calculation of Day-Ahead Nodal Prices.

- III.2.7 Reliability Regions, Load Zones, Reserve Zones, Zonal Prices and External Nodes.
- III.2.7A Calculation of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.
- III.2.8 Hubs and Hub Prices.
- III.2.9A Final Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing and Regulation Clearing Prices.
- III.2.9B Final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results.
- III.3 Accounting And Billing
  - III.3.1 Introduction.
  - III.3.2 Market Participants.
    - III.3.2.1 ISO Energy Market.
    - III.3.2.2 [Reserved.]
    - III.3.2.3 NCPC Credits.
    - III.3.2.4 Transmission Congestion.
    - III.3.2.5 [Reserved.]
    - III.3.2.6 Emergency Energy.
    - III.3.2.6A New Brunswick Security Energy.
    - III.3.2.7 Billing.
  - III.3.3 [Reserved.]
  - III.3.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.
    - III.3.4.1 Transmission Congestion.
    - III.3.4.2 Transmission Losses.
    - III.3.4.3 Billing.
  - III.3.5 [Reserved.]
  - III.3.6 Data Reconciliation.
    - III.3.6.1 Data Correction Billing.
    - III.3.6.2 Eligible Data.
    - III.3.6.3 Data Revisions.
    - III.3.6.4 Meter Corrections Between Control Areas.



- III.3.6.5 Meter Correction Data.
- III.3.7 Eligibility for Billing Adjustments.
- III.3.8 Correction of Meter Data Errors.
- III.4 Rate Table
  - III.4.1 Offered Price Rates.
  - III.4.2 [Reserved.]
  - III.4.3 Emergency Energy Transaction.
- III.5 Transmission Congestion Revenue & Credits Calculation
  - III.5.1 Non-Market Participant Transmission Congestion Cost Calculation
    - III.5.1.1 Calculation by ISO.
    - III.5.1.2 General.
    - III.5.1.3 [Reserved.]
    - III.5.1.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer Calculation.
  - III.5.2 Transmission Congestion Credit Calculation.
    - III.5.2.1 Eligibility.
    - III.5.2.2 Financial Transmission Rights.
    - III.5.2.3 [Reserved.]
    - III.5.2.4 Target Allocation to FTR Holders.
    - III.5.2.5 Calculation of Transmission Congestion Credits.
    - III.5.2.6 Distribution of Excess Congestion Revenue.
- III.6 Local Second Contingency Protection Resources
  - III.6.1 [Reserved.]
  - III.6.2 Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy Market.
    - III.6.2.1 Special Constraint Resources.
  - III.6.3 [Reserved.]
  - III.6.4 Local Second Contingency Protection Resource NCPC Charges.
    - III.6.4.1 [Reserved.]
    - III.6.4.2 [Reserved.]

III.6.4.3 Calculation of Local Second Contingency Protection Resource  
NCPC Payments.

III.7 Financial Transmission Rights Auctions

III.7.1 Auctions of Financial Transmission Rights.

III.7.1.1 Auction Period and Scope of Auctions.

III.7.1.2 FTR Auctions Assumptions.

III.7.2 Financial Transmission Rights Characteristics.

III.7.2.1 Reconfiguration of Financial Transmission Rights.

III.7.2.2 Specified Locations.

III.7.2.3 Transmission Congestion Revenues.

III.7.2.4 [Reserved.]

III.7.3 Auction Procedures.

III.7.3.1 Role of the ISO.

III.7.3.2 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.3 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.4 On-Peak and Off-Peak Periods.

III.7.3.5 Offers and Bids.

III.7.3.6 Determination of Winning Bids and Clearing Price.

III.7.3.7 Announcement of Winners and Prices.

III.7.3.8 Auction Settlements.

III.7.3.9 Allocation of Auction Revenues.

III.7.3.10 Simultaneous Feasibility.

III.7.3.11 [Reserved.]

III.7.3.12 Financial Transmission Rights in the Form of Options.

III.8A. Demand Response Baselines

III.8A.1. Establishing the Initial Demand Response Baseline.

III.8A.2. Establishing the Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8A.3. Determining if Meter Data From the Present Day is Used in the Demand  
Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8A.4. Baseline Adjustment.

III.8A.4.1. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions From Real-Time Demand Response Assets Without Generation or From Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets Without Additional Generation.

III.8A.4.2. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions From Real-Time Demand Response Assets with Generation or From Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets With Additional Generation.

III.8A.4.3. Baseline Adjustment for Real-Time Demand Reductions Produced By Directly Metered Generation.

III.8B. Demand Response Baselines.

III.8B.1. Demand Response Baseline Calculations,

III.8B.1.1. Demand Response Baseline Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset Adjustment.

III.8B.2. Establishing an Initial Demand Response Baseline.

III.8B.3. Establishing a Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day.

III.8B.4. Determining if Meter Data from the Present Day is Used in the Demand Response Baseline for the Next Day of the Same Day Type.

III.8B.5. Baseline Adjustment.

III.9 Forward Reserve Market

III.9.1 Forward Reserve Market Timing.

III.9.2 Forward Reserve Market Reserve Requirements.

III.9.2.1 Forward Reserve Market Minimum Reserve Requirements.

III.9.2.2 Locational Reserve Requirements for Reserve Zones.

III.9.3 Forward Reserve Auction Offers.

III.9.4 Forward Reserve Auction Clearing and Forward Reserve Clearing Prices.

III.9.4.1 Forward Reserve Clearing Price and Forward Reserve Obligation Publication and Correction.

III.9.5. Forward Reserve Resources

III.9.5.1 Assignment of Forward Reserve MWs to Forward Reserve Resources.

III.9.5.2 Forward Reserve Resource Eligibility Requirements.

- III.9.5.3 Resource CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Values.
- III.9.5.3.1. Calculating Resource CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Values.
- III.9.5.3.2. CLAIM10 and CLAIM 30 Audits.
- III.9.5.3.3. CLAIM10 and CLAIM30 Performance Factors.
- III.9.5.3.4. Performance Factor Cure.
- III.9.6 Delivery of Reserve.
  - III.9.6.1 Dispatch and Energy Bidding of Reserve.
  - III.9.6.2 Forward Reserve Threshold Prices.
  - III.9.6.3 Monitoring of Forward Reserve Resources.
  - III.9.6.4 Forward Reserve Qualifying Megawatts.
  - III.9.6.5 Delivery Accounting.
- III.9.7 Consequences of Delivery Failure.
  - III.9.7.1 Real-Time Failure-to-Reserve.
  - III.9.7.2 Failure-to-Activate Penalties.
  - III.9.7.3 Known Performance Limitations.
- III.9.8 Forward Reserve Credits.
- III.9.9 Forward Reserve Charges.
  - III.9.9.1 Forward Reserve Credits Associated with System Reserve Requirements.
  - III.9.9.2 Adjusting Forward Reserve Credits for System Requirements.
  - III.9.9.3 Allocating Forward Reserve Credits for System Requirements.
  - III.9.9.4 Allocating Remaining Forward Reserve Credits.
    - III.9.9.4.1 Allocation Criteria for Remaining Forward Reserve Credits.
- III.10 Real-Time Reserve
  - III.10.1 Provision of Operating Reserve in Real-Time.
    - III.10.1.1 Real-Time Reserve Designation.
  - III.10.2 Real-Time Reserve Credits.
  - III.10.3 Real-Time Reserve Charges.
  - III.10.4 Forward Reserve Obligation Charges.

- III.10.4.1 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge Megawatts for Forward Reserve Resources.
    - III.10.4.2 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge Megawatts.
    - III.10.4.3 Forward Reserve Obligation Charge.
- III.11 Gap RFPs For Reliability Purposes
  - III.11.1 Request For Proposals for Load Response and Supplemental Generation Resources for Reliability Purposes.
- III.12 Calculation of Capacity Requirements
  - III.12.1 Installed Capacity Requirement.
  - III.12.2 Local Sourcing Requirements and Maximum Capacity Limits.
    - III.12.2.1 Calculation of Local Sourcing Requirements for Import-Constrained Load Zones.
      - III.12.2.1.1 Local Reserve Adequacy Requirement.
      - III.12.2.1.2 Transmission Security Analysis Requirement.
    - III.12.2.2 Calculation of Maximum Capacity Limit for Export-Constrained Load Zones.
  - III.12.3 Consultation and Filing of Capacity Requirements.
  - III.12.4 Capacity Zones.
  - III.12.5 Transmission Interface Limits.
  - III.12.6 Modeling Assumptions for Determining the Network Model.
    - III.12.6.1 Process for Establishing the Network Model.
    - III.12.6.2 Initial Threshold to be Considered In-Service.
    - III.12.6.3 Evaluation Criteria.
  - III.12.7 Resource Modeling Assumptions.
    - III.12.7.1 Proxy Units.
    - III.12.7.2 Capacity.
      - III.12.7.2.1 [Reserved.]
    - III.12.7.3 Resource Availability.
    - III.12.7.4 Load and Capacity Relief.
  - III.12.8 Load Modeling Assumptions.

III.12.9	Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.1	Overview of Tie Benefits Calculation Procedure.
III.12.9.1.1.	Tie Benefits Calculation for the Forward Capacity Auction and Annual Reconfiguration Auctions; Modeling Assumptions and Simulation Program.
III.12.9.1.2.	Tie Benefits Calculation.
III.12.9.1.3.	Adjustments to Account for Transmission Import Capability and Capacity Imports.
III.12.9.2	Modeling Assumptions and Procedures for the Tie Benefits Calculation.
III.12.9.2.1.	Assumptions Regarding System Conditions.
III.12.9.2.2.	Modeling Internal Transmission Constraints in New England.
III.12.9.2.3.	Modeling Transmission Constraints in Neighboring Control Areas.
III.12.9.2.4.	Other Modeling Assumptions.
III.12.9.2.5.	Procedures for Adding or Removing Capacity from Control Areas to Meet the 0.1 Days Per Year LOLE Standard.
III.12.9.3.	Calculating Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.	Calculating Each Control Area's Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.1.	Initial Calculation of a Control Area's Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.4.2.	Pro Ration Based on Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.5.	Calculating Tie Benefits for Individual Ties.
III.12.9.5.1.	Initial Calculation of Tie Benefits for an Individual Interconnection or Group of Interconnections.
III.12.9.5.2.	Pro Ration Based on Total Tie Benefits.
III.12.9.6.	Accounting for Capacity Imports and Changes in External Transmission Facility Import Capability.
III.12.9.6.1.	Accounting for Capacity Imports.
III.12.9.6.2.	Changes in the Import Capability of Interconnections with Neighboring Control Areas.
III.12.9.7.	Tie Benefits Over the HQ Phase I/II HVDC-TF.

- III.12.10 Calculating the Maximum Amount of Import Capacity Resources that May be Cleared over External Interfaces in the Forward Capacity Auction and Reconfiguration Auctions.
- III.13 Forward Capacity Market
  - III.13.1 Forward Capacity Auction Qualification.
    - III.13.1.1 New Generating Capacity Resources.
      - III.13.1.1.1 Definition of New Generating Capacity Resource.
        - III.13.1.1.1.1 Resources Never Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.2 Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.3 Incremental Capacity of Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.4 De-rated Capacity of Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
        - III.13.1.1.1.5 Treatment of Resources that are Partially New and Partially Existing.
        - III.13.1.1.1.6 Treatment of Deactivated and Retired Units.
        - III.13.1.1.1.7 Renewable Technology Resources.
      - III.13.1.1.2 Qualification Process for New Generating Capacity Resources.
        - III.13.1.1.2.1 New Capacity Show of Interest Form.
        - III.13.1.1.2.2 New Capacity Qualification Package.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.1 Site Control.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.2 Critical Path Schedule.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.3 Offer Information.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.4 Capacity Commitment Period Election.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.5 Additional Requirements for Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
          - III.13.1.1.2.2.6 Additional Requirements for New Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
        - III.13.1.1.2.3 Initial Interconnection Analysis.
        - III.13.1.1.2.4 Evaluation of New Capacity Qualification Package.
        - III.13.1.1.2.5 Qualified Capacity for New Generating Capacity Resources.

III.13.1.1.2.5.1	New Generating Capacity Resources Other Than Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.5.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.1.2.5.3	New Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.5.4	New Generating Capacity Resources Partially Clearing in a Previous Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.1.2.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.1.2.7	Opportunity to Consult with Project Sponsor.
III.13.1.1.2.8	Qualification Determination Notification for New Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.1.2.9	Renewable Technology Resource Election.
III.13.1.1.2.10	Determination of Renewable Technology Resource Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2	Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.1	Definition of Existing Generating Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.2.2	Qualified Capacity for Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.1	Existing Generating Capacity Resources Other Than Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.1.1	Summer Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.1.2	Winter Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.2	Existing Generating Capacity Resources that are Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.2.1	Summer Qualified Capacity for an Intermittent Power Resource and Intermittent Settlement Only Resource.
III.13.1.2.2.2.2	Winter Qualified Capacity for an Intermittent Power Resource and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.3	Qualified Capacity Adjustment for Partially New and Partially Existing Resources.
III.13.1.2.2.4	Adjustment for Significant Decreases in Capacity Prior to the Existing Capacity Qualification Deadline.
III.13.1.2.2.5	Adjustment for Certain Significant Increases in Capacity.
III.13.1.2.2.5.1	[Reserved.]



III.13.1.2.2.5.2	Requirements for an Existing Generating Capacity Resource, Existing Demand Resource or Existing Import Capacity Resource Having a Higher Summer Qualified Capacity than Winter Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.2.3	Qualification Process for Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.3.1	Existing Capacity Qualification Package.
III.13.1.2.3.1.A	Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold.
III.13.1.2.3.1.1	Static De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.2	Permanent De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.3	Export Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.4	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5	Non-Price Retirement Request.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.1	Description of Non-Price Retirement Request.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.2	Timing Requirements.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.3	Reliability Review of Non-Price Retirement Requests.
III.13.1.2.3.1.5.4	Obligation to Retire.
III.13.1.2.3.1.6	Static De-List Bids and Permanent De-List Bids for Existing Generating Capacity Resources at Stations having Common Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.1.6.1	Submission of Cost Data.
III 13.1.2.3.1.6.2	[Reserved.]
III 13.1.2.3.1.6.3	Internal Market Monitor Review.
III.13.1.2.3.2	Review by Internal Market Monitor of Bids Received from Existing Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1	Static De-List Bids, Export Bids Above the Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold, and Permanent De-List Bids Above the Dynamic De-List Bid Threshold.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1	Internal Market Monitor Review of De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1.1.	Review of Permanent De-List Bids and Export Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.1.2.	Review of Static De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.2	Net Going Forward Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.3	Expected Capacity Performance Payments.

III.13.1.2.3.2.1.4	Risk Premium.
III.13.1.2.3.2.1.5	Opportunity Costs.
III.13.1.2.3.2.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.2.3.2.3	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.1.2.3.2.4	Static De-List Bids for Reductions in Ratings Due to Ambient Air Conditions.
III.13.1.2.3.2.5	Incremental Capital Expenditure Recovery Schedule.
III.13.1.2.4	Qualification Determination Notification for Existing Capacity.
III.13.1.2.5	Optional Existing Capacity Qualification Package for New Generating Capacity Resources Previously Counted as Capacity.
III.13.1.3	Import Capacity.
III.13.1.3.1	Definition of Existing Import Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.3.2	Qualified Capacity for Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.3	Qualification Process for Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.4	Definition of New Import Capacity Resource.
III.13.1.3.5	Qualification Process for New Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.1	Documentation of Import.
III.13.1.3.5.2	Import Backed by Existing External Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.3	Imports Backed by an External Control Area.
III.13.1.3.5.3.1	Imports Crossing Intervening Control Areas.
III.13.1.3.5.4	Capacity Commitment Period Election.
III.13.1.3.5.5	Initial Interconnection Analysis.
III.13.1.3.5.6	Review by Internal Market Monitor of Offers from New Import Capacity Resources and Existing Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.7	Qualification Determination Notification for New Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.1.3.5.8	Rationing Election.
III.13.1.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1	Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.1	Existing Demand Resources.

III.13.1.4.1.2	New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.2.1	Qualified Capacity of New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.2.2	Initial Analysis of Certain New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.1.3	Special Provisions for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.2	Show of Interest Form for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.1	Qualification Package for Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.2	Qualification Package for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.2.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.2.2.2	Source of Funding.
III.13.1.4.2.2.3	Measurement and Verification Plan.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4	Customer Acquisition Plan.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.1	Individual Distributed Generation Projects and Demand Resource Projects From a Single Facility With A Demand Reduction Value Greater Than or Equal to 5 MW.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.2	Demand Resource Projects Involving Multiple Facilities and Demand Resource Projects From a Single Facility With A Demand Reduction Value Less Than 5 MW.
III.13.1.4.2.2.4.3	Additional Requirement For Demand Resource Project Sponsor Proposing Total Demand Reduction Value of 30 Percent or Less by the Second Target Date.
III.13.1.4.2.2.5	Capacity Commitment Period Election.
III.13.1.4.2.2.6	Rationing Election.
III.13.1.4.2.3	Consistency of the New Demand Resource Qualification Package and New Demand Resource Show of Interest Form.
III.13.1.4.2.4	Offers from New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5	Notification of Qualification for Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.1	Evaluation of Demand Resource Qualification Materials.
III.13.1.4.2.5.2	Notification of Qualification for Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.3	Notification of Qualification for New Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.2.5.3.1	Notification of Acceptance to Qualify of a New Demand Resource.

III.13.1.4.2.5.3.2	Notification of Failure to Qualify of a New Demand Resource.
III.13.1.4.3	Measurement and Verification Applicable to All Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.1	Measurement and Verification Documents Applicable to On-Peak Demand Resources, and Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.1.1	Optional Measurement and Verification Reference Reports.
III.13.1.4.3.1.2	Updated Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.1.3	Annual Certification of Accuracy of Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.1.4.	Record Requirement of Retail Customers Served.
III.13.1.4.3.2	Measurement and Verification Documentation of Demand Reduction Values Applicable to All Demand Resources.
III.13.1.4.3.2.1.	No Performance Data to Determine Demand Reduction Values.
III.13.1.4.3.3.	ISO Review of Measurement and Verification Documents.
III.13.1.4.3.4.	Measurement and Verification Costs.
III.13.1.4.4	Dispatch of Active Demand Resources During Event Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.1	Notification of Demand Resource Forecast Peak Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.2	Dispatch of Demand Resources During Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours.
III.13.1.4.4.3	Dispatch of Demand Resources During Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours.
III.13.1.4.5	Selection of Active Demand Resources For Dispatch.
III.13.1.4.5.1	Management of Real-Time Demand Response Assets and Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.1.4.5.2	Management of Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.5.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.6	Conversion of Active Demand Resources Defined at the Load Zone to Active Demand Resources Defined at Dispatch Zones.
III.13.1.4.6.1	Establishment of Dispatch Zones.
III.13.1.4.6.2	Disaggregation of Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources From Load Zones to Dispatch Zones.

III.13.1.4.6.2.1	Real-Time Demand Response Resource Disaggregation.
III.13.1.4.6.2.2	Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Disaggregation.
III.13.1.4.7	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.8	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.4.9	Restrictions on Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset, On-Peak Demand Resource and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource Registration.
III.13.1.4.9.1	Requirement for Real-Time Demand Response Asset, Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset, On-Peak Demand Resource and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource Retirement.
III.13.1.4.10	Providing Information On Demand Response Capacity, Real-Time Demand Response and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.1.4.11.	Assignment of Demand Assets to a Demand Resource.
III.13.1.5	Offers Composed of Separate Resources.
III.13.1.5.A.	Notification of FCA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.1.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.1.6.1	Self-Supplied FCA Resource Eligibility.
III.13.1.6.2	Locational Requirements for Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.1.7	Internal Market Monitor Review of Offers and Bids.
III.13.1.8	Publication of Offer and Bid Information.
III.13.1.9	Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.1	Financial Assurance for New Generating Capacity Resources and New Demand Resources Participating in the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.9.2	Financial Assurance for New Generating Capacity Resources and New Demand Resources Clearing in a Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.1.9.2.1	Failure to Provide Financial Assurance or to Meet Milestone.
III.13.1.9.2.2	Release of Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.2.2.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.1.9.2.3	Forfeit of Financial Assurance.
III.13.1.9.2.4	Financial Assurance for New Import Capacity Resources.

III.13.1.9.3	Qualification Process Cost Reimbursement Deposit.
III.13.1.9.3.1	Partial Waiver of Deposit.
III.13.1.9.3.2	Settlement of Costs.
III.13.1.9.3.2.1	Settlement of Costs Associated With Resources Participating In A Forward Capacity Auction Or Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.1.9.3.2.2	Settlement of Costs Associated That Withdraw From A Forward Capacity Auction Or Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.1.9.3.2.3	Crediting Of Reimbursements.
III.13.1.10	Forward Capacity Auction Qualification Schedule.
III.13.1.11	Opt-Out for Resources Electing Multiple-Year Treatment.
III.13.2	Annual Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.1	Timing of Annual Forward Capacity Auctions.
III.13.2.2	Amount of Capacity Cleared in Each Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.3	Conduct of the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.3.1	Step 1: Announcement of Start-of-Round Price and End-of-Round Price.
III.13.2.3.2	Step 2: Compilation of Offers and Bids.
III.13.2.3.3	Step 3: Determination of the Outcome of Each Round.
III.13.2.3.4	Determination of Final Capacity Zones.
III.13.2.4	Forward Capacity Auction Starting Price and the Cost of New Entry.
III.13.2.5	Treatment of Specific Offer and Bid Types in the Forward Capacity Auction.
III.13.2.5.1	Offers from New Generating Capacity Resources, New Import Capacity Resources, and New Demand Resources.
III.13.2.5.2	Bids and Offers from Existing Generating Capacity Resources, Existing Import Capacity Resources, and Existing Demand Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.1	Permanent De-List Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.2	Static De-List Bids and Export Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.3	Dynamic De-List Bids.

III.13.2.5.2.4	Administrative Export De-List Bids.
III.13.2.5.2.5	Bids Rejected for Reliability Reasons.
III.13.2.5.2.5.1	Compensation for Bids Rejected for Reliability Reasons.
III.13.2.5.2.5.2	Incremental Cost of Reliability Service From Non-Price Retirement Request Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.5.3	Retirement of Resources.
III.13.2.5.2.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.5.2.7	Treatment of De-List and Export Bids When the Capacity Clearing Price is Set Administratively.
III.13.2.6	Capacity Rationing Rule.
III.13.2.7	Determination of Capacity Clearing Prices.
III.13.2.7.1	Import-Constrained Capacity Zone Capacity Clearing Price Floor.
III.13.2.7.2	Export-Constrained Capacity Zone Capacity Clearing Price Ceiling.
III.13.2.7.3	Capacity Clearing Price Floor.
III.13.2.7.3A	Treatment of Imports.
III.13.2.7.4	Effect of Capacity Rationing Rule on Capacity Clearing Price.
III.13.2.7.5	Effect of Decremental Repowerings on the Capacity Clearing Price.
III.13.2.7.6	Minimum Capacity Award.
III.13.2.7.7	Tie-Breaking Rules.
III.13.2.7.8	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.7.9	Capacity Carry Forward Rule.
III.13.2.7.9.1.	Trigger.
III.13.2.7.9.2	Pricing.
III.13.2.8	Inadequate Supply and Insufficient Competition.
III.13.2.8.1	Inadequate Supply.
III.13.2.8.1.1	Inadequate Supply in an Import-Constrained Capacity Zone.
III.13.2.8.1.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.2.8.2	Insufficient Competition.

- III.13.2.9 [Reserved.]
- III.13.3 Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
  - III.13.3.1 Resources Subject to Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
    - III.13.3.1.1 New Resources Clearing in the Forward Capacity Auction.
    - III.13.3.1.2 New Resources Not Offering or Not Clearing in the Forward Capacity Auction.
  - III.13.3.2 Quarterly Critical Path Schedule Reports.
    - III.13.3.2.1 Updated Critical Path Schedule.
    - III.13.3.2.2 Documentation of Milestones Achieved.
    - III.13.3.2.3 Additional Relevant Information.
    - III.13.3.2.4 Additional Information for Resources Previously Listed as Capacity.
  - III.13.3.3 Failure to Meet Critical Path Schedule.
  - III.13.3.4 Covering Capacity Supply Obligation where Resource will Not Achieve Commercial Operation by the Start of the Capacity Commitment Period.
  - III.13.3.5 Termination of Interconnection Agreement.
  - III.13.3.6 Withdrawal from Critical Path Schedule Monitoring.
- III.13.4 Reconfiguration Auctions.
  - III.13.4.1 Capacity Zones Included in Reconfiguration Auctions.
  - III.13.4.2 Participation in Reconfiguration Auctions.
    - III.13.4.2.1 Supply Offers.
      - III.13.4.2.1.1 Amount of Capacity That May Be Submitted in a Supply Offer in an Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
        - III.13.4.2.1.2 Calculation of Summer ARA Qualified Capacity and Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
          - III.13.4.2.1.2.1 First Annual Reconfiguration Auction and Second Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
            - III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1 Generating Capacity Resources other than Intermittent Power Resources.
              - III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.1 Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.



III.13.4.2.1.2.1.1.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.2.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.3	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.1.4.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2	Third Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1	Generating Capacity Resources other than Intermittent Power Resources .
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.1.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.3	Adjustment for Certain Intermittent Power Resources and Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.3	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4	Demand Resources.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4.1	Summer ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.2.2.4.2	Winter ARA Qualified Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.3	Adjustment for Significant Decreases in Capacity.
III.13.4.2.1.4	Amount of Capacity That May Be Submitted in a Supply Offer in a Monthly Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.2.1.5	ISO Review of Supply Offers.
III.13.4.2.2	Demand Bids in Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.3	ISO Participation in Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.4	Clearing Offers and Bids in Reconfiguration Auctions.

III.13.4.5	Annual Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.5.1	Timing of Annual Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.5.2	Acceleration of Annual Reconfiguration Auction.
III.13.4.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.4.7	Monthly Reconfiguration Auctions.
III.13.4.8	Adjustment to Capacity Supply Obligations.
III.13.5	Bilateral Contracts in the Forward Capacity Market.
III.13.5.1	Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.1.1	Process for Approval of Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.1.1.1	Timing of Submission.
III.13.5.1.1.2	Application.
III.13.5.1.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.1.1.4	Approval.
III.13.5.2	Capacity Load Obligations Bilaterals.
III.13.5.2.1	Process for Approval of Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals.
III.13.5.2.1.1	Timing.
III.13.5.2.1.2	Application.
III.13.5.2.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.2.1.4	Approval.
III.13.5.3	Supplemental Availability Bilaterals.
III.13.5.3.1	Designation of Supplemental Capacity Resources.
III.13.5.3.1.1	Eligibility.
III.13.5.3.1.2	Designation.
III.13.5.3.1.3	ISO Review.
III.13.5.3.1.4	Effect of Designation.
III.13.5.3.2	Submission of Supplemental Availability Bilaterals.
III.13.5.3.2.1	Timing.
III.13.5.3.2.2	Application.
III.13.5.3.2.3	ISO Review.

III.13.5.3.2.4	Effect of Supplemental Availability Bilateral.
III.13.6	Rights and Obligations.
III.13.6.1	Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations.
III.13.6.1.1	Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.1.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.1.2	Requirement that Offers Reflect Accurate Generating Capacity Resource Operating Characteristics.
III.13.6.1.1.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.1.4	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.1.5	Additional Requirements for Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.2	Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.2.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.2.2	Additional Requirements for Import Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.3	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.6.1.3.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.3.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.1.3.3	Additional Requirements for Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.6.1.4	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources and Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.6.1.4.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.4.2	Additional Requirements for Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.6.1.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.1.5.2	Requirement that Offers Reflect Accurate Demand Response Capacity Resource Operating Characteristics.
III.13.6.1.5.3	Additional Requirements for Demand Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.	Demand Response Auditing.
III.13.6.1.5.4.1.	General Auditing Requirements for Demand Resources Excluding Demand Response Capacity Resources.

III.13.6.1.5.4.2.	General Auditing Requirements for Demand Response Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.	Seasonal DR Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.1.	Seasonal DR Audit Requirement.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.2.	Failure to Request or Perform an Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.3.	Use of Event Performance Data to Satisfy Audit Requirements for Certain Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.3.3.1.	Demand Response Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.1.5.4.4.	Demand Resource Commercial Operation Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.5.	Additional Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.6.	Audit Methodologies.
III.13.6.1.5.4.7.	Requesting and Performing an Audit.
III.13.6.1.5.4.8.	New Demand Response Asset Audits.
III.13.6.1.5.4.8.1.	General Auditing Requirements for New Demand Response Assets.
III.13.6.1.5.5.	Reporting of Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction.
III.13.6.1.5.6.	Reporting of Monthly Maximum Forecast Hourly Demand Reduction.
III.13.6.2	Resources Without a Capacity Supply Obligation.
III.13.6.2.1	Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.6.2.1.1	Energy Market Offer Requirements.
III.13.6.2.1.1.1	Day-Ahead Energy Market Participation.
III.13.6.2.1.1.2	Real-Time Energy Market Participation.
III.13.6.2.1.2	Additional Requirements for Generating Capacity Resources Having No Capacity Supply Obligation.
III.13.6.2.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.6.2.3	Intermittent Power Resources.

- III.13.6.2.3.1 Energy Market Offer Requirements.
- III.13.6.2.3.2 Additional Requirements for Intermittent Power Resources.
- III.13.6.2.4 Intermittent Settlement Only Resources and Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.6.2.4.1 Energy Market Offer Requirements.
- III.13.6.2.4.2 Additional Requirements for Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.6.2.5 Demand Resources.
- III.13.6.2.5.1. Energy Market Offer Requirements.
- III.13.6.2.5.1.1. Day-Ahead Energy Market Participation.
- III.13.6.2.5.1.2. Real-Time Energy Market Participation.
- III.13.6.2.5.2. Additional Requirements for Demand Response Capacity Resources Having No Capacity Supply Obligation.
- III.13.6.3 Exporting Resources.
- III.13.6.4 ISO Requests for Energy.
- III.13.6.4.1 Real-Time High Operating Limit.
- III.13.7 Performance, Payments and Charges in the FCM.
  - III.13.7.1 Performance Measures.
    - III.13.7.1.1 Generating Capacity Resources.
      - III.13.7.1.1.1 Definition of Shortage Events.
        - III.13.7.1.1.1.A Shortage Event Availability Score.
        - III.13.7.1.1.2 Hourly Availability Scores.
        - III.13.7.1.1.3 Hourly Availability MW.
        - III.13.7.1.1.4 Availability Adjustments.
        - III.13.7.1.1.5 Poorly Performing Resources.
        - III.13.7.1.2 Import Capacity.
          - III.13.7.1.2.1 Availability Adjustments.
        - III.13.7.1.3 Intermittent Power Resources.
        - III.13.7.1.4 Settlement Only Resources.
          - III.13.7.1.4.1 Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.

III.13.7.1.4.2	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.1.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.1	Capacity Values of Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.1.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.2	Capacity Values of Certain Distributed Generation.
III.13.7.1.5.3	Demand Reduction Values.
III.13.7.1.5.4	Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for On- Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.4.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.4.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.5	Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.5.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.5.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.6	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.6.1	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.6.2	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.1.5.7	Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.7.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.7.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.7.3	Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.7.3.1	Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation.
III.13.7.1.5.8	Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.7.1.5.8.1	Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.
III.13.7.1.5.8.2	Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.

- III.13.7.1.5.8.3 Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.1.5.8.3.1 Determination of the Hourly Real- Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation.
- III.13.7.1.5.9 Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012.
- III.13.7.1.5.10. Demand Response Capacity Resources.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1. Hourly Available MW.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1.1. Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.1.2. Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.
- III.13.7.1.5.10.2. Availability Adjustments.
- III.13.7.1.6 Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
- III.13.7.2 Payments and Charges to Resources.
- III.13.7.2.1 Generating Capacity Resources.
- III.13.7.2.1.1 Monthly Capacity Payments.
- III.13.7.2.2 Import Capacity.
- III.13.7.2.2.A Export Capacity.
- III.13.7.2.3 Intermittent Power Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4 Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4.1 Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.4.2 Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5 Demand Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.1 Monthly Capacity Payments for All Resources Except Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.2 Monthly Capacity Payments for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
- III.13.7.2.5.3. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.

III.13.7.2.5.4.	Energy Settlement for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.
III.13.7.2.5.4.1.	Adjustment for Net Supply Generator Assets.
III.13.7.2.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.2.7	Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments.
III.13.7.2.7.1	Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments of Generating Capacity Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1	Peak Energy Rents.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1.1	Hourly PER Calculations.
III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2	Monthly PER Application.
III.13.7.2.7.1.2	Availability Penalties.
III.13.7.2.7.1.3	Availability Penalty Caps.
III.13.7.2.7.1.4	Availability Credits for Capacity Generating Capacity Resources, Import Capacity Resources and Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.2	Import Capacity.
III.13.7.2.7.2.1	External Transaction Offer and Delivery Performance Adjustments.
III.13.7.2.7.2.2	Exceptions.
III.13.7.2.7.3	Intermittent Power Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4	Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4.1	Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.4.2	Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.5	Demand Resources.
III.13.7.2.7.5.1	Calculation of Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.2	Negative Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.3	Positive Monthly Capacity Variances.
III.13.7.2.7.5.4	Determination of Net Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives .
III.13.7.2.7.6	Self-Supplied FCA Resources.



III.13.7.3	Charges to Market Participants with Capacity Load Obligations.
III.13.7.3.1	Calculations of Capacity Requirement and Capacity Load Obligation.
III.13.7.3.1.1	HQICC Used in the Calculation of Capacity Requirements.
III.13.7.3.1.2	Charges Associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources.
III.13.7.3.1.3	Charges Associated with Dispatchable Asset Related Demands.
III.13.7.3.2	Excess Revenues.
III.13.7.3.3	Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.1	Definition and Payments to Holders of Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.2	Allocation of Capacity Transfer Rights.
III.13.7.3.3.3	Allocations of CTRs Resulting From Revised Capacity Zones.
III.13.7.3.3.4	Specifically Allocated CTRs Associated with Transmission Upgrades.
III.13.7.3.3.5	[Reserved.]
III.13.7.3.3.6	Specifically Allocated CTRs for Pool Planned Units.
III.13.7.3.4	Forward Capacity Market Net Charge Amount.
III.13.8	Reporting and Price Finality
III.13.8.1	Filing of Certain Determinations Made By the ISO Prior to the Forward Capacity Auction and Challenges Thereto.
III.13.8.2	Filing of Forward Capacity Auction Results and Challenges Thereto.
III.13.8.3	[Reserved.]
III.13.8.4	[Reserved.]
III.14	Regulation Market.
III.14.1	Regulation Market System Requirements.
III.14.2	Regulation Market Eligibility.
III.14.3	Regulation Market Offers.
III.14.4	Regulation Market Administration.
III.14.5	Regulation Market Resource Selection.

- III.14.6 Delivery of Regulation Market Products.
- III.14.7 Performance Monitoring.
- III.14.8 Regulation Market Settlement and Compensation.
- III.14.9 Regulation Market Testing Environment.

## STANDARD MARKET DESIGN

### **III.1 Market Operations**

#### **III.1.1 Introduction.**

This Market Rule 1 sets forth the scheduling, other procedures, and certain general provisions applicable to the operation of the New England Markets within the New England Control Area. The ISO shall operate the New England Markets in compliance with NERC, NPCC and ISO reliability criteria. The ISO is the Counterparty for agreements and transactions with its Customers (including assignments involving Customers), including bilateral transactions described in Market Rule 1, and sales to the ISO and/or purchases from the ISO of energy, reserves, Ancillary Services, capacity, demand/load response, FTRs and other products, paying or charging (if and as applicable) its Customers the amounts produced by the pertinent market clearing process or through the other pricing mechanisms described in Market Rule 1. The bilateral transactions to which the ISO is the Counterparty (subject to compliance with the requirements of Section III.1.4) include, but are not limited to, Internal Bilaterals for Load, Internal Bilaterals for Market for Energy, Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals, Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, Supplemental Availability Bilaterals, and the transactions described in Sections III.9.4.1 (internal bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations), and III.13.1.6 (Self-Supplied FCA Resources). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the ISO will not act as Counterparty for the import into the New England Control Area, for the use of Publicly Owned Entities, of: (1) energy, capacity, and ancillary products associated therewith, to which the Publicly Owned Entities are given preference under Articles 407 and 408 of the project license for the New York Power Authority's Niagara Project; and (2) energy, capacity, and ancillary products associated therewith, to which Publicly Owned Entities are entitled under Article 419 of the project license for the New York Power Authority's Franklin D. Roosevelt – St. Lawrence Project. This Market Rule 1 addresses each of the three time frames pertinent to the daily operation of the New England Markets: “Pre-scheduling” as specified in Section III.1.9, “Scheduling” as specified in III.1.10, and “Dispatch” as specified in III.1.11. This Market Rule 1 became effective on February 1, 2005.

#### **III.1.2 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.1.3 Definitions.**

Whenever used in Market Rule 1, in either the singular or plural number, capitalized terms shall have the meanings specified in Section I of the Tariff. Terms used in Market Rule 1 that are not defined in Section

I shall have the meanings customarily attributed to such terms by the electric utility industry in New England or as defined elsewhere in the ISO New England Filed Documents. Terms used in Market Rule 1 that are defined in Section I are subject to the 60% Participant Vote threshold specified in Section 11.1.2 of the Participants Agreement.

**III.1.3.1**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.3.2**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.3.3**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.4**                      **Requirements for Certain Transactions.**

**III.1.4.1**                    **ISO Settlement of Certain Transactions.**

The ISO will settle, and act as Counterparty to, the transactions described in Section III.1.4.2 if the transactions (and their related transactions) conform to, and the transacting Market Participants comply with, the requirements specified in Section III.1.4.3.

**III.1.4.2**                    **Transactions Subject to Requirements of Section III.1.4.**

Transactions that must conform to the requirements of Section III.1.4 include: Internal Bilaterals for Load, Internal Bilaterals for Market for Energy, Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals, Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, Supplemental Availability Bilaterals, and the transactions described in Sections III.9.4.1 (internal bilateral transactions that transfer Forward Reserve Obligations), and III.13.1.6 (Self-Supplied FCA Resources). The foregoing are referred to collectively as “Section III.1.4 Transactions,” and individually as a “Section III.1.4 Transaction.” Transactions that conform to the standards are referred to collectively as “Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions,” and individually as a “Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction.”

**III.1.4.3**                    **Requirements for Section III.1.4 Conforming Transactions.**

(a) To qualify as a Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction, a Section III.1.4 Transaction must constitute an exchange for an off-market transaction (a “Related Transaction”), where the Related Transaction:

- (i) is not cleared or settled by the ISO as Counterparty;
- (ii) is a spot, forward or derivatives contract that contemplates the transfer of energy or a MW obligation to or from a Market Participant;

- (iii) involves commercially appropriate obligations that impose a duty to transfer electricity or a MW obligation from the seller to the buyer, or from the buyer to the seller, with performance taking place within a reasonable time in accordance with prevailing cash market practices; and
- (iv) is not contingent on either party to carry out the Section III.1.4 Transaction.

(b) In addition, to qualify as a Section III.1.4 Conforming Transaction:

- (i) the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be executed between separate beneficial owners or separate parties trading for independently controlled accounts;
- (ii) the Section III.1.4 Transaction and the Related Transaction must be separately identified in the records of the parties to the transactions; and
- (iii) the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be separately identified in the records of the ISO.

(c) As further requirements:

- (i) each party to the Section III.1.4 Transaction and Related Transaction must maintain, and produce upon request of the ISO, records demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Sections III.1.4.3(a) and (b) for the Section III.1.4 Transaction, the Related Transaction and any other transaction that is directly related to, or integrated in any way with, the Related Transaction, including the identity of the counterparties and the material economic terms of the transactions including their price, tenor, quantity and execution date; and
- (ii) each party to the Section III.1.4 Transaction must be a Market Participant that meets all requirements of the ISO New England Financial Assurance Policy.

### **III.1.5 Resource Auditing.**

#### **III.1.5.1 Claimed Capability Audits.**

##### **III.1.5.1.1 General Audit Requirements.**

1. Three types of Claimed Capability Audits may be performed:
  1. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit establishes the Generator Asset's ability to respond to ISO dispatch instructions and to maintain performance at a specified output level for a specified duration.
  2. A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit determines a Generator Asset's capability to perform under specified summer and winter conditions for a specified duration.

3. An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit is conducted by the ISO to verify the Generator Asset's Establish Claimed Capability Audit value.
2. The Claimed Capability Audit value of a Generator Asset shall reflect any limitations based upon the interdependence of common elements between two or more Generator Assets such as: auxiliaries, limiting operating parameters, and the deployment of operating personnel.
3. The Claimed Capability Audit value of gas turbine, combined cycle, and pseudo-combined cycle assets shall be normalized to standard 90° (summer) and 20° (winter) temperatures.
4. The Claimed Capability Audit value for steam turbine assets with steam exports, combined cycle, or pseudo-combined cycle assets with steam exports where steam is exported for uses external to the electric power facility, shall be normalized to the facility's Seasonal Claimed Capability steam demand.
5. A Claimed Capability Audit may be denied or rescheduled by the ISO if its performance will jeopardize the reliable operation of the electrical system.

#### **III.1.5.1.2 Establish Claimed Capability Audit.**

1. The time and date of an Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be unannounced.
2. For a newly commercial Generator Asset:
  1. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit will be scheduled by the ISO within seven Business Days of the commercial operation date for all Generator Assets except:
    1. Non-intermittent daily cycle hydro;
    2. Non-intermittent net-metered, or special qualifying facilities that do not elect to audit as described in Section III.1.5.1.3; and
    3. Intermittent Generator Assets
  2. The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for both summer and winter shall equal the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.
  3. The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values shall be effective as of the commercial operation date of the Generator Asset.
3. For Generator Assets with an Establish Claimed Capability Audit value:
  1. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit may be performed at the request of a Market Participant in order to support a change in the summer and winter Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for a Generator Asset.
  2. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed within seven Business Days of the date of the request.

3. The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for both summer and winter shall equal the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.
  4. The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.
  5. A Market Participant may cancel an audit request prior to issuance of the audit Dispatch Instruction.
4. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit value may not exceed the maximum interconnected flow specified in the Network Resource Capability for the resource associated with the Generator Asset.
  5. Establish Claimed Capability Audits shall be performed on Business Days between 0800 and 2200.
  6. To conduct an Establish Claimed Capability Audit, the ISO shall:
    1. Notify the Designated Entity immediately prior to issuing the Dispatch Instruction that an audit will be conducted.
    2. Initiate an Establish Claimed Capability Audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the asset's net output to increase from the current operating level to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.
    3. Begin the audit with the first full clock hour after sufficient time has been allowed for the asset to ramp, based on its offered ramp rate from its current operating point to reach its Real-Time High Operating Limit.
  7. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for an Establish Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit Duration (Hrs)</b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	4
Combined Cycle	4
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	4
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	4
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible	2
Hydro-Conventional Daily Pondage	2

Hydro-Conventional Run of River	
Hydro-Conventional Weekly	
Wind	2
Photovoltaic	
Fuel Cell	

**III.1.5.1.3. Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits.**

1. A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted by all Generator Assets except:
  1. Non-intermittent daily hydro; and
  2. Intermittent, net-metered, and special qualifying facilities. Non-intermittent net-metered and special qualifying facilities may elect to perform Seasonal Claimed Capability Audits pursuant to Section III.1.7.11(c)(iv).
2. An Establish Claimed Capability Audit or ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit that meets the requirements of a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit in this Section III.1.5.1.3 may be used to fulfill a Generator Asset’s Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit obligation.
3. Except as provided in Section III.1.5.1.3(m) below, a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted:
  1. At least once every Capability Demonstration Year;
  2. Either (1) at a mean ambient temperature during the audit that is greater than or equal to 80 degrees Fahrenheit at the location of the Generator Asset, or (2) during an ISO-announced summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window.
4. A winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit must be conducted:
  1. At least once in the previous three Capability Demonstration Years, except that a newly commercial Generator Asset which becomes commercial on or after:
    1. September 1 and prior to December 31 shall perform a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit prior to the end of that Capability Demonstration Year.
    2. January 1 shall perform a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit prior to the end of the next Capability Demonstration Year.
  2. Either (1) at a mean ambient temperature during the audit that is less than or equal to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the location of the Generator Asset, or (2) during an ISO-announced winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window.
5. A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed by operating the Generator Asset for the audit time period and submitting to the ISO operational data that meets the following requirements:



1. The Market Participant must notify the ISO of its request to use the dispatch to satisfy the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit requirement by 5:00 p.m. on the seventh Business Day following the day on which the audit concludes.
  2. The notification must include the date and time period of the demonstration to be used for the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit and other relevant operating data.
6. The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value (summer or winter) will be the mean net real power output demonstrated over the duration of the audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data, normalized for temperature and steam exports.
  7. The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value (summer or winter) shall be the most recent audit data submitted to the ISO meeting the requirements of this Section III.1.5.1.3. In the event that a Market Participant fails to submit Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit data to meet the timing requirements in Section III.1.5.1.3(c) and (d), the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season shall be set to zero.
  8. The Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value shall become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.
  9. A Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit Duration (Hrs)</b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	2
Combined Cycle	2
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	2
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	2
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine-Reversible	2
Hydro-Conventional Weekly	2

10. A Generator Asset that is on a planned outage that was approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process during all hours that meet the temperature requirements for a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit that is to be performed by the asset during that Capability Demonstration Year shall:
  1. Submit to the ISO, prior to September 10, an explanation of the circumstances rendering it incapable of meeting these auditing requirements;

2. Have its Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season set to zero; and
  3. Perform the required Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit on the next available day that meets the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirements.
11. A Generator Asset that does not meet the auditing requirements of this Section III.1.5.1.3 because (1) every time the temperature requirements were met at the Generator Asset's location the ISO denied the request to operate to full capability, or (2) the temperature requirements were not met at the Generator Asset's location during the Capability Demonstration Year during which the asset was required to perform a Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit during the hours 0700 to 2300 for each weekday excluding those weekdays that are defined as NERC holidays, shall:
  1. Submit to the ISO, prior to September 10, an explanation of the circumstances rendering it incapable of meeting these temperature requirements, including verifiable temperature data;
  2. Retain the current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value for the season; and
  3. Perform the required Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit during the next Capability Demonstration Year.
12. The ISO may issue notice of a summer or winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit window for some or all of the New England Control Area if the ISO determines that weather forecasts indicate that temperatures during the audit window will meet the summer or winter Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirements. A notice shall be issued at least 48 hours prior to the opening of the audit window. Any audit performed during the announced audit window shall be deemed to meet the temperature requirement for the summer or winter audit. In the event that five or more audit windows for the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit temperature requirement, each of at least a four hour duration between 0700 and 2300 and occurring on a weekday excluding those weekdays that are defined as NERC holidays, are not opened for a Generator Asset prior to August 15 during a Capability Demonstration Year, a two-week audit window shall be opened for that Generator Asset to perform a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit, and any audit performed by that Generator Asset during the open audit window shall be deemed to meet the temperature requirement for the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit. The open audit window shall be between 0700 and 2300 each day during August 15 through August 31.
13. A Market Participant that is required to perform testing on a Generator Asset that is in addition to a summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit may notify the ISO that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit was performed in conjunction with this additional testing, provided that:

1. The notification shall be provided at the time the Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit data is submitted under Section III.1.5.1.3(e).
2. The notification explains the nature of the additional testing and that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit was performed while the Generator Asset was online to perform this additional testing.
3. The summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit and additional testing are performed during the months of June, July or August between the hours of 0700 and 2300.
4. In the event that the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit does not meet the temperature requirements of Section III.1.5.1.3(c)(ii), the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value may not exceed the summer Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value from the prior Capability Demonstration Year.
5. This Section III.1.5.1.3(m) may be utilized no more frequently than once every three Capability Demonstration Years for a Generator Asset.

**III.1.5.1.4. ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audits.**

1. An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit may be performed by the ISO at any time.
2. An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit value shall replace the winter and summer Establish Claimed Capability Audit values for a Generator Asset, normalized for temperature and steam exports, except:
  1. The Establish Claimed Capability Audit values may not exceed the maximum interconnected flow specified in the Network Resource Capability for that resource.
  2. An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit value shall not set the winter Establish Claimed Capability Audit value unless the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit was performed at a mean ambient temperature that is less than or equal to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the Generator Asset location.
3. If a Market Participant submits pressure and relative humidity data for the previous Establish Claimed Capability Audit and the current ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit, the Establish Claimed Capability Audit values derived from the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit will be normalized to the pressure of the previous Establish Claimed Capability Audit and a relative humidity of 64%.
4. Establish Claimed Capability Audit values derived from the ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit shall become effective seven Business Days following notification of the audit results to the Market Participant by the ISO.
5. To conduct an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit, the ISO shall:

1. Notify the Designated Entity, immediately prior to issuing the Dispatch Instruction, that an audit will be conducted.
  2. Initiate an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the Generator Asset’s net output to increase from the current operating level to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.
  3. Begin the audit with the first full clock hour after sufficient time has been allowed for the Generator Asset to ramp, based on its offered ramp rate, from its current operating point to its Real-Time High Operating Limit.
6. An ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit shall be performed for the following contiguous duration:

<b>Duration Required for an ISO-Initiated Claimed Capability Audit</b>	
<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>Claimed Capability Audit <u>Duration (Hrs)</u></b>
Steam Turbine (Includes Nuclear)	4
Combined Cycle	4
Integrated Coal Gasification Combustion Cycle	4
Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion	4
Combustion Gas Turbine	1
Internal Combustion Engine	1
Hydraulic Turbine – Reversible	2
Hydro-Conventional Daily Pondage	2
Hydro-Conventional Run of River	2
Hydro-Conventional Weekly	2
Wind	2
Photovoltaic	2
Fuel Cell	2

**III.1.5.2 ISO-Initiated Parameter Auditing.**

1. The ISO may perform an audit of any Supply Offer or other operating parameter that impacts the ability of a Generator Asset to provide real-time energy or reserves.
2. Audits shall be performed using the following methods for the relevant parameter:
  1. **Economic Maximum Limit.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to achieve the current offered Economic Maximum Limit value, through a review

of historical dispatch data or based on a response to a current ISO-issued Dispatch Instruction.

2. **Manual Response Rate.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to respond to Dispatch Instructions at its offered Manual Response Rate, including hold points and changes in Manual Response Rates.
  3. **Start-Up Time.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to achieve the offered Start-Up Time.
  4. **Notification Time.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to close its output breaker within its offered Notification Time.
  5. **CLAIM10.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to reach its CLAIM10 value in accordance with Section III.9.5 of Market Rule 1.
  6. **CLAIM30.** The Generator Asset shall be evaluated based upon its ability to reach its CLAIM30 value in accordance with Section III.9.5 of Market Rule 1.
  7. **Automatic Response Rate.** The Generator Asset shall be analyzed, based upon a review of historical performance data, for its ability to respond to four-second ISO-issued electronic Dispatch Instructions.
  8. **Dual Fuel Capability.** A Generator Asset that is capable of operating on multiple fuels may be required to audit on a specific fuel, as set out in Section III.1.5.2(e).
3. To conduct an audit based upon historical data, the ISO shall:
    1. Obtain data through random sampling of generator performance in response to ISO Dispatch Instructions; or
    2. Obtain data through continual monitoring of generator performance in response to ISO Dispatch Instructions.
  4. To conduct an unannounced audit, the ISO shall initiate the audit by issuing a Dispatch Instruction ordering the Generator Asset's net output to change from the current operating level to a level that permits the ISO to evaluate the performance of the Generator Asset for the parameters being audited.
  5. To conduct an audit of the capability of a Generator Asset described in Section III.1.5.2(b)(viii) to run on a specific fuel:
    1. The ISO shall notify the Lead Market Participant if a Generator Asset is required to undergo an audit on a specific fuel. The ISO, in consultation with the Lead Market Participant, shall develop a plan for the audit.
    2. The Lead Market Participant will have the ability to propose the time and date of the audit within the ISO's prescribed time frame and must notify the ISO at least five

business days in advance of the audit, unless otherwise agreed to by the ISO and the Lead Market Participant.

3. Market Participants will be compensated for audits of dual fuel capability conducted under this Section III.1.5.2 pursuant to Appendix F. If a Market Participant has a Generator Asset that cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Market Participant is audited for all or part of the Generator Asset's Day-Ahead schedule on a fuel other than the fuel that formed the basis of the Generator Asset's Supply Offer in the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and Appendix F would otherwise not compensate the Generator Asset on the higher-priced fuel, then the Market Participant will receive additional compensation equal to the difference between 1) the audit costs based on the cost-based Reference Levels calculated using the fuel on which the audit was performed and 2) amounts calculated for that same operation as reflected in the greater of the Day-Ahead Supply Offer and the cost-based Reference Levels calculated using the fuel on which the Day-Ahead Supply Offer was based. Compensation pursuant to this Section III.1.5.2(e)(iii) shall be charged in accordance with Section III.F.3.2.19 of Appendix F.
6. To the extent that the audit results indicate a Market Participant is providing Supply Offer or other operating parameter values that are not representative of the actual capability of the Generator Asset, the values for the Generator Asset shall be restricted to those values that are supported by the audit.
7. In the event that a Generator Asset has had a parameter value restricted:
  1. The Lead Market Participant may submit a restoration plan to the ISO to restore that parameter. The restoration plan shall:
    1. Provide an explanation of the discrepancy;
    2. Indicate the steps that the Market Participant will take to re-establish the parameter's value;
    3. Indicate the timeline for completing the restoration; and
    4. Explain the testing that the Market Participant will undertake to verify restoration of the parameter value upon completion.
  2. The ISO shall:
    1. Accept the restoration plan if implementation of the plan, including the testing plan, is reasonably likely to support the proposed change in the parameter value restriction;
    2. Coordinate with the Market Participant to perform required testing upon completion of the restoration; and

3. Modify the parameter value restriction following completion of the restoration plan, based upon tested values.

**III.1.6** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.1** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.2** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.3** [Reserved.]

**III.1.6.4** **ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.**

The ISO shall prepare, maintain and update the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures consistent with the ISO New England Filed Documents. The ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures shall be available for inspection by the Market Participants, regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the ISO or any Market Participant, and the public.

**III.1.7** **General.**

**III.1.7.1** **Provision of Market Data to the Commission.**

The ISO will electronically deliver to the Commission, on an ongoing basis and in a form and manner consistent with its collection of data and in a form and manner acceptable to the Commission, data related to the markets that it administers, in accordance with the Commission's regulations.

**III.1.7.2** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.3** **Agents.**

A Market Participant may participate in the New England Markets through an agent, provided that such Market Participant informs the ISO in advance in writing of the appointment of such agent. A Market Participant using an agent shall be bound by all of the acts or representations of such agent with respect to transactions in the New England Markets, and shall ensure that any such agent complies with the requirements of the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Filed Documents.

**III.1.7.4** [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.5** [Reserved.]

### **III.1.7.6 Scheduling and Dispatching.**

- (a) The ISO shall schedule Day-Ahead and schedule and dispatch in Real-Time Resources economically on the basis of least-cost, security-constrained dispatch and the prices and operating characteristics offered by Market Participants. The ISO shall schedule and dispatch sufficient Resources of the Market Participants to serve the New England Markets energy purchase requirements under normal system conditions of the Market Participants and meet the requirements of the New England Control Area for ancillary services provided by such Resources. The ISO shall use a joint optimization process to serve Real-Time Energy Market energy requirements and meet Real-Time Operating Reserve requirements based on a least-cost, security-constrained economic dispatch.
- (b) In the event that one or more Resources cannot be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market on the basis of a least-cost, security-constrained dispatch as a result of one or more Self-Schedule offers contributing to a transmission limit violation, the following scheduling protocols will apply:
- (i) When a single Self-Schedule offer contributes to a transmission limit violation, the Self-Schedule offer will not be scheduled for the entire Self-Schedule period in development of Day-Ahead schedules.
  - (ii) When two Self-Schedule offers contribute to a transmission limit violation, parallel clearing solutions will be executed such that, for each solution, one of the Self-Schedule offers will be omitted for its entire Self-Schedule period. The least cost solution will be used for purposes of determining which Resources are scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.
  - (iii) When three or more Self-Schedule offers contribute to a transmission limit violation, the ISO will determine the total daily MWh for each Self-Schedule offer and will omit Self-Schedule offers in their entirety, in sequence from the offer with the least total daily MWh to the offer with the greatest total MWh, stopping when the transmission limit violation is resolved.
- (c) Scheduling and dispatch shall be conducted in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents.
- (d) The ISO shall undertake, together with Market Participants, to identify any conflict or incompatibility between the scheduling or other deadlines or specifications applicable to the New



England Markets, and any relevant procedures of another Control Area, or any tariff (including the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff). Upon determining that any such conflict or incompatibility exists, the ISO shall propose tariff or procedural changes, or undertake such other efforts as may be appropriate, to resolve any such conflict or incompatibility.

#### **III.1.7.7 Energy Pricing.**

The price paid for energy bought and sold by the ISO in the New England Markets will reflect the hourly Locational Marginal Price at each Location, determined by the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents. Congestion Costs, which shall be determined by differences in the Congestion Component of Locational Marginal Prices in an hour caused by constraints, shall be calculated and collected, and the resulting revenues disbursed, by the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1. Loss costs associated with Pool Transmission Facilities, which shall be determined by the differences in Loss Components of the Locational Marginal Prices in an hour, shall be calculated and collected, and the resulting revenues disbursed, by the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1.

#### **III.1.7.8 Market Participant Resources.**

A Market Participant may elect to Self-Schedule its Resources in accordance with and subject to the procedures specified in this Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

#### **III.1.7.9 Real-Time Reserve Prices.**

The price paid by the ISO for the provision of Real-Time Operating Reserve in the New England Markets will reflect the integrated hourly Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices determined by the ISO in accordance with the ISO New England Filed Documents for the system and each Reserve Zone.

#### **III.1.7.10 Other Transactions.**

(a) Market Participants may enter into internal bilateral transactions and External Transactions for the purchase or sale of energy or other products to or from each other or any other entity, subject to the obligations of Market Participants to make resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation available for dispatch by the ISO. External Transactions that contemplate the physical transfer of energy or obligations to or from a Market Participant shall be reported to and coordinated with the ISO in accordance with this Market Rule 1 and the ISO New England Manuals.

(b) [Reserved.]

(c) [Reserved.]

**III.1.7.11 Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generating Capacity Resource.**

1. A Seasonal Claimed Capability value must be established and maintained for all Generating Capacity Resources. A summer Seasonal Claimed Capability is established for use from June 1 through September 30 and a winter Seasonal Claimed Capability is established for use from October 1 through May 31.
2. The Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generating Capacity Resource is the sum of the Seasonal Claimed Capabilities of the Generator Assets that are associated with the Generating Capacity Resource.
3. The Seasonal Claimed Capability of a Generator Asset is:
  1. Based upon review of historical data for non-intermittent daily cycle hydro.
  2. The median net real power output during reliability hours, as described in Section III.13.1.2.2.2, for (1) intermittent facilities, and (2) netmetered and special qualifying facilities that do not elect to audit, as reflected in hourly revenue metering data.
  3. For non-intermittent net-metered and special qualifying facilities that elect to audit, the minimum of (1) the Generator Asset's current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value, as performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.3; (2) the Generator Asset's current Establish Claimed Capability Audit value; and (3) the median hourly availability during hours ending 2:00 p.m. through 6:00 p.m. each day of the preceding June through September for Summer and hours ending 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. each day of the preceding October through May for Winter. The hourly availability:
    1. For a Generator Asset that is available for commitment and following Dispatch Instructions, shall be the asset's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared.
    2. For a Generator Asset that is off-line and not available for commitment shall be zero.
    3. For a Generator Asset that is on-line but not able to follow Dispatch Instructions, shall be the asset's metered output.
4. For all other Generator Assets, the minimum of: (1) the Generator Asset's current Establish Claimed Capability Audit value and (2) the Generator Asset's current Seasonal Claimed Capability Audit value, as performed pursuant to Section III.1.5.1.3.

**III.1.7.12 [Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.13 [Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.14 [Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.15 [Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.16**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.17**                    **Operating Reserve.**

The ISO shall schedule to the Operating Reserve and load-following requirements of the New England Control Area and the New England Markets in scheduling Resources pursuant to this Market Rule 1. Reserve requirements for the Forward Reserve Market are determined in accordance with the methodology specified in Section III.9.2 of Market Rule 1. Operating Reserve requirements for Real-Time dispatch within an Operating Day are determined in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 8, Operating Reserve and Regulation.

**III.1.7.18**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.1.7.19**                    **Ramping.**

A generating unit dispatched by the ISO pursuant to a control signal appropriate to increase or decrease the unit's megawatt output level shall be able to change output at the ramping rate specified in the Offer Data submitted to the ISO for that unit and shall be subject to sanctions for failure to comply as described in **Appendix B**.

**III.1.7.19A**                    **Real-Time Reserve.**

(a) Real-Time TMSR, TMNSR, TMOR and Real-Time Replacement Reserve, if applicable, shall be supplied from Resources located within the metered boundaries of the New England Control Area subject to the condition set forth in Section III.1.7.19A(c) below. The ISO shall designate Operating Reserve in Real-Time only to Market Participant Resources that comply with the applicable standards and requirements for provision and dispatch of Operating Reserve capability as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(b) The ISO shall endeavor to procure and maintain an amount of Operating Reserve in Real-Time equal to the system and locational Operating Reserve requirements as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(c) External Resources will be permitted to participate in the Real-Time reserve market when the respective Control Areas implement the technology and processes necessary to support recognition of Operating Reserves from external Resources.

### **III.1.7.20**

### **Information and Operating Requirements.**

(a) [Reserved.]

(b) Market Participants selling from Resources within the New England Control Area shall: supply to the ISO all applicable Offer Data; report to the ISO units that are Self-Scheduled; report to the ISO External Transaction sales; confirm to the ISO bilateral sales to Market Participants within the New England Control Area; respond to the ISO's directives to start, shutdown or change output levels of generating units, or change scheduled voltages or reactive output levels; continuously maintain all Offer Data concurrent with on-line operating information; and ensure that, where so equipped, generating equipment is operated with control equipment functioning as specified in the ISO New England Manuals & ISO New England Administrative Procedures.

(c) Market Participants selling from Resources outside the New England Control Area shall: provide to the ISO all applicable Offer Data, including offers specifying amounts of energy available, hours of availability and prices of energy and other services; respond to ISO directives to schedule delivery or change delivery schedules; and communicate delivery schedules to the source Control Area and any intermediary Control Areas.

(d) Market Participants, as applicable, shall: respond or ensure a response to ISO directives for load management steps; report to the ISO all bilateral purchase transactions including External Transaction purchases; and respond or ensure a response to other ISO directives such as those required during Emergency operation.

(e) Market Participant, as applicable, shall provide to the ISO requests to purchase specified amounts of energy for each hour of the Operating Day during which it intends to purchase from the Day-Ahead Energy Market, along with Dispatch Rate levels above which it does not desire to purchase.

(f) Market Participants are responsible for reporting to the ISO anticipated availability and other information concerning generating Resources and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources required by the ISO New England Operating Documents, including but not limited to the Market Participant's ability to procure fuel and physical limitations that could reduce Resource output for the pertinent Operating Day.

<b>III.1.8</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9</b>	<b>Pre-scheduling.</b>
<b>III.1.9.1</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9.2</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9.3</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9.4</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9.5</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.9.6</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>

**III.1.9.7 Market Participant Responsibilities.**

Market Participants authorized and intending to request market-based Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee in their Offer Data shall submit a specification of such fees to the ISO for each generating unit as to which the Market Participant intends to request such fees. Any such specification shall identify the applicable period and be submitted on or before the applicable deadline and shall remain in effect unless otherwise modified in accordance with Section III.1.10.9. The ISO shall reject any request for Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee in a Market Participant's Offer Data that does not conform to the Market Participant's specification on file with the ISO.

<b>III.1.9.8</b>	<b>[Reserved.]</b>
<b>III.1.10</b>	<b>Scheduling.</b>

**III.1.10.1 General.**

(a) The ISO shall administer scheduling processes to implement a Day-Ahead Energy Market and a Real-Time Energy Market.

(b) The Day-Ahead Energy Market shall enable Market Participants to purchase and sell energy through the New England Markets at Day-Ahead Prices and enable Market Participants to submit External Transactions conditioned upon Congestion Costs not exceeding a specified level. Market Participants whose purchases and sales and External Transactions are scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall be obligated to purchase or sell energy or pay Congestion Costs and costs for losses, at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices for the amounts scheduled.

(c) In the Real-Time Energy Market,

- (i) Market Participants that deviate from the amount of energy purchases or sales scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price, unless otherwise specified by this Market Rule 1, and
  - (ii) Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be obligated to pay Congestion Costs and costs for losses for the amount of the scheduled transmission uses in the Real-Time Energy Market at the applicable Real-Time Congestion Component and Loss Component price differences, unless otherwise specified by this Market Rule 1.
- (d) The following scheduling procedures and principles shall govern the commitment of Resources to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market over a period extending from one week to one hour prior to the Real-Time dispatch. Scheduling encompasses the Day-Ahead and hourly scheduling process, through which the ISO determines the Day-Ahead Energy Market schedule and determines, based on changing forecasts of conditions and actions by Market Participants and system constraints, a plan to serve the hourly energy and reserve requirements of the New England Control Area in the least costly manner, subject to maintaining the reliability of the New England Control Area. Scheduling of External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market is subject to Section II.44 of the OATT.
- (e) If the ISO's forecast for the next seven days projects a likelihood of Emergency Condition, the ISO may commit, for all or part of such seven day period, to the use of generating Resources with Notification Time greater than 24 hours as necessary in order to alleviate or mitigate such Emergency, in accordance with the Market Participants' binding Supply Offers for such units.

#### **III.1.10.1A Day-Ahead Energy Market Scheduling.**

The following actions shall occur not later than 10:00 a.m. on the day before the Operating Day for which transactions are being scheduled, or such other deadline as may be specified by the ISO in order to comply with the practical requirements and the economic and efficiency objectives of the scheduling process specified in this Market Rule 1.

- (a) Each Market Participant may submit to the ISO specifications of the amount and location of its customer loads and/or energy purchases to be included in the Day-Ahead Energy Market for each hour of

the next Operating Day, such specifications to comply with the requirements set forth in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures. Each Market Participant shall inform the ISO of (i) the prices, if any, at which it desires not to include its load in the Day-Ahead Energy Market rather than pay the Day-Ahead Price, (ii) hourly schedules for Resource increments, including hydropower units, Self-Scheduled by the Market Participant; and (iii) the Decrement Bid at which each such Self-Scheduled Resource will disconnect or reduce output, or confirmation of the Market Participant's intent not to reduce output. Price-sensitive Demand Bids and Decrement Bids must be greater than zero MW and shall not exceed the energy Supply Offer limitation specified in this Section.

(b) [Reserved.]

(c) All Market Participants shall submit to the ISO schedules for any External Transactions involving use of generating Resources or the New England Transmission System as specified below, and shall inform the ISO whether the transaction is to be included in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. Any Market Participant that elects to include an External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market may specify the price (such price not to exceed the maximum price that may be specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures), if any, at which it will be curtailed rather than pay Congestion Costs. The foregoing price specification shall apply to the price difference between the Locational Marginal Prices for specified External Transaction source and sink points in the Day-Ahead scheduling process only. Any Market Participant that deviates from its Day-Ahead External Transaction schedule or elects not to include its External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall be subject to Congestion Costs in the Real-Time Energy Market in order to complete any such scheduled External Transaction. A priced External Transaction that clears in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will be considered tied within economic merit with a Self-Scheduled External Transaction submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market, unless the Market Participant modifies the price component of its Real-Time offer during the Re-Offer Period. Scheduling of External Transactions shall be conducted in accordance with the specifications in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the following requirements:

(i) Market Participants shall submit schedules for all External Transaction purchases for delivery within the New England Control Area from Resources outside the New England Control Area;

(ii) Market Participants shall submit schedules for External Transaction sales to entities outside the New England Control Area from Resources within the New England Control Area;

(iii) If the sum of all submitted fixed External Transaction purchases less External Transaction sales exceeds the import capability associated with the applicable External Node, the offer prices for all fixed External Transaction purchases at the applicable External Node shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor;

1. If the sum of all submitted fixed External Transaction sales less External Transaction purchases exceeds the export capability associated with the applicable External Node, the offer prices for all fixed External Transaction sales at the applicable External Node shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Cap;
2. The ISO shall not consider Start-Up Fees, No-Load Fees, Notification Times or any other inter-temporal parameters in scheduling or dispatching External Transactions.

(d) Market Participants selling into the New England Markets, from either internal Resources or External Resources, shall submit Supply Offers or External Transactions for the supply of energy (including energy from hydropower units), and Demand Bids for the consumption of energy, Operating Reserve or other services as applicable, for the following Operating Day.

Energy offered from generating Resources without a Capacity Supply Obligation shall not be supplied from Resources that are included in or otherwise committed to supply the operating reserve requirements of another Control Area. All Supply Offers and Demand Bids:

(i) Shall specify the Resource or Load Asset and energy for each hour of the Operating Day;

(ii) Shall specify, for Supply Offers, Blocks (price and quantity of Energy) for each hour of the Operating Day for each Resource offered by the Market Participant to the ISO. The price and quantity values in a Block may each vary on an hourly basis;

(iii) If based on energy from a specific generating unit internal to the New England Control Area, may specify, for Supply Offers, Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee for each hour of the Operating Day. Start-Up Fee and No-Load Fee values may vary on an hourly basis;



(iv) For a dual fuel Resource, shall specify, for Supply Offers, the fuel type. The fuel type value may vary on an hourly basis. A Market Participant that submits a Supply Offer using the higher cost fuel type must satisfy the consultation requirements for dual fuel Resources in Section III.A.3 of Appendix A;

(v) Shall specify, for Supply Offers, a Minimum Run Time to be used for scheduling purposes that does not exceed 24 hours for a generating Resource;

(vi) Supply Offers shall constitute an offer to submit the generating Resource increment to the ISO for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the Supply Offer, where such Supply Offer, with regard to operating limits, shall specify changes to the Economic Maximum Limit, Economic Minimum Limit and Emergency Minimum Limit from those submitted as part of the Resource's Offer Data to reflect the physical operating characteristics and/or availability of the Resource, except that for a Limited Energy Resource, the Economic Maximum Limit may be revised to reflect maximum energy available for the Operating Day, which offer shall remain open through the Operating Day for which the Supply Offer is submitted;

(vii) Shall constitute, for Demand Bids, an offer to submit the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource increment to the ISO for scheduling and dispatch in accordance with the terms of the Demand Bid, where such Demand Bid, with regard to operating limits, shall specify changes to the Maximum Consumption Limit and Minimum Consumption Limit from those submitted as part of the Resource's Offer Data to reflect the physical operating characteristics and/or availability of the Resource, except that, for a Self-Scheduled Resource, the Minimum Consumption Limit may vary on an hourly basis to reflect the Self-Scheduled consumption level of the Resource;

(viii) Shall be final as to the price or prices at which the Market Participant proposes to supply or consume energy or other services to the New England Markets, such price or prices for Resources or portions of Resources scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market being guaranteed by the Market Participant for the period extending through the end of the following Operating Day; and

(ix) Shall not specify an energy offer or bid price below the Energy Offer Floor or above the Energy Offer Cap.

(e) [Reserved.]

(f) [Reserved.]

(g) Each Supply Offer or Demand Bid by a Market Participant of a Resource shall remain in effect for subsequent Operating Days until superseded or canceled except in the case of an External Resource and an External Transaction purchase, in which case, the Supply Offer shall remain in effect for the applicable Operating Day and shall not remain in effect for subsequent Operating Days. Hourly overrides of a Supply Offer or a Demand Bid shall remain in effect only for the applicable Operating Day.

(h) The ISO shall post on the internet the total hourly loads including Decrement Bids scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market, as well as the ISO's estimate of the Control Area hourly load for the next Operating Day.

(i) In determining Day-Ahead schedules, in the event of multiple marginal Supply Offers, Increment Offers and/or External Transaction purchases at a pricing location, the ISO shall clear the marginal Supply Offers, Increment Offers and/or External Transaction purchases proportional to the amount of energy (MW) from each marginal offer and/or External Transaction at the pricing location. The Economic Maximum Limits and Economic Minimum Limits are not used in determining the amount of energy (MW) in each marginal Supply Offer to be cleared on a pro-rated basis. However, the Day-Ahead schedules resulting from the pro-ration process will reflect Economic Maximum Limits and Economic Minimum Limits.

(j) In determining Day-Ahead schedules, in the event of multiple marginal Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and/or External Transaction sales at a pricing location, the ISO shall clear the marginal Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and/or External Transaction sales proportional to the amount of energy (MW) from each marginal bid and/or External Transaction at the pricing location.

(k) All Market Participants may submit Increment Offers and/or Decrement Bids that apply to the Day-Ahead Energy Market only. Such offers and bids must comply with the requirements set forth in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures and must specify amount,

location and price, if any, at which the Market Participant desires to purchase or sell energy in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

### **III.1.10.2 Pool-Scheduled Resources.**

Pool-Scheduled Resources are those Resources for which Market Participants submitted Supply Offers to sell energy in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and which the ISO scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market as well as generators committed by the ISO subsequent to the Day-Ahead Energy Market. Such Resources shall be committed to provide energy in the Real-Time dispatch unless the schedules for such units are revised pursuant to Sections III.1.10.9 or III.1.11. Pool-Scheduled Resources shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

- (a) Pool-Scheduled Resources shall be selected by the ISO on the basis of the prices offered for energy and related services, Start-Up Fees, No-Load Fees, and the specified operating characteristics, offered by Market Participants.
- (b) The ISO shall optimize the dispatch of energy from Limited Energy Resources by request to minimize the as-bid production cost for the New England Control Area. In implementing the use of Limited Energy Resources, the ISO shall use its best efforts to select the most economic hours of operation for Limited Energy Resources, in order to make optimal use of such Resources in the Day-Ahead Energy Market consistent with the Supply Offers of other Resources, the submitted Demand Bids and Decrement Bids and Operating Reserve and Replacement Reserve requirements.
- (c) Market Participants offering energy from hydropower or other facilities with fuel or environmental limitations may submit data to the ISO that is sufficient to enable the ISO to determine the available operating hours of such facilities.
- (d) The Market Participant seller whose Resource is selected as a Pool-Scheduled Resource shall receive payments or credits for energy or related services, or for Start-Up Fees and No-Load Fee, from the ISO on behalf of the Market Participant buyers in accordance with Section III.3 of this Market Rule 1.
- (e) Market Participants shall make available their Pool-Scheduled Resources to the ISO for coordinated operation to supply the needs of the New England Control Area for energy and ancillary services.

### **III.1.10.3 Self-Scheduled Resources.**

A Resource that is Self-Scheduled shall be governed by the following principles and procedures.

- (a) The minimum duration of a Self-Schedule for a Generator Asset shall not result in the Generator Asset operating for less than its Minimum Run Time. A Generator Asset that is online as a result of a Self-Schedule will be dispatched above its Economic Minimum Limit based on the economic merit of its Supply Offer.
- (b) The offered prices of Resources or portions of Resources that are Self-Scheduled, or otherwise not following the dispatch orders of the ISO, shall not be considered by the ISO in determining Locational Marginal Prices.
- (c) A Market Participant with a Resource that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation shall comply with the requirements in Section III.13.6.2 when Self-Scheduling that Resource.
- (d) A Market Participant Self-Scheduling a Resource in the Day-Ahead Energy Market that does not deliver the energy in the Real-Time Energy Market, shall replace the energy not delivered with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price.

### **III.1.10.4 [Reserved.]**

### **III.1.10.5 External Resources.**

- (a) Market Participants with External Resources that have dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability may submit Supply Offers to the New England Markets in accordance with the Day-Ahead and Real-Time scheduling processes specified above. Market Participants must submit Supply Offers for External Resources on a Resource specific basis. An External Resource with dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability selected as a Pool-Scheduled Resource shall be made available for scheduling and dispatch at the direction of the ISO and shall be compensated on the same basis as other Pool-Scheduled Resources.
- (b) Supply Offers for External Resources with dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability shall specify the Resource being offered, along with the information specified in the Offer Data as applicable.

(c) For Resources external to the New England Control Area that are not capable of dynamic scheduling and dispatch, Market Participants shall submit External Transactions as detailed in Section III.1.10.7 of this Market Rule 1.

(d) A Market Participant whose External Resource is capable of dynamic scheduling and dispatch capability or whose External Transaction does not deliver the energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market shall replace such energy not delivered as scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market with energy from the Real-Time Energy Market or an internal bilateral transaction and shall pay for such energy not delivered, net of any internal bilateral transactions, at the applicable Real-Time Price.

#### **III.1.10.6 Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources.**

External Transactions that are sales to an external Control Area are not eligible to be Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources. Except as noted below with respect to a pumped storage generator that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource in the New England Control Area must:

(a) each day, either Self-Schedule or submit a Demand Bid into the Day-Ahead Energy Market as described in Section III.1.10.1A of this Market Rule 1 that specifies the prices at which the Resource is willing to consume energy, unless and to the extent that the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is unable to do so due to an outage as defined in the ISO New England Manuals;

(b) submit Demand Bid data that specifies a Maximum Consumption Limit and Minimum Consumption Limit;

(c) submit Demand Bid data that specifies a Minimum Consumption Limit that is less than or equal to its Nominated Consumption Limit;

(d) notify the ISO of any outage (including partial outages) that may reduce the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource's ability to interrupt and the expected return date from the outage;

(e) in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and Operating Procedures, perform audit tests and submit the results to the ISO or provide to the ISO appropriate historical production data;

(f) abide by the ISO maintenance coordination procedures;

(g) provide information reasonably requested by the ISO, including the name and location of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource; and

(h) comply with the ISO New England Manuals.

To schedule the dispatchable pumping demand of a pumped storage generator that does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation, a Market Participant must comply with the requirements in (b) through (h) for the applicable Operating Day and must either Self-Schedule or submit a Demand Bid into the Day-Ahead Energy Market as described in Section III.1.10.1A of this Market Rule 1 that specifies the prices at which the Resource is willing to consume energy for the applicable Operating Day.

### **III.1.10.7 External Transactions.**

(a) Market Participants that submit an External Transaction in the Day-Ahead Energy Market must also submit a corresponding External Transaction in the Real-Time Energy Market in order to be eligible for scheduling in the Real-Time Energy Market. Priced External Transactions for the Real-Time Energy Market must be submitted by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

(b) Priced External Transactions submitted in both the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market will be treated as Self-Scheduled External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market for the associated megawatt amounts that cleared the Day-Ahead Energy Market, unless the Market Participant modifies the price component of its Real-Time offer during the Re-Offer Period.

(c) Any External Transaction, or portion thereof, submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market that did not clear in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will not be scheduled in Real-Time if the ISO anticipates that the External Transaction would create or worsen an Emergency. External Transactions cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and associated with a Real-Time Energy Market submission will continue to be scheduled in Real-Time prior to and during an Emergency, until the applicable procedures governing the Emergency, as set forth in ISO New England Manual 11, require a change in schedule.

(d) A Market Participant submitting a priced External Transaction supporting Capacity Supply Obligation to the Real-Time Energy Market on an external interface where advance transmission reservations are required must comply with the requirements in Section III.13.6.1.2.1 with respect to linking the transaction to the associated transmission reservation and NERC E-Tag. All other External Transactions submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market must contain the associated NERC E-Tag and

transmission reservation, if required, at the time the transaction is submitted to the Real-Time Energy Market.

(e) All Real-Time External Transactions shall be scheduled and curtailed in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and all applicable tariffs.

(f) External Transaction sales meeting all of the criteria for any of the transaction types described in (i) through (iv) below receive priority in the scheduling and curtailment of transactions as set forth in Section II.44 of the OATT. External Transaction sales meeting all of the criteria for any of the transaction types described in (i) through (iv) below are referred to herein and in the OATT as being supported in Real-Time.

(i) Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions:

(1) The External Transaction is exporting across an external interface located in an import-constrained Capacity Zone that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction with price separation, as determined in accordance with Section III.12.4 and Section III.13.2.3.4 of Market Rule 1;

(2) The External Transaction is directly associated with an Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the megawatt amount of the cleared Export Bid;

(3) The External Node associated with the cleared Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is connected to the import-constrained Capacity Zone, and is not connected to a Capacity Zone that is not import-constrained;

(4) The Resource, or portion thereof, that is associated with the cleared Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is not located in the import-constrained Capacity Zone;

(5) The External Transaction has been submitted and cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market;

(6) A matching External Transaction has also been submitted into the Real-Time Energy Market by the end of the Re-Offer Period for Self-Scheduled External Transactions, and, in

accordance with Section III.1.10.7(a), by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market for priced External Transactions.

(ii) FCA Cleared Export Transactions:

(1) The External Transaction sale is exporting to an External Node that is connected only to an import-constrained Reserve Zone;

(2) The External Transaction sale is directly associated with an Export Bid or an Administrative Export De-List Bid that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the megawatt amount of the cleared Export Bid;

(3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation associated with the Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid is located outside the import-constrained Reserve Zone;

(4) The External Transaction sale is submitted and cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market;

(5) A matching External Transaction has also been submitted into the Real-Time Energy Market by the end of the Re-Offer Period for Self-Scheduled External Transactions, and, in accordance with Section III.1.10.7(a), by the offer submission deadline for the Day-Ahead Energy Market for priced External Transactions.

(iii) Same Reserve Zone Export Transactions:

(1) A Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is associated with the External Transaction sale, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation;

(2) The External Node of the External Transaction sale is connected only to the same Reserve Zone in which the associated Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is located;



- (3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is Self-Scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale's megawatt amount;
- (4) Neither the External Transaction sale nor the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation is required to offer into the Day-Ahead Energy Market.
- (iv) Unconstrained Export Transactions:
  - (1) A Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is associated with the External Transaction sale, and the megawatt amount of the External Transaction is less than or equal to the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation;
  - (2) The External Node of the External Transaction sale is not connected only to an import-constrained Reserve Zone;
  - (3) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is not separated from the External Node by a transmission interface constraint as determined in Sections III.12.2.1(b) and III.12.2.2(b) of Market Rule 1 that was binding in the Forward Capacity Auction in the direction of the export;
  - (4) The Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is Self-Scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale's megawatt amount;
  - (5) Neither the External Transaction sale, nor the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation is required to offer into the Day-Ahead Energy Market.
- (g) Treatment of External Transaction sales in ISO commitment for local second contingency protection.
  - (i) Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions: The transaction's export demand that clears in the Day-Ahead Energy

Market will be explicitly considered as load in the exporting Reserve Zone by the ISO when committing Resources to provide local second contingency protection for the associated Operating Day.

(ii) The export demand of External Transaction sales not meeting the criteria in (i) above is not considered by the ISO when planning and committing Resources to provide local second contingency protection, and is assumed to be zero.

(iii) Same Reserve Zone Export Transactions and Unconstrained Export Transactions: If a Resource, or portion thereof, without a Capacity Supply Obligation is committed to be online during the Operating Day either through clearing in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or through Self-Scheduling subsequent to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and a Same Reserve Zone Export Transaction or Unconstrained Export Transaction is submitted before the end of the Re-Offer Period designating that Resource as supporting the transaction, the ISO will not utilize the portion of the Resource without a Capacity Supply Obligation supporting the export transaction to meet local second contingency protection requirements. The eligibility of Resources not meeting the foregoing criteria to be used to meet local second contingency protection requirements shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ISO New England System Rules.

(h) Allocation of costs to Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions: Market Participants with Capacity Export Through Import Constrained Zone Transactions and FCA Cleared Export Transactions shall incur a proportional share of the charges described below, which are allocated to Market Participants based on Day-Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation. The share shall be determined by including the Day-Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation associated with the External Transaction, as applicable, in the total Day-Ahead Load Obligation or Real-Time Load Obligation for the appropriate Reliability Region, Reserve Zone, or Load Zone used in each cost allocation calculation:

(i) NCPC for Local Second Contingency Protection Resources allocated within the exporting Reliability Region, pursuant to Section III.F.3.3.

(ii) Forward Reserve Market charges allocated within the exporting Load Zone, pursuant to Section III.9.9.

(iii) Real-Time Reserve Charges allocated within the exporting Load Zone, pursuant to Section III.10.3.

(i) When action is taken by the ISO to reduce External Transaction sales due to a system wide capacity deficient condition or the forecast of such a condition, and an External Transaction sale designates a Resource, or portion of a Resource, without a Capacity Supply Obligation, to support the transaction, the ISO will review the status of the designated Resource. If the designated Resource is Self-Scheduled and online at a megawatt level greater than or equal to the External Transaction sale, that External Transaction sale will not be reduced until such time as Regional Network Load within the New England Control Area is also being reduced. When reductions to such transactions are required, the affected transactions shall be reduced pro-rata.

(j) Market Participants shall submit External Transactions as megawatt blocks with intervals of one hour at the relevant External Node. External Transactions will be scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market as megawatt blocks for hourly durations. The ISO may dispatch External Transactions in the Real-Time Energy Market as megawatt blocks for periods of less than one hour, to the extent allowed pursuant to inter-Control Area operating protocols.

#### **III.1.10.8 ISO Responsibilities.**

(a) The ISO shall use its best efforts to determine (i) the least-cost means of satisfying hourly purchase requests for energy, the projected hourly requirements for Operating Reserve, Replacement Reserve and other ancillary services of the Market Participants, including the reliability requirements of the New England Control Area, of the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and (ii) the least-cost means of satisfying the Operating Reserve, Replacement Reserve and other ancillary service requirements for any portion of the load forecast of the ISO for the Operating Day in excess of that scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. In making these determinations, the ISO shall take into account: (i) the ISO's forecasts of New England Markets and New England Control Area energy requirements, giving due consideration to the energy requirement forecasts and purchase requests submitted by Market Participants for the Day-Ahead Energy Market; (ii) the offers and bids submitted by Market Participants; (iii) the availability of Limited Energy Resources; (iv) the capacity, location, and other relevant characteristics of Self-Scheduled Resources; (v) the requirements of the New England Control Area for Operating Reserve and Replacement Reserve, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures; (vi) the requirements of the New England Control Area for Regulation and other ancillary services, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England

Administrative Procedures; (vii) the benefits of avoiding or minimizing transmission constraint control operations, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures; and (viii) such other factors as the ISO reasonably concludes are relevant to the foregoing determination. The ISO shall develop a Day-Ahead Energy schedule based on the applicable portions of the foregoing determination, and shall determine the Day-Ahead Prices resulting from such schedule.

(b) Not later than 1:30 p.m. of the day before each Operating Day, or such earlier deadline as may be specified by the ISO in the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures or such later deadline as necessary to account for software failures or other events, the ISO shall: (i) post the aggregate Day-Ahead Energy schedule; (ii) post the Day-Ahead Prices; and (iii) inform the Market Participants of their scheduled injections and withdrawals. In the event of an Emergency, the ISO will notify Market Participants as soon as practicable if the Day-Ahead Energy Market can not be operated.

(c) Following posting of the information specified in Section III.1.10.8(b), the ISO shall revise its schedule of Resources to reflect updated projections of load, conditions affecting electric system operations in the New England Control Area, the availability of and constraints on limited energy and other Resources, transmission constraints, and other relevant factors.

(d) Market Participants shall pay and be paid for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the Day-Ahead Prices.

### **III.1.10.9 Hourly Scheduling.**

(a) Following the initial posting by the ISO of the Locational Marginal Prices resulting from the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and subject to the right of the ISO to schedule and dispatch Pool-Scheduled Resources and to direct that schedules be changed in an Emergency, a Resource Re-Offer Period shall exist from the time of the posting specified in Section III.1.10.8(b) until 2:00 p.m. on the day before each Operating Day or such other Re-Offer Period as necessary to account for software failures or other events. During the Re-Offer Period, Market Participants may submit revisions to generation Supply Offers and revisions to Demand Bids for any Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource. Resources scheduled subsequent to the closing of the Re-Offer Period shall be settled at the applicable Real-Time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices.

(b) Following the completion of the initial Reserve Adequacy Analysis and throughout the Operating Day, a Market Participant may modify certain Supply Offer or Demand Bid parameters for a Generator Asset or a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand on an hour-to-hour basis, provided that the modification is made no later than 30 minutes prior to the beginning of the hour for which the modification is to take effect:

1. For a Generator Asset, the Start-Up Fee, the No-Load Fee, the fuel type (for dual fuel Resources), the quantity and price pairs of its Blocks, and the Supply Offer for Regulation may be modified.
2. For a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the quantity and price pairs of its Blocks may be modified.

(c) During the Re-Offer Period, Market Participants may submit revisions to priced External Transactions. External Transactions scheduled subsequent to the closing of the Re-Offer Period shall be settled at the applicable Real-Time Prices, and shall not affect the obligation to pay or receive payment for the quantities of energy scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at the applicable Day-Ahead Prices. A submission during the Re-Offer Period for any portion of a transaction that was cleared in the Day-Ahead Energy Market is subject to the provisions in Section III.1.10.7. A Market Participant may at any time, consistent with the provisions in Manual 11, request to Self-Schedule an External Transaction and adjust the schedule on an hour-to-hour basis. The ISO must be notified of the request not later than 60 minutes prior to the hour in which the adjustment is to take effect.

(d) During the Operating Day, a Market Participant may request to Self-Schedule a Generator Asset or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand or may request to cancel a Self-Schedule for a Generator Asset or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor a Self-Schedule request, a Generator Asset will be permitted to come online at its Economic Minimum Limit and a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand will be dispatched to its Minimum Consumption Limit.

(e) During the Operating Day, in the event that in a given hour a Market Participant seeks to modify a Supply Offer or Demand Bid after the deadline for modifications specified in Section III.1.10.9(b), then:

(i) the Market Participant may request that a Generator Asset be dispatched above its Economic Minimum Limit at a specified output. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor the request, the Generator Asset will

be dispatched as though it had offered the specified output for the hour in question at the Energy Offer Floor.

(ii) the Market Participant may request that a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand be dispatched above its Minimum Consumption Limit. The ISO will honor the request so long as it will not cause or worsen a reliability constraint. If the ISO is able to honor the request, the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand will be dispatched as though it had offered for the hour in question at a Self-Scheduled MW.

(f) For each hour in the Operating Day, as soon as practicable after the deadlines specified in the foregoing subsection of this Section III.1.10, the ISO shall provide Market Participants and parties to External Transactions with any revisions to their schedules for the hour.

### **III.1.11 Dispatch.**

The following procedures and principles shall govern the dispatch of the Resources available to the ISO.

#### **III.1.11.1 Resource Output.**

The ISO shall have the authority to direct any Market Participant to adjust the output of any Pool-Scheduled Resource increment within the operating characteristics specified in the Market Participant's Offer Data, Supply Offer or Demand Bid. The ISO may cancel its selection of, or otherwise release, Pool-Scheduled Resources. The ISO shall adjust the output of Pool-Scheduled Resource increments as necessary: (a) to maintain reliability, and subject to that constraint, to minimize the cost of supplying the energy, reserves, and other services required by the Market Participants and the operation of the New England Control Area; (b) to balance load and generation, maintain scheduled tie flows, and provide frequency support within the New England Control Area; and (c) to minimize unscheduled interchange that is not frequency related between the New England Control Area and other Control Areas.

#### **III.1.11.2 Operating Basis.**

In carrying out the foregoing objectives, the ISO shall conduct the operation of the New England Control Area and shall, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures, (i) utilize available Operating Reserve and replace such Operating Reserve when utilized; and (ii) monitor the availability of adequate Operating Reserve.

#### **III.1.11.3 Pool-dispatched Resources.**

(a) The ISO shall optimize the dispatch of energy from Limited Energy Resources by request to minimize the as-bid production cost for the New England Control Area. In implementing the use of Limited Energy Resources, the ISO shall use its best efforts to select the most economic hours of operation for Limited Energy Resources, in order to make optimal use of such Resources consistent with the dynamic load-following requirements of the New England Control Area and the availability of other Resources to the ISO.

(b) The ISO shall implement the dispatch of energy from Pool-Scheduled Resource increments and the designation of Real-Time Operating Reserve to Pool-Scheduled Resource increments, including the dispatchable increments from resources which are otherwise Self-Scheduled, by sending appropriate signals and instructions to the entity controlling such Resources, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals and ISO New England Administrative Procedures. Each Market Participant shall ensure that the entity controlling a Pool-Scheduled Resource offered or made available by that Market Participant complies with the energy dispatch signals and instructions transmitted by the ISO.

(c) The ISO shall have the authority to modify a Market Participant's operational related Offer Data if the ISO observes that the Market Participant's Resource is not operating in accordance with such Offer Data. The ISO shall modify such operational related Offer Data based on observed performance and such modified Offer Data shall remain in effect until either (i) the affected Market Participant requests a test to be performed, and coordinates the testing pursuant to the procedures specified in the ISO New England Manuals, and the results of the test justify a change to the Market Participant's Offer Data or (ii) the ISO observes, through actual performance, that modification to the Market Participant's Offer Data is justified.

(d) Market Participants shall exert all reasonable efforts to operate, or ensure the operation of, their Resources in the New England Control Area as close to dispatched output levels as practical, consistent with Good Utility Practice.

(e) Wind resources are treated as not economically dispatchable until the ISO is technically capable of determining and telemetering a Do Not Exceed Dispatch Point to the resource.

(f) The ISO may request that dual-fueled generating Resources that normally burn natural gas voluntarily take all necessary steps (within the limitations imposed by the operating limitations of their installed equipment and their environmental and operating permits) to prepare to switch to secondary fuel

in anticipation of natural gas supply shortages. The ISO may request that Market Participants with dual-fueled units that normally burn natural gas voluntarily switch to a secondary fuel in anticipation of natural gas supply shortages. The ISO may communicate with Market Participants with dual-fueled units that normally burn natural gas to verify whether the Market Participants have switched or are planning to switch to an alternate fuel.

**III.1.11.4                      Emergency Condition.**

If the ISO anticipates or declares an Emergency Condition, all External Transaction sales out of the New England Control Area that are not backed by a Resource may be interrupted, in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals, in order to serve load and Operating Reserve in the New England Control Area.

**III.1.11.5                      [Reserved.]**

(a)

**III.1.11.6                      [Reserved]**

**III.1.12                        Dynamic Scheduling.**

Dynamic scheduling can be requested and may be implemented in accordance with the following procedures:

(a)        An entity that owns or controls a generating Resource in the New England Control Area may electrically remove all or part of the generating Resource's output from the New England Control Area through dynamic scheduling of the output to load outside the New England Control Area. Such output shall not be available for economic dispatch by the ISO.

(b)        An entity that owns or controls a generating Resource outside of the New England Control Area may electrically include all or part of the generating Resource's output into the New England Control Area through dynamic scheduling of the output to load inside the New England Control Area. Such output shall be available for economic dispatch by the ISO.

(c)        An entity requesting dynamic scheduling shall be responsible for arranging for the provision of signal processing and communication from the generating unit and other participating Control Area and complying with any other procedures established by the ISO regarding dynamic scheduling as set forth in



the ISO New England Manuals. Allocation of costs associated with dynamic scheduling shall be determined and filed with the Commission following the first request.

(d) An entity requesting dynamic scheduling shall be responsible for reserving amounts of appropriate transmission service necessary to deliver the range of the dynamic transfer and any ancillary services.

## **III.2 LMPs and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices Calculation**

### **III.2.1 Introduction.**

The ISO shall calculate the price of energy at Nodes, Load Zones and Hubs in the New England Control Area and at External Nodes on the basis of Locational Marginal Prices and shall calculate the price of Operating Reserve in Real-Time for each Reserve Zone on the basis of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices as determined in accordance with this Market Rule 1. Locational Marginal Prices for energy shall be calculated on a Day-Ahead basis for each hour of the Day-Ahead Energy Market, and every five minutes during the Operating Day for the Real-Time Energy Market. Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be calculated on a Real-Time basis every five minutes as part of the joint optimization of energy and Operating Reserve during the Operating Day.

### **III.2.2 General.**

The ISO shall determine the least cost security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch, which is the least costly means of serving load at different Locations in the New England Control Area based on scheduled or actual conditions, as applicable, existing on the power grid and on the prices at which Market Participants have offered to supply and consume energy in the New England Markets. Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices for energy for the applicable Locations will be calculated based on the unit commitment and economic dispatch and the prices of energy offers and bids. Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for energy and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices will be calculated based on a jointly optimized economic dispatch of energy and designation of Operating Reserve utilizing the prices of energy offers and bids, and Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors when applicable.

Except as further provided in Section III.2.6, the process for the determination of Locational Marginal Prices shall be as follows:

(a) To determine operating conditions, in the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market, on the New England Transmission System, the ISO shall use a computer model of the interconnected grid that uses scheduled quantities or available metered inputs regarding generator output, loads, and power flows to model remaining flows and conditions, producing a consistent representation of power flows on the network. The computer model employed for this purpose in the Real-Time Energy Market, referred to as the State Estimator program, is a standard industry tool and is described in Section III.2.3. It will be used to obtain information regarding the output of generation supplying energy and Operating Reserve to the New England Control Area, loads at busses in the New England Control Area,

transmission losses, penalty factors, and power flows on binding transmission and interface constraints for use in the calculation of Day-Ahead and Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. Additional information used in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, including Dispatch Rates, Real-Time Operating Reserve designations and Real-Time schedules for External Transactions, will be obtained from the ISO's dispatch software and dispatchers.

(b) Using the prices at which Market Participants offer and bid energy to the New England Markets, the ISO shall determine the offers and bids of energy that will be considered in the calculation of Day-Ahead Prices, Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. As described in Section III.2.4, every offer of energy by a Market Participant from a generating Resource, an External Transaction purchase Resource and a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource that is following economic dispatch instructions of the ISO will be utilized in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices. As described in Section III.2.6, every offer and bid by a Market Participant that is scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market will be utilized in the calculation of Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices.

### **III.2.3 Determination of System Conditions Using the State Estimator.**

Power system operations, including, but not limited to, the determination of the least costly means of serving load and system and locational Real-Time Operating Reserve requirements, depend upon the availability of a complete and consistent representation of generator outputs, loads, and power flows on the network. In calculating Day-Ahead Prices, the ISO shall base the system conditions on the expected transmission system configuration and the set of offers and bids submitted by Market Participants. In calculating Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall obtain a complete and consistent description of conditions on the electric network in the New England Control Area by using the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator, which is also used by the ISO for other functions within power system operations. The State Estimator is a standard industry tool that produces a power flow model based on available Real-Time metering information, information regarding the current status of lines, generators, transformers, and other equipment, bus load distribution factors, and a representation of the electric network, to provide a complete description of system conditions, including conditions at Nodes and External Nodes for which Real-Time information is unavailable. In calculating Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall obtain a State Estimator solution every five minutes, which shall provide the megawatt output of generators and the loads at Locations in the New England Control Area, transmission

line losses, penalty factors, and actual flows or loadings on constrained transmission facilities. External Transactions between the New England Control Area and other Control Areas shall be included in the Real-Time Locational Marginal Price calculation on the basis of the Real-Time transaction schedules implemented by the ISO's dispatcher.

#### **III.2.4 Determination of Energy Offers Used in Calculating Real-Time Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.**

(a) During the Operating Day, Real-Time nodal Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices derived in accordance with this Section shall be determined every five minutes and integrated hourly values of such determinations shall be the basis of the settlement of sales and purchases of energy in the Real-Time Energy Market, the settlement associated with the provision of Operating Reserve in Real-Time and the settlement of Congestion Costs and costs for losses under the Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff not covered by the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

(b) To determine the energy offers submitted to the New England Markets that shall be used during the Operating Day to calculate the Real-Time nodal Locational Marginal Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices, the ISO shall determine which generating Resources, External Transaction purchases and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources are following its economic dispatch instructions. A generating Resource, External Transaction purchase or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource will be considered to be following economic dispatch instructions and shall be included in the calculation of Real-Time Prices if:

(i) the applicable Supply Offer price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the generating Resource or External Transaction purchase is less than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that generating Resource or External Transaction purchase; and

(ii) the applicable Demand Bid price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is greater than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource; and

(iii) the generating Resource, other than a Fast Start Generator, is operating above its Economic Minimum Limit; or

(iv) the Fast Start Generator is operating at or above its Economic Minimum Limit and the applicable Supply Offer price submitted by a Market Participant for energy from the Fast Start Generator is less than or equal to the Dispatch Rate associated with that Fast Start Generator; or

(v) the generating Resource, External Transaction purchase or Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource is specifically requested to operate or reduce consumption by the ISO's dispatcher and the associated energy offers or bids submitted are otherwise eligible to be included in the calculation of Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices.

(c) In determining whether a generating Resource or External Transaction purchase satisfies the condition described in III.2.4(b), the ISO will determine the Supply Offer price associated with an energy offer by comparing the actual megawatt output of the generating unit or External Transaction purchase with the Market Participant's Supply Offer price curve for that generating unit or External Transaction purchase. Because of practical generator response limitations, a generating unit whose megawatt output is not more than ten percent above the megawatt level specified in the Supply Offer price curve for the applicable Dispatch Rate shall be deemed to be following economic dispatch instructions, but the energy price offer used in the calculation of Real-Time Prices shall not exceed the applicable Dispatch Rate.

(d) In determining whether a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource satisfies the condition described in III.2.4(b), the ISO will determine the Demand Bid price associated with a Demand Bid by comparing the actual megawatt consumption of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource with the Market Participant's Demand Bid price curve for that Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource. Because of practical Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource response limitations, a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resource whose megawatt consumption is greater than or equal to ninety percent of the megawatt level specified in the Demand Bid price curve for the applicable Dispatch Rate shall be deemed to be following economic dispatch instructions, but the energy demand bid price used in the calculation of Real-Time Prices shall not be lower than the applicable Dispatch Rate.

### **III.2.5 Calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices.**

(a) The ISO shall determine the least costly means of obtaining energy to serve the next increment of load at each Node internal to the New England Control Area represented in the State Estimator and each External Node Location between the New England Control Area and an adjacent Control Area, based on the system conditions described by the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator program and the energy offers that are determined to be eligible for consideration under Section

III.2.4 in connection with the Real-Time dispatch. This calculation shall be made by applying an incremental linear optimization method to minimize energy, Operating Reserve, congestion and transmission loss costs, given actual system conditions, a set of energy offers and bids, and any binding transmission and Operating Reserve constraints that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node from all available generating Resources, External Transaction purchases and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources with an eligible energy offer as the sum of: (1) the price at which the Market Participant has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from the Resource; (2) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of the Resource or reducing consumption of the Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from that Resource or reduced consumption from that Resource on transmission line loadings; and (3) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the Operating Reserve requirement, based on the effect of Resource re-dispatch on transmission line loadings; (4) the effect on Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with a deficiency in Operating Reserve, based on the effect of the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors described under Section III.2.8; and (5) the effect on transmission losses caused by the increment of load and generation. The energy offer or offers and energy bid or bids that can jointly serve an increment of load and an increment of Operating Reserve requirement at a Location at the lowest cost, calculated in this manner, shall determine the Real-Time Price at that Node or External Node.

(b) During the Operating Day, the calculation set forth in this Section III.2.5 shall be performed every five minutes, using the ISO's Locational Marginal Price program, producing a set of nodal Real-Time Prices based on system conditions during the preceding interval. The prices produced at five-minute intervals during an hour will be integrated to determine the nodal Real-Time Prices for that hour.

(c) For any interval during any hour in the Operating Day that the ISO has declared a Minimum Generation Emergency, the affected nodal Real-Time Prices calculated under this Section III.2.5. shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor for all Nodes within the New England Control Area and all External Nodes if the Minimum Generation Emergency was declared on a New England Control Area wide basis or shall be set equal to the Energy Offer Floor for all Nodes and External Nodes within a sub-region if the Minimum Generation Emergency was declared within the sub-region.

### **III.2.6 Calculation of Day-Ahead Nodal Prices.**

(a) For the Day-Ahead Energy Market, Day-Ahead Prices shall be determined on the basis of the least-cost, security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch, model flows and system conditions

resulting from the load specifications submitted by Market Participants, Supply Offers and Demand Bids for Resources, Increment Offers, Decrement Bids, and External Transactions submitted to the ISO and scheduled in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

Such prices shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Section applicable to the Day-Ahead Energy Market and shall be the basis for the settlement of purchases and sales of energy, costs for losses and Congestion Costs resulting from the Day-Ahead Energy Market. This calculation shall be made for each hour in the Day-Ahead Energy Market by applying a linear optimization method to minimize energy, congestion and transmission loss costs, given scheduled system conditions, scheduled transmission outages, and any transmission limitations that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate the cost of serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node from each Resource associated with an eligible energy offer or bid as the sum of: (1) the price at which the Market Participant has offered to supply an additional increment of energy from the Resource or reduce consumption from the Resource; (2) the effect on transmission Congestion Costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of the Resource or reducing consumption of the Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from that Resource or reduced consumption from a Resource on transmission line loadings; and (3) the effect on transmission losses caused by the increment of load and generation. The energy offer or offers and energy bid or bids that can serve an increment of load at a Node or External Node at the lowest cost, calculated in this manner, shall determine the Day-Ahead Price at that Node.

The process for clearing External Nodes differs from the process for clearing other Nodes in that, in addition to determining the quantity cleared via the application of transmission constraints (i.e., limits on the flow over a line or set of lines), the quantity cleared is limited via the application of a nodal constraint (i.e., a limit on the total net injections at a Node) that restricts the net amount of cleared transactions to the transfer capability of the external interface. Clearing prices at all Nodes will reflect the marginal cost of serving the next increment of load at that Node while reflecting transmission constraints. A binding nodal constraint will result in interface limits being followed, but will not directly affect the congestion component of an LMP at an External Node.

(b) Energy deficient conditions. If the sum of Day-Ahead fixed Demand Bids and fixed External Transaction sales cannot be satisfied with the sum of all scheduled External Transaction purchases, cleared Increment Offers, and available generation at its Economic Maximum Limit, the technical

software issues an Emergency Condition warning message due to a shortage of economic supply in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The following steps shall then be performed to achieve power balance:

- (i) All fixed External Transaction sales are considered to be dispatchable at the Energy Offer Cap;
  - (ii) Reduce any remaining price-sensitive Demand Bids (including External Transaction sales) and Decrement Bids from lowest price to highest price to zero MW until power balance is achieved (there may be some price sensitive bids that are higher priced than the highest Supply Offer or Increment Offer price cleared). Set LMP values equal to the highest price-sensitive Demand Bid or Decrement Bid that was cut in this step. If no price-sensitive Demand Bid or Decrement Bid was reduced in this step, the LMP values are set equal to highest offer price of all on-line generation, Increment Offers or External Transaction purchases; and
  - (iii) If power balance is not achieved after step (ii), reduce all remaining fixed Demand Bids proportionately (by ratio of load MW) until balance is achieved. Set LMP values equal to the highest offer price of all on-line generation, Increment Offers or External Transaction purchases or the price from step (ii), whichever is higher.
- (c) Excess energy conditions. If the sum of Day-Ahead cleared Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and External Transaction sales is less than the total system wide generation MW (including fixed External Transaction purchases) with all possible generation off and with all remaining generation at their Economic Minimum Limit, the technical software issues a Minimum Generation Emergency warning message due to an excess of economic generation in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The following steps shall then be performed to achieve power balance:
- (i) All fixed External Transaction purchases are considered to be dispatchable at the Energy Offer Floor and reduced pro-rata, as applicable, until power balance is reached;
  - (ii) If power balance is not reached in step (i), reduce all committed generation down proportionately by ratio of Economic Minimum Limits but not below Emergency Minimum Limits. If power balance is achieved prior to reaching Emergency Minimum Limits, set LMP values equal to the lowest offer price of all on-line generation; and



(iii) If power balance not achieved in step (ii), set LMP values to Energy Offer Floor and reduce all committed generation below Emergency Minimum Limits proportionately (by ratio of Emergency Minimum Limits) to achieve power balance.

### **III.2.7 Reliability Regions, Load Zones, Reserve Zones, Zonal Prices and External Nodes.**

(a) The ISO shall calculate Zonal Prices for each Load Zone for both the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Markets for each hour using a load-weighted average of the Locational Marginal Prices for the Nodes within that Load Zone. The load weights used in calculating the Day-Ahead Zonal Prices for the Load Zone shall be determined in accordance with applicable Market Rule 1 provisions and shall be based on historical load usage patterns. The load weights do not reflect Demand Bids or Decrement Bids that settle at the Node level in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The ISO shall determine, in accordance with applicable ISO New England Manuals, the load weights used in Real-Time based on the actual Real-Time load distribution as calculated by the State Estimator, and shall exclude any Asset Related Demand from the load weights used to calculate the applicable Real-Time Zonal Prices.

(b) Each Load Zone shall initially be approximately coterminous with a Reliability Region.

(c) Reserve Zones shall be established by the ISO which represent areas within the New England Transmission System that require local 30 minute contingency response as part of normal system operations in order to satisfy local 2nd contingency response reliability criteria.

(d) The remaining area within the New England Transmission System that is not included within the Reserve Zones established under Section III.2.7(c) is Rest of System.

(e) Each Reserve Zone shall be completely contained within a Load Zone or shall be defined as a subset of the Nodes contained within a Load Zone.

(f) The ISO shall calculate Forward Reserve Clearing Prices and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices for each Reserve Zone.

(g) After consulting with the Market Participants, the ISO may reconfigure Reliability Regions, Load Zones and Reserve Zones and add or subtract Reliability Regions, Load Zones and Reserve Zones as necessary over time to reflect changes to the grid, patterns of usage, changes in local TMOR contingency

response requirements and intrazonal Congestion. The ISO shall file any such changes with the Commission.

(h) In the event the ISO makes changes to a Reliability Region or Load Zone or adds or subtracts Reliability Regions and Load Zones, for settlement purposes and to the extent practicable, Load Assets that are physically located in one Reliability Region and electrically located within another Reliability Region shall be located within the Reliability Region to which they are electrically located.

(i) External Nodes are the nodes at which External Transactions settle. As appropriate and after consulting with Market Participants, the ISO will establish and re-configure External Nodes taking into consideration appropriate factors, which may include: tie line operational matters, FTR modeling and auction assumptions, market power issues associated with external contractual arrangements, impacts on Locational Marginal Prices, and inter-regional trading impacts.

(j) On or about the 20th calendar day of each month, the ISO shall publish the Real-Time nodal load weights (expressed in MW) used to calculate the load-weighted Real-Time Zonal Prices for the preceding month. Nodal load weights will be published for all nodes used in the calculations except for those nodes identified by customers as nodes for which publication would provide individual customer usage data. Any individual customer whose usage data would be revealed by publication of load weight information associated with a specific Node must submit a written request to the ISO to omit the applicable Node from the publication requirement. The request must identify the affected Node and, to the best of the customer's knowledge, the number of customers taking service at the affected Node and the estimated percentage of the total annual load (MWh) at the affected Node period that is attributable to the customer. The information contained in the request must be certified in writing by an officer of the customer's company (if applicable), by an affidavit signed by a person having knowledge of the applicable facts, or by representation of counsel for the customer. The ISO will grant a customer request if it determines based on the information provided that no more than two customers are taking service at the affected Node or that the percentage of the customer's annual load (MWh) at the affected Node. If a customer request is granted and that customer request is the only such customer request within a Load Zone, then the ISO shall randomly select one other Node and not disclose hourly load information for the randomly selected Node unless and until another customer request within the Load Zone is granted. A request to suspend publication for a month must be received by the ISO on or before the 10th calendar day of the following month in order to be effective for that month. Upon receipt of a request, the ISO will suspend publication of the load weight data for the specified Node. The ISO may, from time to time, require

customer confirmation that continued omission from publication of load weight data for a particular Node is required in order to avoid disclosure of individual customer usage data. If customer confirmation is not received within a reasonable period not to exceed 30 days, the ISO may publish load weight data for the applicable Node.

### **III.2.7A Calculation of Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices.**

(a) The ISO shall determine the least costly means of obtaining Operating Reserve in Real-Time to serve the next increment of Operating Reserve requirement for each Reserve Zone on a jointly optimized basis with the calculation of Real-Time Nodal Prices specified under Section III.2.5, based on the system conditions described by the most recent power flow solution produced by the State Estimator program and the energy offers that are determined to be eligible for consideration under Section III.2.4 in connection with the Real-Time dispatch. This calculation shall be made by applying an incremental linear optimization method to minimize energy, Operating Reserve, congestion and transmission loss costs, given actual system conditions, a set of energy offers and bids, and any binding transmission constraints, including binding transmission interface constraints associated with meeting Operating Reserve requirements, and binding Operating Reserve constraints that may exist. In performing this calculation, the ISO shall calculate, on a jointly optimized basis with serving an increment of load at each Node and External Node, the cost of serving an increment of Operating Reserve requirement for the system and each Reserve Zone from all available generating Resources and Dispatchable Asset Related Demand Resources with an eligible energy offer or bid. Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices will be equal to zero unless system re-dispatch is required in order to create additional TMSR to meet the system TMSR requirement; or system re-dispatch is required in order to make additional TMOR available to meet a local TMOR requirement; or system re-dispatch is required to make additional TMNSR or TMOR available to meet system TMSNR or TMOR requirements; or there is a deficiency in available Operating Reserve, in which case, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors specified in Section III.2.7A(c).

(b) If system re-dispatch is required to maintain sufficient levels of Operating Reserve or local TMOR, the applicable Real-Time Reserve Clearing Price is equal to the highest unit-specific Real-Time Reserve Opportunity Cost associated with all generating Resources that were re-dispatched to meet the applicable Operating Reserve requirement. The unit-specific Operating Reserve or local TMOR Real-Time Reserve Opportunity Cost of a generating Resource shall be determined for each generating Resource that the ISO requires to reduce output in order to provide additional Operating Reserve or local TMOR and shall be equal to the difference between (i) the Real-Time Energy LMP at the generation

Node for the generating Resource and (ii) the offer price associated with the reduction of the generating Resource’s output necessary to create the additional Operating Reserve or local TMOR from the generating Resource’s expected output level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order.

(c) If there is insufficient Operating Reserve available to meet the Operating Reserve requirements for the system and/or any Reserve Zone or sufficient Operating Reserve is not available at a redispatch cost equal to or less than that specified by the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors, the applicable Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors. The Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors are inputs into the linear programming algorithm that will be utilized by the linear programming algorithm when Operating Reserve constraints are violated, requiring that the constraints be relaxed to allow the LP algorithm to solve. The Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be set based upon the following Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor values:

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Requirement Sub-Category</u>	<u>RCPF</u>
Local TMOR		\$250/MWh
System TMOR	minimum TMOR	\$1000/MWh
	Replacement Reserve	\$250/MWh
System TMNSR		\$1500/MWh
System TMSR		\$50/MWh

The RCPFs shall be applied in a manner that is consistent with the price cascading described in Section III.2.7A(d).

(d) Real-Time Reserve designations and Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices shall be calculated in such a manner to ensure that excess Real-Time Operating Reserve capability will cascade down for use in meeting any remaining Real-Time Operating Reserve Requirements from TMSR to TMNSR to TMOR and that the pricing of Real-Time Operating Reserve shall cascade up from TMOR to TMNSR to TMSR.

(e) During the Operating Day, the calculation set forth in this Section III.2.7A shall be performed every five minutes, using the ISO’s Unit Dispatch System and Locational Marginal Price program, producing a set of nodal Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices based on system conditions during the preceding interval. The prices produced at five-minute intervals during an hour will be integrated to

determine the Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices for the system and/or each Reserve Zone for that hour to be used in settlements.

### **III.2.8 Hubs and Hub Prices.**

(a) On behalf of the Market Participants, the ISO shall maintain and facilitate the use of a Hub or Hubs for the Day-Ahead Energy Market and Real-Time Energy Market, comprised of a set of Nodes within the New England Control Area, which Nodes shall be identified by the ISO on its internet website. The ISO has used the following criteria to establish an initial Hub and shall use the same criteria to establish any additional Hubs:

- (i) Each Hub shall contain a sufficient number of Nodes to try to ensure that a Hub Price can be calculated for that Hub at all times;
- (ii) Each Hub shall contain a sufficient number of Nodes to ensure that the unavailability of, or an adjacent line outage to, any one Node or set of Nodes would have only a minor impact on the Hub Price;
- (iii) Each Hub shall consist of Nodes with a relatively high rate of service availability;
- (iv) Each Hub shall consist of Nodes among which transmission service is relatively unconstrained; and
- (v) No Hub shall consist of a set of Nodes for which directly connected load and/or generation at that set of Nodes is dominated by any one entity or its Affiliates.

(b) The ISO shall calculate and publish hourly Hub Prices for both the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Energy Markets based upon the arithmetic average of the Locational Marginal Prices of the nodes that comprise the Hub.

### **III.2.9A Final Real Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing and Regulation Clearing Prices.**

(a) The ISO normally will post provisional Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and Regulation clearing prices in Real-Time or soon thereafter. The ISO shall post the final Real-Time Prices, final Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and final Regulation clearing prices as soon as

practicable following the Operating Day, in accordance with the timeframes specified in the ISO New England Manuals, except that the posting of such final Real-Time Prices, final Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices and final Regulation clearing prices by the ISO shall not exceed five business days from the applicable Operating Day. If the ISO is not able to calculate Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation clearing prices normally due to human error, hardware, software, or telecommunication problems that cannot be remedied in a timely manner, the ISO will calculate Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation clearing prices as soon as practicable using the best data available; provided, however, in the event that the ISO is unable to calculate and post final Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation clearing prices due to exigent circumstances not contemplated in this market rule, the ISO shall make an emergency filing with the Commission within five business days from the applicable Operating Day detailing the exigent circumstance, which will not allow the final clearing prices to be calculated and posted, along with a proposed resolution including a timeline to post final clearing prices.

(b) The permissibility of correction of errors in Real-Time Prices, Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices or Regulation clearing prices for an Operating Day due to database, software or similar errors of the ISO or its systems, and the timeframes and procedures for permitted corrections, are addressed solely in this Section III.2.9A and not in those sections of Market Rule 1 relating to settlement and billing processes.

### **III.2.9B Final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results**

(a) Day-Ahead Energy Market results are final when published except as provided in this subsection. If the ISO determines based on reasonable belief that there may be one or more errors in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results for an Operating Day or if no Day-Ahead Energy Market results are available due to human error, database, software or similar errors of the ISO or its systems, the ISO shall post on the ISO website prior to 12:01 a.m. of the applicable Operating Day, a notice that the results are provisional and subject to correction or unavailable for initial publishing. Any Day-Ahead Energy Market results for which no notice is posted shall be final and not subject to correction or other adjustment, and shall be used for purposes of settlement. The ISO shall confirm within three business days of the close of the applicable Operating Day whether there was an error in any provisional Day-Ahead Energy Market results and shall post a notice stating its findings.

(b) The ISO will publish corrected Day-Ahead Energy Market results within three business days of the close of the applicable Operating Day or the results of the Day-Ahead Energy Market for the Operating Day will stand; provided, however, in the event that the ISO is unable to calculate and post

final Day-Ahead Energy Market Results due to exigent circumstances not contemplated in this market rule, the ISO shall make an emergency filing with the Commission within five business days from the applicable Operating Day detailing the exigent circumstance, which will not allow the final prices to be calculated and posted, along with a proposed resolution including a timeline to post final prices. The ISO shall also publish a statement describing the nature of the error and the method used to correct the results.

(c) If the ISO determines in accordance with subsection (a) that there are one or more errors in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results for an Operating Day, the ISO shall calculate corrected Day-Ahead Energy Market results by determining and substituting for the initial results, final results that reasonably reflect how the results would have been calculated but for the errors. To the extent that it is necessary, reasonable and practicable to do so, the ISO may specify an allocation of any costs that are not otherwise allocable under applicable provisions of Market Rule 1. The ISO shall use the corrected results for purposes of settlement.

(d) For every change in the Day-Ahead Energy Market results made pursuant to Section III.2.9B, the ISO will prepare and submit, as soon as practicable, an informational report to the Commission describing the nature of any errors, the precise remedy administered, the method of determining corrected prices and allocating any costs, and any remedial actions that will be taken to avoid similar errors in the future.

(e) The permissibility of correction of errors in Day-Ahead Energy Market results, and the timeframes and procedures for permitted corrections, are addressed solely in this Section III.2.9B and not in those sections of Market Rule 1 relating to settlement and billing processes.

### **III.3 Accounting And Billing**

#### **III.3.1 Introduction.**

This Section III.3 sets forth the accounting and billing principles and procedures for the purchase and sale of services in the New England Markets and for the operation of the New England Control Area.

#### **III.3.2 Market Participants.**

##### **III.3.2.1 ISO Energy Market.**

(a) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine a Day-Ahead Energy Market position representing that Market Participant's net purchases from or sales to the ISO Day-Ahead Energy Market. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following.

(i) **Day-Ahead Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Load Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of its Demand Bids, Decrement Bids and External Transaction sales accepted by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at that Location and such Day-Ahead Load Obligation shall have a negative value.

(ii) **Day-Ahead Generation Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Generation Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of its generation Supply Offers, Increment Offers and External Transaction purchases accepted by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Energy Market at that Location and such Day-Ahead Generation Obligation shall have a positive value.

(iii) **Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Day-Ahead Load Obligation adjusted by any applicable Day-Ahead internal bilateral transactions at that Location.

(iv) **Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange at each Location equal to the Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation plus the Day-Ahead Generation Obligation at that Location



(b) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine a Real-Time Energy Market position. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following:

(i) **Real-Time Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Load Obligation for energy at each Location equal to the MWhs of load, where such MWhs of load shall include External Transaction sales and shall have a negative value, at that Location, adjusted for any applicable internal bilateral transactions which transfer Real-Time load obligations.

(ii) **Real-Time Generation Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Generation Obligation for energy at each Location. The Real-Time Generation Obligation shall equal the MWhs of energy, where such MWhs of energy shall have positive value, provided by generating Resources, External Resources, and External Transaction purchases at that Location.

(iii) **Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Real-Time Load Obligation adjusted by any applicable energy related internal Real-Time bilateral transactions at that Location.

(iv) **Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange at each Location equal to the Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation plus the Real-Time Generation Obligation at that Location.

(v) **Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation at each Location equal to the Real-Time Load Obligation adjusted by any energy related internal Real-Time bilateral transactions at that Location that the parties to those bilateral transactions have elected to include in their Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligation for the purpose of allocating Day-Ahead Loss Revenue and Real-Time Loss Revenue.

(c) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine the difference between the Day-Ahead Energy Market position (Section III.3.2.1(a)) and the Real-Time Energy Market position

(Section III.3.2.1(b)) representing that Market Participant's net purchases from or sales to the Real-Time Energy Market. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following:

- (i) **Real-Time Load Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Load Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Load Obligation and the Day-Ahead Load Obligation.
  
  - (ii) **Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Generation Obligation and the Day-Ahead Generation Obligation.
  
  - (iii) **Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation and the Day-Ahead Adjusted Load Obligation.
  
  - (iv) **Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviation** – Each Market Participant shall have for each hour a Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviation at each Location equal to the difference in MWhs between the Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange and the Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchange.
- (d) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine Day-Ahead Energy Market monetary positions representing a charge or credit for its net purchases from or sales to the ISO Day-Ahead Energy Market. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Energy Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Energy Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Congestion Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices. The Day-Ahead Energy Market Loss Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of its Location specific Day-Ahead Locational Adjusted Net Interchanges multiplied by the Loss Component of the associated Day-Ahead Locational Marginal Prices.

(e) For each Market Participant for each hour, the ISO will determine Real-Time Energy Market monetary positions representing a charge or credit to the Market Participant for its net purchases from or sales to the Real-Time Energy Market. The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Energy Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Energy Component of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour. The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Congestion Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Congestion Component of the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour.

The Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Loss Charge/Credit shall be equal to the sum of the Market Participant's Location specific Real-Time Locational Adjusted Net Interchange Deviations for that hour multiplied by the Loss Component of the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices for that hour.

(f) For each hour, the ISO will determine the total revenues associated with transmission congestion on the New England Transmission System. To accomplish this, the ISO will perform calculations to determine the following. The Day-Ahead Congestion Revenue shall equal the sum of all Market Participants' Day-Ahead Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credits. The Real-Time Congestion Revenue shall equal the sum of all Market Participants' Real-Time Energy Market Congestion Charge/Credits.

(g) For each hour, the ISO will determine the excess or deficiency in loss revenue associated with the Day-Ahead Energy Market. The Day-Ahead Loss Revenue shall be equal to the sum of all Market Participants' Day-Ahead Energy Market Energy Charge/Credits and Day-Ahead Energy Market Loss Charge/Credits.

(h) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Day-Ahead payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in loss revenue (Section III.3.2.1(g)). The Day-Ahead Loss Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Day-Ahead Loss Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligations.

(i) For each hour, the ISO will determine the excess or deficiency in loss revenue associated with the Real-Time Energy Market. The Real-Time Loss Revenue shall be equal to the sum of all Market

Participants' Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Energy Charge/Credit and Real-Time Energy Market Deviation Loss Charge/Credit plus Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer loss costs. The ISO will then adjust Real-Time Loss Revenue to account for Inadvertent Energy Revenue, as calculated under Section III.3.2.1(k) and Emergency transactions as described under Section III.4.3(a).

(j) Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer loss costs shall be assessed for transmission use scheduled in the Real-Time Energy Market, calculated as the amount to be delivered in each hour multiplied by the difference between the Loss Component of the hourly Real-Time Price at the delivery point or New England Control Area boundary delivery interface and the Loss Component of the hourly Real-Time Price at the source point or New England Control Area boundary source interface.

(k) For each hour, the ISO will calculate an excess or deficiency in Inadvertent Energy Revenue by multiplying the Inadvertent Interchange at each External Node by the associated Real-Time Locational Marginal Price and then summing these values for all External Nodes.

(l) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Real-Time payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in Inadvertent Energy Revenue (Section III.3.2.1(k)). The Inadvertent Energy Revenue Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Inadvertent Energy Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Real-Time Load Obligations and Real-Time Generation Obligations over all Locations, measured as absolute values.

(m) For each hour for each Market Participant, the ISO shall calculate a Real-Time payment or charge associated with the excess or deficiency in Real-Time Loss Revenue (Section III.3.2.1(i)). The Real-Time Loss Revenue Charges or Credits shall be equal to the Real-Time Loss Revenue multiplied by the Market Participant's pro rata share of the sum of all Market Participants' Marginal Loss Revenue Load Obligations.

### **III.3.2.2 [Reserved.]**

### **III.3.2.3 NCPC Credits and Charges.**

A Market Participant's NCPC Credits and NCPC Charges are calculated pursuant to Appendix F to Market Rule 1.

### **III.3.2.4 Transmission Congestion.**

Market Participants shall be charged or credited for Congestion Costs as specified in Section III.3.2.1(f) of this Market Rule 1.

**III.3.2.5**                    **[Reserved.]**

**III.3.2.6**                    **Emergency Energy.**

(a)     Hourly net costs in excess of Real-Time Prices attributable to the purchase of Emergency energy by the ISO from other Control Areas shall be allocated to Market Participants based on the following hourly deviations where such deviations are negative: (i) Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviations during that Operating Day; (ii) generation deviations for Pool-Scheduled Resources not following ISO dispatch instructions, Self-Scheduled Resources with dispatchable increments above their Self-Scheduled amounts not following ISO dispatch instructions and Self-Scheduled Resources not following their Day-Ahead Self-Scheduled amounts other than those Self-Scheduled Resources that are following ISO dispatch instructions, including External Resources, in MWhs during the Operating Day; and (iii) deviations from the Day-Ahead Energy Market for External Transaction purchases in MWhs during the Operating Day except that positive Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at External Nodes associated with Emergency energy purchases are not included in this calculation. As provided for in the ISO New England Manuals, generation Resources shall have a 5% or 5 MWh threshold when determining such deviations.

(b)     Hourly net revenues in excess of Real-Time Prices attributable to the sale of Emergency energy to other Control Areas shall be credited to Market Participants based on the following deviations where such deviations are negative: (i) Real-Time Adjusted Load Obligation Deviations in MWhs during that Operating Day; (ii) generation deviations for Pool-Scheduled Resources following ISO dispatch instructions and Self-Scheduled generating Resources with dispatchable increments above their Self-Scheduled amounts following ISO dispatch instructions, including External Resources, in MWhs during the Operating Day; and (iii) deviations from the Day-Ahead Energy Market for External Transaction purchases in MWhs during the Operating Day except that positive Real-Time Generation Obligation Deviation at External Nodes associated with Emergency energy purchases are not included in this calculation. As provided for in the ISO New England Manuals, generation Resources shall have a 5% or 5 MWh threshold when determining such deviations.

**III.3.2.6A**                    **New Brunswick Security Energy.**

New Brunswick Security Energy is energy that is purchased from the New Brunswick System Operator by New England to preserve minimum flows on the Orrington-Keswick (396/3001) tie line and Orrington-Lepreau (390/3016) tie line in accordance with the applicable ISO / New Brunswick System Operator transmission operating guide with respect to the determination of minimum transfer limits. New Brunswick Security Energy costs are hourly costs in excess of the LMP at the applicable External Node attributable to purchases of New Brunswick Security Energy by New England. New Brunswick Security Energy costs shall be allocated among Market Participants on the basis of their pro-rata shares of Regional Network Load or in such other manner as may be described in ISO New England Manual M-28 (Market Rule 1 Accounting). Where the LMP at the applicable External Node exceeds the New Brunswick Security Energy costs, such amounts shall be accounted for in accordance with Section III.3.2.1(m).

#### **III.3.2.7 Billing.**

The ISO shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle, in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy, for each Market Participant in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Sections III.3.2.1 through III.3.2.6 of this Market Rule 1, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Market Participant. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals, ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Billing Policy, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Market Participant's internal accounting. Billing disputes shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

#### **III.3.3 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.3.4 Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers.**

##### **III.3.4.1 Transmission Congestion.**

Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be charged or credited for Congestion Costs as specified in Section III.1 of this Market Rule 1.

##### **III.3.4.2 Transmission Losses.**

Non-Market Participant Transmission Customers shall be charged or credited for transmission losses in an amount equal to the product of (i) the Transmission Customer's MWhs of deliveries in the Real-Time

Energy Market, multiplied by (ii) the difference between the Loss Components of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Prices at the point-of-receipt and the point-of-delivery Locations.

#### **III.3.4.3 Billing.**

The ISO shall prepare a billing statement each billing cycle, in accordance with the ISO New England Billing Policy, for each Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer in accordance with the charges and credits specified in Sections III.3.4.1 through III.3.4.2 of this Market Rule 1, and showing the net amount to be paid or received by the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer. Billing statements shall provide sufficient detail, as specified in the ISO New England Manuals, the ISO New England Administrative Procedures and the ISO New England Billing Policy, to allow verification of the billing amounts and completion of the Non-Market Participant Transmission Customer's internal accounting. Billing disputes shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

#### **III.3.5 [Reserved.]**

#### **III.3.6 Data Reconciliation.**

##### **III.3.6.1 Data Correction Billing.**

The ISO will reconcile Market Participant data errors and corrections after the Correction Limit for such data has passed. The Correction Limit for meter data and for ISO errors in the processing of meter and other Market Participant data is 101 days from the last Operating Day of the month to which the data applied. Notification of Meter Data Errors applicable to Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader supplied meter data must be submitted to the ISO by the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

##### **III.3.6.2 Eligible Data.**

The ISO will accept revised hourly asset meter readings from Assigned Meter Readers and Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers, daily Coincident Peak Contribution values from Assigned Meter Readers, and new or revised internal bilateral transactions from Market Participants. No other revised data will be accepted for use in settlement recalculations. The ISO will correct data handling errors associated with other Market Participant supplied data to the extent that such data did not impact unit commitment or the Real-Time dispatch. Data handling errors that impacted unit commitment or the Real-Time dispatch will not be corrected.

### **III.3.6.3 Data Revisions.**

The ISO will accept revisions to asset specific meter data, daily Coincident Peak Contribution values, and internal bilateral transactions prior to the Correction Limit. No revisions to other Market Participant data will be accepted after the deadlines for submittal of that data have passed, except as provided in Section III.3.8 of Market Rule 1. If the ISO discovers a data error or if a Market Participant discovers and notifies the ISO of a data error prior to the Correction Limit, revised hourly data will be used to recalculate all markets and charges as appropriate, including but not limited to energy, NCPC, Regulation, Operating Reserves, Auction Revenue Rights allocations, Forward Capacity Market, cost-of-service agreements, and the ISO Tariff. No settlement recalculations or other adjustments may be made if the Correction Limit for the Operating Day to which the error applied has passed or if the correction does not qualify for treatment as a Meter Data Error correction pursuant to Section III.3.8 of Market Rule 1.

### **III.3.6.4 Meter Corrections Between Control Areas.**

For revisions to meter data associated with assets that connect the New England Control Area to other Control Areas, the ISO will, in addition to performing settlement recalculations, adjust the actual interchange between the New England Control Area and the other Control Area to maintain an accurate record of inadvertent energy flow.

### **III.3.6.5 Meter Correction Data.**

(a) Revised meter data and daily Coincident Peak Contribution values shall be submitted to the ISO as soon as it is available and not later than the Correction Limit, and must be submitted in accordance with the criteria specified in Section III.3.7 of Market Rule 1. Specific data submittal deadlines are detailed in the ISO New England Manuals.

(b) Errors on the part of the ISO in the administration of Market Participant supplied data shall be brought to the attention of the ISO as soon as possible and not later than the Correction Limit.

### **III.3.7 Eligibility for Billing Adjustments.**

(a) Errors in Market Participant's statements resulting from errors in settlement software, errors in data entry by ISO personnel, and settlement production problems, that do not affect the day-ahead schedule or real-time system dispatch, will be corrected as promptly as practicable. If errors are identified prior to the issuance of final statements, the market will be resettled based on the corrected information.



(b) Calculations made by scheduling or dispatch software, operational decisions involving ISO discretion which affect scheduling or real-time operation, and the ISO's execution of mandatory dispatch directions, such as self-schedules or external contract conditions, are not subject to retroactive correction and resettlement. The ISO will settle and bill the Day-Ahead Energy Market as actually scheduled and the Real-Time Energy Market as actually dispatched. Any post-settlement issues raised concerning operating decisions related to these markets will be corrected through revision of operations procedures and guidelines on a prospective basis.

(c) While errors in reporting hourly metered data may be corrected (pursuant to Section III.3.8), Market Participants have the responsibility to ensure the correctness of all data they submit to the market settlement system.

(d) Disputes between Market Participants regarding settlement of internal bilateral transactions shall not be subject to adjustment by the ISO, but shall be resolved directly by the Market Participants unless they involve an error by the ISO that is subject to resolution under Section III.3.7(a).

(e) Billing disputes between Market Participants and the ISO or Non-Market Participants and the ISO shall be settled in accordance with procedures specified in the ISO New England Billing Policy.

(f) Criteria for Meter Data Errors to be eligible for a Requested Billing Adjustment. In order to be eligible to submit a Requested Billing Adjustment due to a Meter Data Error on an Invoice issued by the ISO after the completion of the Data Reconciliation Process, a Market Participant must satisfy one of the following two conditions: (1) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and communicated to the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader no later than thirty-six (36) days prior to the Correction Limit for Directly Metered Assets and no later than two (2) days prior to the Correction Limit for Profiled Load Assets and could not be resolved prior to those deadlines; or (2) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and reported to the ISO by the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit, and such Meter Data Error represents an error that is equal to or greater than the 1,000 MWh per Asset over a calendar month. If the Meter Data Error affects more than one metering domain, the ISO, and affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers and affected Assigned Meter Readers of affected metering domains, must be notified.

### **III.3.8 Correction of Meter Data Errors**

(a) Any Market Participant, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader may submit notification of a Meter Data Error in accordance with the procedures provided in this Section III.3.8, provided that the notification is submitted no later than the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit and that the notice must be submitted using the RBA form for Meter Data Errors posted on the ISO's website.

(b) Within three Business Days of the receipt by the ISO's Chief Financial Officer of an RBA form for a Meter Data Error, 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 Meter Data Error correction ("Notice of Meter Data Error Correction"), including, subject to the provisions of the ISO New England Information Policy, the specific details of the correction and the identity of the affected metering domains and the affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers. The "Notice of Meter Data Error Correction" shall identify a specific representative of the ISO to whom all communications regarding the matter are to be sent.

(c) In order for a Meter Data Error on an Invoice issued by the ISO after the completion of the Data Reconciliation Process to be eligible for correction, the Meter Data Error must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader and communicated to the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader no later than 36 days prior to the Correction Limit for Directly Metered Assets and no later than two days prior to the Correction Limit for Profiled Load Assets and could not be resolved prior to those deadlines; (2) the Meter Data Error at issue was identified by the asset owner, Assigned Meter Reader or Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader, and such Meter Data Error represents an error that is equal to or greater than the 1,000 MWh per asset over a calendar month; and (3) if the Meter Data Error involves only Coincident Peak Contribution values, the average of the daily Meter Data Errors involving Coincident Peak Contribution values for the affected calendar month must be greater than or equal to 5 MW for an affected asset. If the Meter Data Error affects more than one metering domain, the ISO, and affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers and affected Assigned Meter Readers of affected metering domains, must be notified.

(d) For a Meter Data Error, the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader must submit to the ISO corrected meter data for Directly Metered Assets prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit. Corrected metered data for Profiled Load Assets and Coincident Peak Contribution values, must be submitted to the ISO by the Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader prior to

the 87th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit. Corrected internal bilateral transactions data must be submitted to the ISO by a Market Participant prior to the 91st calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

Any corrected data received after the specified deadlines is not eligible for use in the settlement process.

The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader or Market Participant, as applicable, must confirm as part of its submission of corrected data that the eligibility criteria described in Section III.3.8(c) of Market Rule 1 have been satisfied.

To the extent that the correction of a Meter Data Error is for a Directly Metered Asset that affects multiple metering domains, all affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Readers or Assigned Meter Readers must notify the ISO prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit that the corrected Directly Metered Asset data is acceptable to them in order for the ISO to use the corrected data in the final settlement calculations. The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader for the Directly Metered Asset is responsible for initiating an e-mail to every affected Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader or Assigned Meter Reader in order to obtain such acceptance and shall coordinate delivery of such acceptance to the ISO. The Host Participant Assigned Meter Reader for the Directly Metered Asset is also responsible for submitting all corrected and agreed upon Directly Metered Asset data to the ISO prior to the 46th calendar day after the Meter Data Error RBA Submission Limit.

(e) After the submission of corrected meter and internal bilateral transactions data, the ISO will have a minimum of 30 calendar days to administer the final settlement based on that data. Revised data will be used to recalculate all charges and credits, except that revised data will not be used to recalculate the PER adjustment, including the Hourly PER and Monthly PER values. Revised data will also not be used to recalculate Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours. The results of the final settlement will then be included in the next Invoice containing Non-Hourly Charges and the ISO will provide to the Chair of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee written notification that the final settlement has been administered.

### **III.13.7. Performance, Payments and Charges in the FCM.**

During each month within each Capacity Commitment Period (“Obligation Month”), each resource that acquired or shed a Capacity Supply Obligation for that Capacity Commitment Period (or any portion thereof) will be subject to payments, charges, penalties and adjustments for such activity. In addition, all resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month shall have their performance measured throughout the month, based on the resource’s availability during any Shortage Events in the Obligation Month.

In the event of a change in the Lead Market Participant for a resource that has a Capacity Supply Obligation, the Capacity Supply Obligation shall remain associated with the resource and the new Lead Market Participant for the resource shall be bound by all provisions of this Section III.13 arising from such Capacity Supply Obligation. The Lead Market Participant for the resource at the start of an Obligation Month shall be responsible for all payments and charges associated with that resource in that Obligation Month.

### **III.13.7.1. Performance Measures.**

#### **III.13.7.1.1. Generating Capacity Resources.**

During each Capacity Commitment Period, each Generating Capacity Resource having a Capacity Supply Obligation for that Capacity Commitment Period (or any portion thereof) will have its performance measured during each Obligation Month based on the resource’s availability during any Shortage Events during the month.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.1. Definition of Shortage Events.**

(a) In all Capacity Zones, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for Ten-Minute Non-Spinning Reserves shall be a Shortage Event.

(b) Prior to June 1, 2017, in any Capacity Zone, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the “minimum TMOR” requirement sub-category of the system-wide Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) when Action 2 under Operating Procedure No. 4 has also been implemented for the entire Capacity Zone shall also be a Shortage Event. Beginning on June 1, 2017, in any Capacity Zone, any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the “minimum TMOR”

requirement sub-category of the system-wide Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) shall also be a Shortage Event.

(c) Prior to June 1, 2017, in an import-constrained Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, a Shortage Event shall also be Action 2 under Operating Procedure No. 4, or any Operating Procedure No. 7 event, that is declared for the entire import-constrained Capacity Zone for thirty or more contiguous minutes and that is not also declared for the entire Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone. Beginning on June 1, 2017, in an import-constrained Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, a Shortage Event shall also be any period of thirty or more contiguous minutes of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor activation for the local Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves requirement (described in Section III.2.7A(c)) that is declared for the entire import-constrained Capacity Zone.

(d) In all cases, to be considered discrete Shortage Events, such events must be separated by at least 2.5 hours. Events that would satisfy the definition of Shortage Events except that they are separated by less than 2.5 hours shall be considered a single Shortage Event with a duration equal to the sum of the lengths of the underlying events. There shall be no more than two Shortage Events per Capacity Zone per day. If there are more than two Shortage Events in a day, only the first two Shortage Events that occur will be recognized.

(e) For the purposes of Section III.13.7.1.1.1(d), Shortage Events that cross daily boundaries will be considered to occur on the day in which the Shortage Event was triggered. Availability during Shortage Events that cross monthly boundaries will be applied to the Obligation Month in which the Shortage Event was triggered.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.1.A Shortage Event Availability Score.**

For each Shortage Event, the ISO shall calculate a Shortage Event Availability Score for each resource, as follows: For each hour containing any portion of the Shortage Event, the ISO shall multiply the resource's hourly availability score by the number of minutes of the Shortage Event in that hour, and then divide the product by the total number of minutes in the Shortage Event. The resulting values for each hour shall then be added together to determine the resource's Shortage Event Availability Score.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.2. Hourly Availability Scores.**

The ISO shall calculate an availability score for each resource for each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event. A resource's availability score for an hour, expressed as a percentage which may not

exceed 100 percent, shall be the sum of the resource's available MW in that hour plus any adjustments pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.4 divided by the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation. In the event that there are no Shortage Event hours during a month, no availability penalties will be assessed.

**III.13.7.1.1.3. Hourly Available MW.**

A resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of this Section III.13.7.1.1.3, provided, however, that in no case shall a resource's available MW in an hour exceed that resource's CNR Capability (reduced by the hourly integrated delivered MW for any External Transaction sale or sales from that resource).

(a) For a resource that is on-line with a metered output greater than zero and following ISO dispatch instructions, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(b) For a resource that is off-line with a metered output equal to zero and available for dispatch and following ISO dispatch instructions and has a cold notification time plus cold start time of thirty minutes or less, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(c) For a resource that is off-line with a metered output equal to zero and available for dispatch and following ISO dispatch instructions and has a cold notification plus cold start-up time of less than or equal to 12 hours (16 hours, during the first five Capacity Commitment Periods for resources with notification plus start-up times greater than 12 hours as of June 16, 2006) and the output, up to the Capacity Supply Obligation, was competitively offered into the Energy Market (i.e., capacity from the listed portion of the resource was offered at or below the appropriate Reference Level plus applicable conduct thresholds) but was not committed by the ISO and was consequently unavailable within 30 minutes, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Economic Maximum Limit, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant.

(d) For a resource that is off-line but not meeting the requirements of either Section III.13.7.1.1.3(b) or Section III.13.7.1.1.3(c), the available MW in an hour shall be zero.

(e) For a resource that is on-line but not able to follow ISO dispatch instructions, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's metered output for the hour.

(f) Where a resource is not committed due to an outage or derate of transmission equipment within the New England Control Area, other than an outage or de-rate of transmission equipment that is controlled by the owner of the resource or that constitutes a radial lead to a resource in the New England Control Area (other than radial leads to Wyman 4 and Stony Brook), that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as result. Maine Independence Station shall be considered available when derated or not committed because of a transmission constraint.

(g) Where a resource is denied a self-schedule request by the ISO and therefore was not available in the Real-Time Energy Market, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result.

(h) Where a New Generating Capacity Resource that has cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction has completed construction but due to a planned transmission facility (e.g., a radial interconnection) not being in service is not able to achieve Commercial Operation and cannot conduct its capability audit by the first day of the Obligation Month, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result (i.e., the resource shall not be subject to an availability penalty as a result).

(i) Where a New Generating Capacity Resource that has cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction has completed construction but due to a planned transmission facility (e.g., a radial interconnection) not being in service is not able to achieve Commercial Operation, and is able to conduct a capability audit, that resource's available MW in an hour shall not be reduced as a result (i.e., the resource shall not be subject to an availability penalty as a result).

(j) Where a resource is associated with one or more External Transaction sales submitted in accordance with Section III.1.10.7(f), that resource will have its hourly available MW reduced by the hourly integrated delivered MW for the External Transaction sale or sales.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.4. Availability Adjustments.**

(a) A resource's hourly availability score may be increased using a Supplemental Availability Bilateral as described in Section III.13.5.3. Where all of the requirements of Section III.13.5.3 are met, the amount of available MW from the Supplemented Capacity Resource during each hour of the Shortage Event will be increased by the amount of supplemental capacity specified in the Supplemental Availability Bilateral, provided, however, that only available capacity above the Supplemental Capacity

Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, if any, during each hour of the Shortage Event may be counted as supplemental capacity for the Supplemented Capacity Resource. The sum of these amounts will be counted in determining the availability score of the Supplemented Availability Resource for the Shortage Event.

(b) A resource's hourly availability score may be increased when an asset associated with the resource is on a planned outage that was approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process. Market Participants may indicate when submitting a planned outage request that the outage is to be considered exempt as described in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 5. In such cases the associated resource's hourly available MWs may be increased by an amount up to the outage MWs requested, provided that the resource has not exceeded the maintenance allotment hour limit regarding exempt approved planned outages at the time of the Shortage Event as described in the ISO New England Manuals. In the case of a Settlement Only Resource, a planned outage scheduled in either December or January or during the period June 1 through September 15 may not be used to increase the resource's hourly availability score as described in this subsection.

#### **III.13.7.1.1.5. Poorly Performing Resources.**

Prior to the Forward Capacity Auction qualification process, the ISO shall determine whether a resource meets the following two criteria: in the most recent four consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods or the most recent 4 years in which the resource assumed a Capacity Supply Obligation: (a) the resource received 3 annual availability scores of less than or equal to 40 percent; and (b) the resource has failed to be available in its entirety during ten or more Shortage Events during that same period. The annual availability score for each Capacity Commitment Period shall be equal to the average of all availability scores as calculated for each hour during each Shortage Event. If both of these criteria are met, the resource shall be considered a Poorly Performing Resource and shall not be eligible to participate in any subsequent Forward Capacity Auctions, and may not assume an obligation through the reconfiguration auctions, or Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals until it either achieves an availability score of 60 percent or higher in three consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods or 3 consecutive years, or demonstrates to the ISO that the reasons for the inadequate availability scores have been remedied. For the purposes of determining whether a resource is a Poorly Performing Resource, its availability score while it is de-listed shall not be considered. For the purposes of returning from poorly performing status, the ISO, at the request of the resource owner, may consider performance while de-listed, but in no case shall the ISO use non-consecutive years for evaluating a resource's performance.



### **III.13.7.1.2. Import Capacity.**

The performance of an Import Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation will be measured during Shortage Events as defined in Section III.13.7.1.1.1. An Import Capacity Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively (with the hourly availability score adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.2.1, as appropriate). An Import Capacity Resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined as follows:

(a) Where the corresponding External Transactions are delivering energy in accordance with ISO dispatch instructions, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

(b) Where the corresponding External Transactions have been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 and is not delivering energy during the hour because the ISO has not requested dispatch of the transaction, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

(c) Where the corresponding External Transactions have not been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 or have been offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 and are not delivering energy during the hour despite ISO requested dispatch of the transaction, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be zero.

(d) Where the Import Capacity Resource was offered in accordance with the provisions of Section III.13.6.1.2 but cannot make Real-Time deliveries of energy because the relevant external interface is already flowing at its Total Transfer Capability into New England in Real-Time, the resource's available MW in the hour shall be equal to the MW associated with the External Transactions, as submitted by the Market Participant.

### **III.13.7.1.2.1. Availability Adjustments.**

The hourly availability score of an Import Capacity Resource that qualified as being backed by a single External Resource may be increased when the associated External Resource is on a planned outage in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b).

### **III.13.7.1.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

The performance measure for Intermittent Power Resources, including Intermittent Settlement Only Resources will be included in the determination of their summer and winter Qualified Capacity as described in Section III.13.1.1.2.2.6 and Section III.13.1.2.2.2.

**III.13.7.1.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

**III.13.7.1.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

A Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively. Its available MW in an hour of a Shortage Event shall be the resource's metered output for the hour.

**III.13.7.1.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

The performance measure for Intermittent Settlement Only Resources will be included in the determination of their summer and winter Qualified Capacity as described in Section III.13.1.1.2.2.6 and Section III.13.1.2.2.2.

**III.13.7.1.5. Demand Resources.**

**III.13.7.1.5.1. Capacity Values of Demand Resources.**

The Capacity Value of a Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used by the ISO in its calculations of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears. Beginning with the Capacity Commitment Period starting June 1, 2012 the Capacity Value of a Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used to calculate the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears. For the first Forward Capacity Auction, the value of the Installed Capacity Requirement

divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast shall be 1.143, and one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses shall be 1.08.

**III.13.7.1.5.1.1. Special Provisions for Demand Resources that Cleared in the First through Seventh Forward Capacity Auctions in which Project Sponsor Elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price Apply for Multiple Capacity Commitment Periods.**

For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity auction for the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2010 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2010, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.143 and 1.08. For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction for the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2011 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2011, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.161 and 1.08. For a Demand Resource that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction for any of the Capacity Commitment Periods beginning June 1, 2012 through the Capacity Commitment Period beginning in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply in a future Capacity Commitment Period, the Capacity Value of that Demand Resource for an Obligation Month shall be its Demand Reduction Value for the month as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.3 multiplied by the product of 1.08. This special provision shall cease to apply once the period elected by the Project Sponsor to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared has expired.

**III.13.7.1.5.2. Capacity Values of Certain Distributed Generation.**

For those Distributed Generation resource assets that are capable of generating energy in excess of the facility load and capable of delivering the excess generation to the power grid, if across Demand Resource On-Peak Hours, Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours, Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours, or Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours, as appropriate, a Distributed Generation resource asset's monthly average hourly output is greater than the monthly average hourly load of the

end-use customer to which the resource is directly connected, the Capacity Value of the portion of output exceeding the customer's load for the month will be the Demand Reduction Value for that portion of the output. No average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses shall be applied to Net Supply associated with a Demand Response Asset, Demand Response Resource, or Demand Response Capacity Resource.

**III.13.7.1.5.3. Demand Reduction Values.**

A Demand Reduction Value is a quantity of reduced demand produced by a Demand Resource and is calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.5.4, III.13.7.1.5.5, III.13.7.1.5.6, III.13.7.1.5.7 and III.13.7.1.5.8.

**III.13.7.1.5.4. Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for On-Peak Demand Resources.**

Monthly Demand Reduction Values shall be established for the months of June, July, August, December, and January and seasonal Demand Reduction Values for the remaining calendar months. The monthly Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to its Average Hourly Load Reduction or Average Hourly Output over Demand Resource On-Peak Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.4.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August. The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value shall apply to the months of September, October, November, April and May.

**III.13.7.1.5.4.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of On-Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January. The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value shall apply to the months of February and March.

**III.13.7.1.5.5. Calculation of Demand Reduction Values for Seasonal Peak Demand Resources.**

Monthly Demand Reduction Values shall be established for the months of June, July, August, December, and January and seasonal Demand Reduction Values for the remaining calendar months. The monthly Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to its Average Hourly Load Reduction or Average Hourly Output over Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the month. If there are no Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand

Reduction Value for those months shall be equal to: (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous month's Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Seasonal Peak Hours or (ii) the Seasonal DR Audit results if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Seasonal Peak Hours. If there are no Demand Resource Seasonal Peak Hours in the months of June or December, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) where there was no audit conducted in the month, the applicable previous seasonal Demand Reduction Value.

**III.13.7.1.5.5.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August. This summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value will apply to the months of September, October, November, April and May.

**III.13.7.1.5.5.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of Seasonal Peak Demand Resources shall be equal to the simple average of its monthly Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January. This winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value will apply to the months of February and March.

**III.13.7.1.5.6. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.6.1. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.6.2. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.1.5.7. Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.**

Demand Reduction Values are determined on a monthly basis. For the months of June, July, August, December, and January, the Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource is the simple average of its Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values in the month.

If there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours for a Real-Time Demand Response Resource in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous month's Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours or (ii)

the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Demand Response Resource in that month if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours. If there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours for a Real-Time Demand Response Resource in the months of June or December the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Demand Response Resource in that month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource for September, October, November, April and May shall be equal to (i) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August if there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month or (ii) the simple average of (a) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August and (b) its Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.7, across the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month if there are Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Demand Response Resource for February and March shall be equal to (i) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January if there are no Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month or (ii) the simple average of (a) the simple average of its Demand Reduction Value in the most recent months of December and January and (b) its Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.7, across the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month if there are Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.3. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources.**

The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed for each Real-Time Demand Response Resource receiving a Dispatch Instruction for a Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour. The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed as (i) the Real-Time Demand Response Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, divided by (ii) the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the

Demand Resource clears, divided by (iii) one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used in the calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, and multiplied by (iv) one plus the quotient of Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation and the amount of load reduction or output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed to produce from that resource pursuant to Dispatch Instructions.

**III.13.7.1.5.7.3.1. Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation.**

An Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be calculated for each Real-Time Demand Response Resource as 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 with the resource was instructed in the Dispatch Instruction to produce in the Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour. The calculation of the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be determined in a manner that reflects that Real-Time Demand Response Resources are allowed 30 minutes from the beginning of the first Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour in consecutive Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours in a Dispatch Instruction for the same Operating Day to achieve the load reduction amount indicated in the Dispatch Instruction when such resources are dispatched in response to Real-Time Demand Resource Dispatch Hours. The Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. The Total Positive Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. If the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation is greater than zero in any Real-Time Demand Response Event Hour, the Hourly Real-Time Demand Response Resource Deviation shall be multiplied by the lesser of: (i) one, or; (ii) the ratio of the Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations divided by the Total Positive Demand Resource Deviations in the same Load Zone in the hour or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone in the hour.

**III.13.7.1.5.8. Demand Reduction Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

Demand Reduction Values shall be determined on a monthly basis. For the months of June, July, August, December, and January, the Demand Reduction Value of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource shall be the simple average of its Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values in the month.

If there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in the months of July, August, or January, the Demand Reduction Value for those months shall be equal to (i) the Demand Reduction Value established for the previous month if the previous months Demand Reduction Value was calculated using Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in that month if the Demand Reduction Value for the previous month was not calculated using Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours. If there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in the months of June or December, the Demand Reduction Value of that resource for those months shall be equal to (i) the first applicable seasonal audit, if conducted in that month, or (ii) the sum of the audit values of the assets mapped to the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource in that month.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.1. Summer Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The summer seasonal Demand Reduction Value for the months of September, October, November, April and May shall be equal to the simple average of the Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of June, July and August if there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month. If there are Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the months of September, October, November, April or May, the Demand Reduction Value shall be equal to the Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.8, during all the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.2. Winter Seasonal Demand Reduction Value.**

The winter seasonal Demand Reduction Value for the months of February and March shall be equal to the simple average of the Demand Reduction Values in the most recent months of December and January if there are no Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month. If there are Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the months of February or March, the Demand Reduction Value shall be equal to the Demand Reduction Value, established using the method specified in Section III.13.7.1.5.8 during all the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in the month.



**III.13.7.1.5.8.3. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed for each Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource receiving a Dispatch Instruction for a Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour. The Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Value shall be computed as (i) the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, divided by (ii) the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, divided by (iii) one plus the percent average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses used in the calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, and multiplied by (iv) one plus the quotient of Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation and the amount of load reduction or output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed to produce from that resource pursuant to Dispatch Instructions.

**III.13.7.1.5.8.3.1. Determination of the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation.**

An Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be calculated for each Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource as the difference between the Average Hourly Output or Average Hourly Load Reduction of the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource and the amount of output that the Market Participant with the resource was instructed in the Dispatch Instruction to produce in the Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour. The calculation of the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be determined in a manner that reflects that Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources are allowed 30 minutes from the beginning of the first Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour in consecutive Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours in a Dispatch Instruction for the same Operating Day to achieve the load reduction amount indicated in a Dispatch Instruction. The Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. The Total Positive Hourly Demand Resource Deviations for each hour shall be calculated as 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 Load Zone or, starting on June 1, 2011, in the same Dispatch Zone. If the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation is greater than zero in any Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hour, the Hourly Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource Deviation shall be multiplied by the lesser of: (i) one, or; (ii) the ratio of the Total Negative Hourly Demand Resource Deviations divided by the Total Positive Demand Resource Deviations in the same Dispatch Zone in the hour.

**III.13.7.1.5.9. Determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values for Real-Time Demand Response Resources and Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012.**

Starting with the Capacity Commitment Period beginning June 1, 2012, the divisor described in (ii) of Sections III.13.7.1.5.7.3 and III.13.7.1.5.8.3, which is equal to the summer Installed Capacity Requirement divided by the 50/50 summer system peak load forecast as determined by the ISO for the Forward Capacity Auction immediately preceding the Forward Capacity Auction in which the Demand Resource clears, shall be eliminated from the determination of Hourly Calculated Demand Resource Performance Values, with the exception of Demand Resources that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auctions for the Capacity Commitment Periods beginning June 1, 2010 and June 1, 2011 in which the Project Sponsor elected to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared. For Demand Resources with such multi-year Capacity Supply Obligations the divisor described in (ii) of Sections III.13.7.1.5.7.3 and III.13.7.1.5.8.3 shall continue to apply until the period elected by the Project Sponsor to have its Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which its Demand Resource offer cleared has expired.

**III.13.7.1.5.10. Demand Response Capacity Resources.**

The performance of a Demand Response Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation will be measured during Shortage Events as defined in Section III.13.7.1.1.1. A Demand Response Capacity Resource's Shortage Event Availability Score and hourly availability score shall be calculated in the manner described in Section III.13.7.1.1.1.A and III.13.7.1.1.2, respectively (with the hourly availability score adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.2.1). For the portion associated with the ability to reduce demand, availability for Demand Response Capacity Resources would be adjusted for average avoided

peak transmission and distribution losses as described in Section III.13.7.1.5.1 and Section III.13.7.1.5.1.1. For the portion associated with the ability to provide Net Supply, availability for Demand Response Capacity Resources would not be adjusted for average avoided peak transmission and distribution losses.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1 Hourly Available MW.**

A Demand Response Capacity Resource's available MW in each hour that contains any portion of a Shortage Event shall be determined based upon the sum of its associated Demand Response Resources as follows, provided, that in no case shall a Demand Response Capacity Resource's available MW in an hour exceed that resource's Qualified Capacity from the Forward Capacity Auction for the current Capacity Commitment Period per Section III.13.1.4.1. For purposes of the following calculations, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, any Net Supply of a Net Supply Generator Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point, hourly Desired Dispatch Point and Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset, shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

(a) For a Demand Response Resource that reduces demand and is following Dispatch Instructions and for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that are following Dispatch Instructions where the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets is less than (the Maximum Reduction plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and greater than or equal to the Minimum Reduction, the available MW in an hour shall be the greater of (the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus the Net Supply for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and the lesser of (the resource's Demand Response Baseline as adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets), the resource's Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction, or (the resource's Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant for the resource plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant).

(b) For a Demand Response Resource that reduces demand and is following Dispatch Instructions and for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that are following Dispatch Instruction where the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator

Assets is equal to Maximum Reduction plus the Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets equals Minimum Reduction plus Economic Minimum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets is less than the Minimum Reduction plus Economic Minimum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply.

(c) For a Demand Response Resource that has reduced demand or any associated Net Supply Generator Assets have been dispatch but are not responding to Dispatch Instructions where the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply is less than the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply for the hour.

(d) For a Demand Response Resource that has reduced demand or any associated Net Supply Generator Assets that have been dispatch but are not responding to Dispatch Instructions where the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation is greater than the total Desired Dispatch Point for the Demand Response Resource and the associated Net Supply Generator Assets, the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of the resource's Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus any associated Net Supply and Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction for the hour.

(e) For a Demand Response Resource that is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) and an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) of thirty minutes or less, the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of (the lesser of (the resource's Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant, and Actual Load) plus the sum of the Economic Maximum Limits for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead market Participant) or Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.

(f) For a Demand Response Resource that is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the

Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant) or Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than thirty minutes and less than or equal to 12 hours, the available MW shall be zero unless the duration of the Shortage Event exceeds the Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction and Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction), in which case the available MW in an hour shall be the lesser of (the lesser of (the resource's Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant, the resource's Actual Load plus Economic Maximum Limits for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant or the resource's Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction time weighted to reflect the portion of the hour in which the Demand Response Resource Notification Time and Demand Response Resource Start-Up Time exceeded the Shortage Event duration.

(g) For a Demand Response Resource that (i) is not reducing demand, is available for dispatch and is able to respond to Dispatch Instructions, and has an Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) or Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than 12 hours or (ii) is unavailable to reduce demand, the available MW shall be zero.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1.1 Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.**

A Demand Response Resource's Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction shall be determined as follows. For purposes of these calculations, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, the Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset at the same location shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset:

(a) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) equal to its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction set equal to the resource's Audited Demand Reduction.

(b) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) greater than its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction calculated as:

((the Audited Full Reduction Time adjusted for the (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)) divided by (the Offered Full Reduction Time adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction)) multiplied by the lesser of (the Audited Demand Reduction or (Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)).

(c) A Demand Response Resource that has an Offered Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) less than its Audited Full Reduction Time (adjusted for the Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) shall have its Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction calculated as:

((the Offered Full Reduction Time adjusted for the Audited Demand Reduction) divided by (the Audited Full Reduction Time adjusted for the (Maximum Reduction plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets))) multiplied by the lesser of (the Audited Demand Reduction or (Maximum Reduction as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets)).

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.1.2 Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction.**

The Hourly Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction shall be calculated as the time weighted average of the Adjusted Audited Demand Reduction and Audited Demand Reduction for the period the resource was dispatched.

#### **III.13.7.1.5.10.2 Availability Adjustments.**

The hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource shall be increased in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(a). The hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource comprised of an aggregation of one or more Demand Response Resources shall be adjusted as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b). In the case of Demand Response Resources comprised of an aggregation of one or more Demand Response Assets with a demand reduction and any Net Supply

of less than 5 MW achieved by the asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource, a planned outage of the equipment used to produce the demand reduction scheduled in either December or January or during the period June 1 through September 15 may not be used to increase the resource's hourly availability score as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b).

In addition, the hourly availability score of a Demand Response Capacity Resource shall be increased as described in this subsection:

(a) A Demand Response Capacity Resource's hourly availability score shall be increased, subject to verification by the ISO, when one or more Demand Response Assets of a Demand Response Resource associated with the Demand Response Capacity Resource is on a forced curtailment or scheduled curtailment.

(i) A forced curtailment can be submitted to the ISO as described in the ISO New England Manuals for any reductions in demand that occur as a result of actions outside the control of the Demand Response Asset that is subject to the forced curtailment. The forced curtailment can be submitted or revised during the resettlement process and cannot exceed the demand reduction achieved by the Demand Response Asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource.

(ii) A scheduled curtailment must be submitted to the ISO at least 15 days ahead of the start of the curtailment to be eligible for an adjustment for any reductions in load that are the result of a scheduled plant shutdown or maintenance of energy consuming equipment. The scheduled curtailment cannot exceed the demand reduction achieved by the Demand Response Asset in the most recent seasonal audit of the associated Demand Response Capacity Resource. Scheduled curtailments must be a minimum of a single calendar day, and shall not exceed a total of 14 calendar days per Capacity Commitment Period.

(b) The sum of the availability adjustments for an hour may not exceed:

(i) for a Demand Response Resource that has received a Dispatch Instruction to reduce its demand, the lesser of the resource's Demand Response Baseline as adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5 plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets) and Audited Demand Reduction adjusted down by the greater of (the Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum

Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets), or (Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation plus Net Supply for any associated Net Supply Generator Assets). For purposes of this calculation, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset at the same location exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section III.8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point, any Net Supply and the Economic Maximum Limit of the Net Supply Generator Asset at the same location shall be reduced by the difference between the Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset's output and adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

(ii) for a Demand Response Resource that as not received a Dispatch Instruction to reduce its demand, the lesser of the resource's Actual Load plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant), and the Audited Demand Reduction adjusted down by (the Maximum Reduction, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant plus Economic Maximum Limit for any associated available Net Supply Generator Assets, as submitted or redeclared by the Lead Market Participant).

#### **III.13.7.1.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources are subject to the availability penalties and credits as defined by their resource type.

#### **III.13.7.2. Payments and Charges to Resources.**

Resources acquiring or shedding a Capacity Supply Obligation shall be subject to payments and charges in accordance with this Section III.13.7.2. Such resources will also be subject to adjustments as detailed in Section III.13.7.2.7.

#### **III.13.7.2.1. Generating Capacity Resources.**

##### **III.13.7.2.1.1. Monthly Capacity Payments.**

Each resource that has: (i) cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction, except for the portion of resources designated as Self-Supplied FCA Resources or for resources not commercial during an Obligation Month pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.3(h); (ii) cleared in a reconfiguration auction; or (iii) entered into a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral shall be entitled to a monthly payment (subject to the adjustments in Section III.13.7.2.7) or charge during the Capacity Commitment Period as follows:



(a) **Forward Capacity Auction.** For a resource whose offer has cleared in a Forward Capacity Auction, the monthly capacity payment shall equal the product of its cleared capacity (or in the case described in Section III.13.7.1.1.3(i), the lesser of the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation or its audited amount) and the Capacity Clearing Price in the appropriate Capacity Zone in the New England Control Area as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b) and as adjusted by applicable indexing for resources with additional Capacity Commitment Period elections pursuant to Section III.13.1.1.2.2.4 in the manner described below (the "FCA Payment"). For a resource that has elected to have the Capacity Clearing Price and the Capacity Supply Obligation apply for more than one Capacity Commitment Period, payments associated with the Capacity Supply Obligation and Capacity Clearing Price (indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs in effect as of December 31 of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period) shall continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which the offer clears, for up to four additional and consecutive Capacity Commitment Periods, in whole Capacity Commitment Period increments only.

(b) **Reconfiguration Auctions.** For a resource whose offer or bid has cleared in an annual or monthly reconfiguration auction, the monthly capacity payment or charge shall be equal to the product of its cleared capacity and the appropriate reconfiguration auction clearing price in the Capacity Zone in which the resource cleared.

(c) **Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals.** For resources that have acquired or shed a Capacity Supply Obligation through a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral, the monthly capacity payment or charge shall be equal to the product of the Capacity Supply Obligation being assumed or shed and price associated with the Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral.

### **III.13.7.2.2. Import Capacity.**

Import Capacity Resources shall receive monthly capacity payments utilizing the same methodology as that used for Generating Capacity Resources set forth in Section III.13.7.2.1.

#### **III.13.7.2.2.A. Export Capacity.**

If there are any Export Bids or Administrative Export De-list Bids from resources located in an export-constrained Capacity Zone or in the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone that have cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction and if the resource is exporting capacity at an export interface that is connected to an import-constrained Capacity Zone or the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone that is different than the Capacity

Zone in which the resource is located, then charges and credits are applied as follows (for the following calculation, the Capacity Clearing Price will be the value prior to PER adjustments).

Charge Amount to Resource Exporting = [Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the interface</sub> - Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the resource</sub>] x Cleared MWs of Export Bid or Administrative Export De-List Bid]

Credit Amount to Capacity Load Obligations in the Capacity Zone where the export interface is located= [Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the interface</sub> - Capacity Clearing Price<sub>location of the resource</sub>] x Cleared MWs of Export Bid or Administrative Export De-list Bid]

Credits and charges to load in the applicable Capacity Zones, as set forth above, shall be allocated in proportion to each LSE's Capacity Load Obligation as calculated in Section III.13.7.3.1.

#### **III.13.7.2.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

An Intermittent Power Resource shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section 13.7.2.1, except that any reduction in the Capacity Supply Obligation of an Intermittent Power Resource made pursuant to Section III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.3 shall be at the same payment rate applicable to the reduced MW, such that there is a net zero payment for the reduced MW.

#### **III.13.7.2.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

##### **III.13.7.2.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.

##### **III.13.7.2.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Intermittent Settlement Only Resources shall be entitled to monthly payments during the Capacity Commitment Period calculated in the same manner as that used for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1, except that any reduction in the Capacity Supply Obligation of an Intermittent Settlement Only Resource made pursuant to Section III.13.4.2.1.2.2.2.3 shall be at the same payment rate applicable to the reduced MW, such that there is a net zero payment for the reduced MW.

**III.13.7.2.5. Demand Resources.**

**III.13.7.2.5.1. Monthly Capacity Payments for All Resources Except Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

For all Demand Resources except for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources, the monthly payment shall be calculated in the same manner as for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.1.

**III.13.7.2.5.2. Monthly Capacity Payments for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources.**

For Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources, monthly payments shall be calculated in the same manner as for Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.1.1, except that such payments may also be adjusted as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f).

**III.13.7.2.5.3. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Demand Response Resources**

A Market Participant with Real-Time Demand Response Assets associated with a Real-Time Demand Response Resource that is dispatched or audited pursuant to Section III.13 shall be paid or charged for demand reductions, adjusted for net supply as described in Section III.E1.8.3 and for the percent average avoided peak distribution losses, at the Real-Time LMP for the Load Zone in which the Real-Time Demand Response Resource is located. The demand reduction paid or charged shall be net of the Real-Time Demand Reduction Obligation of Real-Time Demand Response Assets that are part of the Real-Time Demand Response Resource that received payment pursuant to Sections III.E1.9.2.1 or III.E1.9.2.2 for the same dispatch or audit period. Demand reductions eligible for payments or charges pursuant to this section shall be those produced during Real-Time Demand Response Event Hours or, in the case of an audit, for the period during which the ISO has requested the resource to audit.

**III.13.7.2.5.4. Energy Settlement for Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources**

A Market Participant with Real-Time Emergency Generation Assets associated with a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource that is dispatched or audited pursuant to Section III.13 shall be paid or charged for demand reductions or generator output, adjusted as described in Section III.E1.8.3 or III.13.7.2.5.4.1 and for the percent average avoided peak distribution losses for the portion of the asset reducing demand, at the Real-Time LMP for the Load Zone in which the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing prior to June 1, 2017, and

at the Real-Time LMP for the Dispatch Zone in which the Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located for Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017. Demand reductions or generator output eligible for payments or charges pursuant to this section shall be those produced during Real-Time Emergency Generation Event Hours or, in the case of an audit, for the period during which the ISO has requested the resource to audit.

**III.13.7.2.5.4.1 Adjustment for Net Supply Generator Assets**

For Capacity Commitment Periods commencing on or after June 1, 2017, when the output of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Asset exceeds the Demand Response Baseline, adjusted pursuant to Section 8B.5, of a Demand Response Asset located at the same Retail Delivery Point and Net Supply is produced, the output eligible for payments will be set equal the adjusted Demand Response Baseline of the Demand Response Asset.

**III.13.7.2.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall not receive monthly capacity payments for the portion of the resource designated as a Self-Supplied FCA Resource. Charges to load associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources are calculated pursuant to Section III.13.7.3.

**III.13.7.2.7. Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments.**

Monthly capacity payments to resources with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month will be adjusted as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.1. Adjustments to Monthly Capacity Payments of Generating Capacity Resources.**

**III.13.7.2.7.1.1. Peak Energy Rents.**

Payments to New Generating Capacity Resources and Existing Generating Capacity Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations, except for resources not commercial as described in Section III.13.7.1.1.3(h) or Section III.13.7.1.1.3(i), shall be decreased by Peak Energy Rents (“PER”) calculated in each Capacity Zone, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4 in the Forward Capacity Auction, as provided below. The PER calculation shall utilize hourly integrated Real-Time LMPs. For each Capacity Zone in the Forward Capacity Auction, as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, PER shall be computed based on the load-weighted Real-Time LMPs for each Capacity Zone, using the Real-Time Hub Price for the Rest-of-Pool Capacity Zone.

### **III.13.7.2.7.1.1.1. Hourly PER Calculations.**

(a) For hours with a positive difference between the hourly Real-Time energy price and a strike price, the ISO shall compute PER for each hour ("Hourly PER") equal to this positive difference in accordance with the following formula, which includes scaling adjustments for system load and availability:

$$\text{Hourly PER}(\$/\text{kW}) = [(\text{LMP} - \text{Strike Price}) * [\text{Scaling Factor}] * [\text{Availability Factor}]]$$

Where:

Strike Price = the heat rate x fuel cost of the PER Proxy Unit described below.

Scaling Factor = the ratio of actual hourly integrated system load (calculated as the sum of Real-Time Load Obligations for the system as calculated in the settlement of the Real-Time Energy Market and adjusted for losses and including imports delivered in the Real-Time Energy Market) and the 50/50 predicted peak system load reduced appropriately for Demand Resources, used in the most recent calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement for that Capacity Commitment Period, capped at an hourly ratio of 1.0.

Availability Factor = 0.95

(b) PER Proxy Unit characteristics shall be as follows:

(i) The PER Proxy Unit shall be indexed to the marginal fuel, which shall be the higher of ultra low-sulfur No. 2 oil measured at New York Harbor plus a seven percent markup for transportation or day-ahead gas measured at the Algonquin City Gate, as determined on a daily basis;

(ii) The PER Proxy Unit shall be assumed to have no start-up, ramp rate or minimum run time constraints;

(iii) The PER Proxy Unit shall have a 22,000 Btu/kWh heat rate. This assumption shall be periodically reviewed after the first Capacity Commitment Period by the ISO to ensure that the heat rate continues to reflect a level slightly higher than the marginal generating unit in the region

that would be dispatched as the system enters a scarcity condition. Any changes to the heat rate of the PER Proxy Unit shall be considered in the stakeholder process in consultation with the state utility regulatory agencies, shall be filed pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act, and shall be applied prospectively to the settlement of future Forward Capacity Auctions.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.1.2. Monthly PER Application.**

(a) The Hourly PER shall be summed for each calendar month to determine the total PER for that month ("Monthly PER"). The ISO shall then calculate the Average Monthly PER earned by the proxy unit. The Average Monthly PER shall be equal to the average of the Monthly PER values for the 12 months prior to the Obligation Month. The PER deduction for each resource shall be calculated as follows:

PER Adjustment = the minimum of: (i) the PER cap or (ii) the Average Monthly PER x PER Capacity Supply Obligation.

Where the PER cap for each resource equals the FCA Payment, plus the product of the net value of any other Capacity Supply Obligations assumed or shed after the Forward Capacity Auction for the same Capacity Commitment Period multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to that resource's location from that Forward Capacity Auction. Where the calculation results in a PER cap value less than zero, the PER cap will be revised to zero.

Where the PER Capacity Supply Obligation is equal to the minimum of the Capacity Supply Obligation or the Capacity Supply Obligation less any Capacity Supply Obligation MW from any portion of a Self-Supplied FCA Resource. However, if the Capacity Supply Obligation less any Capacity Supply Obligation from any portion of a Self-Supplied FCA Resource is less than zero, it will be zero for purposes of comparing it to the Capacity Supply Obligation in the PER Capacity Supply Obligation calculation.

(b) PER shall be deducted from capacity payments independently of availability penalties.

(c) FCA Payment minus PER may not be negative for any month.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.2. Availability Penalties.**

Availability penalties shall be assessed for each resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month. The penalty will be based on the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b) or as described in Section III.13.2.8) in the Capacity Zone in which the resource is located for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period, regardless of whether the resource assumed the Capacity Supply Obligation through a Forward Capacity Auction, a reconfiguration auction, or a Capacity Supply Obligation Bilateral.

For capacity resources that are partially or fully unavailable during a Shortage Event:

(a) Penalties shall be determined and assessed on a resource-specific basis. Penalties shall be calculated for each Shortage Event during an Obligation Month and assessed on a monthly basis, subject to the availability penalty caps outlined in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.3.

(b) The penalty per resource for each Shortage Event shall be equal to:

$$\text{Penalty} = [\text{Resource's Annualized FCA Payment}] * \text{PF} * [1 - \text{Shortage Event Availability Score}]$$

Where:

Annualized FCA Payment = the relevant Capacity Clearing Price, or in the case of Inadequate Supply or Insufficient Competition, the payment as described in Section III.13.2.8, (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) multiplied by the resource's Capacity Supply Obligation as of the beginning of the Obligation Month multiplied by 12.

PF = .05 for Shortage Events of 5 hours or less. PF is increased by .01 for each additional hour above 5 hours.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.1.3. Availability Penalty Caps.**

The following caps will apply to the total availability penalties assessed to a resource. If a resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation sheds or acquires an obligation outside the relevant Obligation Month, the Annualized FCA Payment shall not be prorated. Caps are resource-specific and partial year assumption or transfer of a Capacity Supply Obligation through Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals or reconfiguration auctions does not affect the application of the cap to each resource independently.

(a) **Per Day.** In no case shall the total penalties for all Shortage Events in an Operating Day exceed 10 percent of a resource's Annualized FCA Payment for that Capacity Commitment Period.

(b) **Per Month.** The sum of a resource's penalties arising from unavailability during an Obligation Month may not exceed two and one-half times the Annualized FCA Payment, divided by twelve, for that Obligation Month. The sum of a resource's penalties arising from unavailability due to a single outage of four days or less but spanning two calendar months may not exceed two and one-half times the average of the Annualized FCA Payments, divided by twelve, for both months.

(c) **Per Capacity Commitment Period.** In determining the availability penalties for the Obligation Month, a resource's cumulative availability penalties for a Capacity Commitment Period may not exceed its Annualized FCA Payment (less PER adjustments) for that Capacity Commitment Period.

**III.13.7.2.7.1.4. Availability Credits for Capacity Demand Response Capacity Resources, Generating Capacity Resources, Import Capacity Resources and Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

On a monthly basis, penalties received from unavailable resources shall be redistributed to Demand Response Capacity Resources, Generating Capacity Resources and Import Capacity Resources with Capacity Supply Obligations and to designated Supplemental Capacity Resources without a Capacity Supply Obligation that have a valid Supplemental Availability Bilateral (pursuant to Section III.13.5.3.2) that were available (pursuant to Section III.13.7.1.1.3, Section III.13.7.1.5.10.1) in the respective hours on a Capacity Zone basis as follows: For each Obligation Month, the penalties assessed for the Shortage Events during the month will be credited to those resources identified above that were available, in whole or in part, during the Shortage Events, pro-rata by hourly available MW in the relevant Capacity Zones. Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall be eligible to receive their pro rata share of availability penalties paid by other capacity resources.

**III.13.7.2.7.2. Import Capacity.**

In addition to the adjustment in this section, Import Capacity Resources shall also be subject to the same adjustments as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.2.1. External Transaction Offer and Delivery Performance Adjustments.**

In the event that the conditions in Section III.13.6.1.2.1 are not met in any hour of an Operating Day, the Import Capacity Resource will be subject to the following:



(a) If in any hour of an Operating Day a priced External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource with a Capacity Supply Obligation is offered above both the offer threshold for the Operating Day and the offer threshold of the prior Operating Day, and for any priced External Transactions from the New York Control Area also is offered above the corresponding hourly day-ahead energy price (NYISO Location-Based Marginal Price) at the source interface, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of days in the month.

(b) For every hour of an Operating Day that the total amount offered from all External Transactions associated with an Import Capacity Resource is less than the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the difference between the Capacity Supply Obligation and the total amount of energy offered for that hour and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of hours in the month. For each Operating Day only the greater of the total penalties in either the Day-Ahead Energy Market or Real-Time Energy Market will be assessed. For the purposes of this section the total energy offered will be adjusted in accordance with Section III.13.7.1.1.4(b) for any amount that was unavailable due to an outage approved in the ISO's annual maintenance scheduling process.

(c) Except as specified in Section III.13.7.2.7.2.2, for every hour the total energy from an External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource delivered in real-time to the New England Control Area is less than the energy requested, the Market Participant with the Import Capacity Resource will pay a penalty equal to the product of the difference between the quantity requested and the quantity delivered and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of hours in the month.

Any External Transaction associated with an Import Capacity Resource that is determined to be in economic merit during the next-hour scheduling process will be considered a requested transaction and the ISO may request all or a portion of each transaction.

A Market Participant's total penalty amount for a single Operating Day for each Import Capacity Resource shall be no more than the product of the Import Capacity Resource's Capacity Supply

Obligation and the corresponding interface Capacity Clearing Price as adjusted in Section III.13.2.7.3(b), divided by the number of days in the month.

Each Obligation Month the penalty amounts from all Market Participants with Import Capacity Resources will be allocated to all Market Participants based on their pro-rata share of Capacity Load Obligation within each Capacity Zone in the Obligation Month, with each Capacity Zone allocated an amount based on the pro-rata share of total capacity credits within each Capacity Zone.

**III.13.7.2.7.2.2. Exceptions.**

- a) No penalty will be assessed if the applicable external interface is fully loaded and the energy from an External Transaction that would otherwise be requested cannot flow. If the transfer capability of the applicable external interface is zero in the import direction it will be considered fully loaded for the purpose of this section.
  
- b) No penalty will be assessed if the delivered energy from a priced External Transaction associated with the New York Control Area is less than requested when the Real-Time Energy Market price at the source location (NYISO Location-Based Marginal Price) is higher than the Real-Time LMP at the associated External Node, provided that Operating Procedure No. 4 has not been declared due to a system-wide capacity deficiency.
  
- c) No penalty will be assessed during periods when the ISO has taken action to reduce import transactions due to a Minimum Generation Emergency condition or due to ramping constraints.
  
- d) No penalty will be assessed on the affected external interface during periods when minimum-flow or directional-flow constraints have occurred, when the ISO was unable to utilize the automated check-out processes for the external interface, or when in-hour curtailments have occurred.

**III.13.7.2.7.3. Intermittent Power Resources.**

Monthly capacity payments to Intermittent Power Resources are subject to PER adjustments but are not subject to any additional availability penalties.

**III.13.7.2.7.4. Settlement Only Resources.**

**III.13.7.2.7.4.1. Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Non-Intermittent Settlement Only Resources are subject to the same PER adjustments and availability penalties as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.4.2. Intermittent Settlement Only Resources.**

Monthly capacity payments to Intermittent Power Resources are subject to PER adjustments but are not subject to any additional availability penalties.

**III.13.7.2.7.5. Demand Resources.**

Demand Response Capacity Resources shall be subject to the same adjustments as Generating Capacity Resources as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.1.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.1. Calculation of Monthly Capacity Variances.**

For each month, the Monthly Capacity Variance of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be calculated by subtracting the Demand Resource's Capacity Supply Obligation for the month from the Demand Resource's monthly Capacity Value. If a Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is zero, the Demand Resource will not be subject to Demand Resource Performance Penalties or Demand Resource Performance Incentives.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.2. Negative Monthly Capacity Variances.**

With the exception of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared, if a Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is a negative value, the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be subject to a Demand Resource Performance Penalty equal to the absolute value of the Monthly Capacity Variance multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f). If a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that

offer cleared has a Monthly Capacity Variance with a negative value, the Demand Resource Performance Penalty for such a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource shall be set according to the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs in effect as of December 31, of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs, applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period.

#### **III.13.7.2.7.5.3. Positive Monthly Capacity Variances.**

With the exception of a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared, if a Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource's Monthly Capacity Variance is a positive value, then the Demand Resource shall be eligible to receive a Demand Resource Performance Incentive based on the Monthly Capacity Variance multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period, or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), provided that the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the month in the Capacity Zone where the Demand Resource or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located is equal to or greater than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone. If a Demand Resource that has elected to have the Capacity Supply Obligation and the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to an offer that cleared in the Forward Capacity Auction continue to apply after the Capacity Commitment Period associated with the Forward Capacity Auction in which that offer cleared has a Monthly Capacity Variance with a positive value, then the Demand Resource Performance Incentive for such a Demand Resource shall be set according to the Capacity Clearing Price applicable to the Demand Resource for the particular Capacity Commitment Period (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs

or in the case of a Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource, multiplied by the Capacity Clearing Price in the Forward Capacity Auction for the relevant Capacity Commitment Period as described in Section III.13.2.3.3(f), indexed using the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs, applicable to the Real-Time Emergency Generation, Real-Time Demand Response, On-Peak and Seasonal Peak Demand Resource for the particulate Capacity Commitment Period in effect as of December 31 of the year preceding the Capacity Commitment Period, provided that the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the month in the Capacity Zone where the Demand Resource or Real-Time Emergency Generation Resource is located is equal to or greater than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone.

**III.13.7.2.7.5.4. Determination of Net Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives.**

Demand Resource Performance Penalties and Demand Resource Performance Incentives shall be determined for each Capacity Zone as follows: if the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in a month in a Capacity Zone is less than the sum of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone, then the total amount of Demand Resource Performance Penalties shall be paid on a pro-rata basis, based on the non-prorated Demand Resource Performance Incentives of each Demand Resource with a positive Monthly Capacity Variance. The total amount of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in a month in a Capacity Zone cannot exceed the total amount of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the same month in that Capacity Zone.

The total of the Demand Resource Performance Incentives in a month in a Capacity Zone cannot exceed the total of the Demand Resource Performance Penalties in the same month in that Capacity Zone. If the total Demand Resource Performance Penalties in a month in a Capacity Zone exceeds the total Demand Resource Performance Incentives in the same month in that Capacity Zone, the difference shall not be collected from load serving entities in that Capacity Zone (the ultimate purchaser of capacity).

**III.13.7.2.7.6. Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall not be subject to a PER adjustment on the portion of the resource that is self-supplied, but shall be subject to the availability penalties and caps applicable to their resource types.

**III.13.7.3. Charges to Market Participants with Capacity Load Obligations.**

A load serving entity with a Capacity Load Obligation as of the end of the Obligation Month shall be subject to a charge equal to the product of: (a) its Capacity Load Obligation in the Capacity Zone; and (b) the applicable Net Regional Clearing Price. The Net Regional Clearing Price is defined as the sum of the total payments as defined in Section III.13.7.2 paid to resources with Capacity Supply Obligations in the Capacity Zone (excluding any capacity payments and charges made for Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals), less PER adjustments for resources in the zone as defined in Section 13.7.2.7.1.1, adjusted for any Demand Resource Performance Penalties in excess of Demand Resource Performance Incentives as described in Section III.13.7.2.7.5.4, and including any applicable export charges or credits as determined pursuant to Section III.13.7.2.2.A divided by the sum of all Capacity Supply Obligations (excluding (i) the quantity of capacity subject to Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals and (ii) the quantity of capacity clearing as Self-Supplied FCA Resources) assumed by resources in the zone. A load serving entity satisfying its Capacity Load Obligation by a Self-Supplied FCA Resource shall not receive a credit for any PER payment for its Capacity Load Obligation so satisfied.

**III.13.7.3.1. Calculation of Capacity Requirement and Capacity Load Obligation.**

The ISO shall assign each load serving entity a Capacity Requirement prior to the commencement of each Obligation Month for each Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4. The Capacity Requirement for each month and Capacity Zone shall equal the product of: (i) the total of the system-wide Capacity Supply Obligations (excluding the quantity of capacity subject to Capacity Supply Obligation Bilaterals) plus HQICCs; and (ii) the ratio of the sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity Zone from the calendar year two years prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period to the system-wide sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load from the calendar year two years prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period. The following loads are assigned a peak contribution of zero for the purposes of assigning obligations and tracking load shifts: load associated with pumping of pumped hydro generators, if the resource was pumping; Station service load that is modeled as a discrete Load Asset and the Resource is complying with the maintenance scheduling procedures of the ISO; net load associated with an Alternative Technology Regulation Resource while providing Regulation; and transmission losses associated with delivery of energy over the Control Area tie lines.

A load serving entity's Capacity Requirement for each month and Capacity Zone shall equal the product of: (i) the Capacity Zone's Capacity Requirement as calculated above and (ii) the ratio of the sum of the load serving entity's annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity

Zone from the calendar year prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period to the sum of all load serving entities' annual coincident contributions to the system-wide annual peak load in that Capacity Zone from the calendar year prior to the start of the Capacity Commitment Period.

A load serving entity's Capacity Load Obligation shall be its Capacity Requirement, adjusted as appropriate to account for any relevant Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICCs, and Self-Supply FCA Resource designations. A Capacity Load Obligation can be a positive or negative value. A Market Participant that is not a load serving entity shall have a Capacity Load Obligation equal to the net obligation resulting from Capacity Load Obligation Bilaterals, HQICC, and Self-Supply FCA Resource designations.

A Demand Resource's Demand Reduction Value will not be reconstituted into the load of the Demand Resource for the purpose of determining the Capacity Requirement for the load associated with the Demand Resource.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.1. HQICC Used in the Calculation of Capacity Requirements.**

In order to treat HQICCs as a load reduction, each holder of HQICCs shall have its Capacity Requirement in the Capacity Zone in which the HQ Phase I/II external node is located as specified in Section III.13.1.3 adjusted by its share of the total monthly HQICC amount.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.2. Charges Associated with Self-Supplied FCA Resources.**

The capacity associated with a Self-Supplied FCA Resource shall be treated as a credit toward the Capacity Load Obligation of the load serving entity so designated by such resources as described in Section III.13.1.6. The amount of Self-Supplied FCA Resources shall be determined pursuant to Section III.13.1.6.

#### **III.13.7.3.1.3. Charges Associated with Dispatchable Asset Related Demands.**

Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resources will not receive Forward Capacity Market payments, but instead each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource will receive an adjustment to its share of the associated Coincident Peak Contribution based on the ability of the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource to reduce consumption. The adjustment to a load serving entity's Coincident Peak Contribution resulting from Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource reduction in consumption shall be based on the Nominated Consumption Limit submitted for the Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource.

The Nominated Consumption Limit value of each Dispatchable Asset Related Demand resource is subject to adjustment as further described in the ISO New England Manuals, including adjustments based on the results of Nominated Consumption Limit audits performed in accordance with the ISO New England Manuals.

**III.13.7.3.2. Excess Revenues.**

Revenues collected from load serving entities in excess of revenues paid by the ISO to resources shall be paid by the ISO to the holders of Capacity Transfer Rights, as detailed in Section III.13.7.3.3.

**III.13.7.3.3. Capacity Transfer Rights.**

**III.13.7.3.3.1. Definition and Payments to Holders of Capacity Transfer Rights.**

The ISO shall create Capacity Transfer Rights (“CTRs”) for each internal interface associated with a Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction (as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4). Based upon results of the Forward Capacity Auction and reconfiguration auctions, the total CTR fund will be calculated as the difference between the charges to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations and the payments to Capacity Resources as follows: The system-wide sum of the product of each Capacity Zone’s Net Regional Clearing Price and absolute value of each Capacity Zone’s Capacity Load Obligations, as calculated in Section III.13.7.3.1, minus the sum of the monthly capacity payments to Capacity Resources within each zone, as adjusted for PER and for Demand Resource Performance Penalties net of Demand Resource Performance Incentives.

Each Capacity Zone established in the Forward Capacity Auction (as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4) will be assigned its portion of the CTR fund.

For CTRs resulting from an export constrained zone, the assignment will be calculated as the product of:

(i) the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the difference between the absolute value of the total Capacity Supply Obligations obtained in the exporting Capacity Zone, adjusted for Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Self-Supply FCA Resources, and the absolute value of the total Capacity Load Obligations in the exporting Capacity Zone.



For CTRs resulting from an import constrained zone, the assignment will be calculated as the product of: (i) the Net Regional Clearing Price for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Net Regional Clearing Price for the absolute value of the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the difference between absolute value of the total Capacity Load Obligations in the importing Capacity Zone and the total Capacity Supply Obligations obtained in the importing Capacity Zone, adjusted for Capacity Supply Obligations associated with Self-Supply FCA Resources.

The value of CTRs specifically allocated pursuant to Sections III.13.7.3.3.2(c), III.13.7.3.3.4, and III.13.7.3.3.6 shall be calculated as the product of: (i) the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) for the Capacity Zone to which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity minus the Capacity Clearing Price (as adjusted pursuant to Section III.13.2.7.3(b)) for the Capacity Zone from which the applicable interface limits the transfer of capacity; and (ii) the MW quantity of the specifically allocated CTRs across the applicable interface. The value of the specifically allocated CTRs will be deducted from the associated Capacity Zone's portion of the CTR fund. The balance of the CTR fund will then be allocated to the load serving entities as set forth in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.2. Allocation of Capacity Transfer Rights.**

For Capacity Zones established in the Forward Capacity Auction as determined pursuant to Section III.13.2.3.4, the CTR fund shall be allocated among load serving entities using their Capacity Load Obligation (net of HQICCs) described in Section III.13.7.3.1. Market Participants with CTRs specifically allocated under Section III.13.7.3.3.6 will have their specifically allocated CTR MWs netted from their Capacity Load Obligation used to establish their share of the CTR fund.

(a) **Connecticut Import Interface.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with the Connecticut Import Interface shall be made to load serving entities based on their Capacity Load Obligation in the Connecticut Capacity Zone.

(b) **NEMA/Boston Import Interface.** Except as provided in Section III.13.7.3.3.6 of Market Rule 1, the allocation of the CTR fund associated with the NEMA/Boston Import Interface shall be made to load serving entities based on their Capacity Load Obligation in the NEMA/Boston Capacity Zone.

(c) **Maine Export Interface.** Casco Bay shall receive specifically allocated CTRs of 325 MW across the Maine Export Interface for as long as Casco Bay continues to pay to support the transmission upgrades. Each municipal utility entitlement holder of a resource constructed as a Pool-Planned Unit in Maine shall receive specifically allocated CTRs across the Maine Export Interface equal to the applicable seasonal claimed capability of its ownership entitlements in such unit as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.6. The balance of the CTR fund associated with the Maine Export Interface shall be allocated to load serving entities with a Capacity Load Obligation on the import-constrained side of the Maine Export Interface.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.3. Allocations of CTRs Resulting From Revised Capacity Zones.**

The portion of the CTR fund associated with revised definitions of Capacity Zones shall be fully allocated to load serving entities after deducting the value of applicable CTRs that have been specifically allocated. Allocations of the CTR fund among load serving entities will be made using their Capacity Load Obligations (net of HQICCs) as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.1. Market Participants with CTRs specifically allocated under Section III.13.7.3.3.6 will have their specifically allocated CTR MWs netted from the Capacity Load Obligation used to establish their share of the CTR fund.

(a) **Import Constraints.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with newly defined import-constrained Capacity Zones restricting the transfer of capacity into a single adjacent import-constrained Capacity Zone shall be allocated to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations in that import-constrained Capacity Zone.

(b) **Export Constraints.** The allocation of the CTR fund associated with newly defined export-constrained Capacity Zones shall be allocated to load serving entities with Capacity Load Obligations on the import-constrained side of the interface.

#### **III.13.7.3.3.4. Specifically Allocated CTRs Associated with Transmission Upgrades.**

(a) A Market Participant that pays for transmission upgrades not funded through the Pool PTF Rate and which increase transfer capability across existing or potential Capacity Zone interfaces may request a specifically allocated CTR in an amount equal to the number of CTRs supported by that increase in transfer capability.

(b) The allocation of additional CTRs created through generator interconnections completed after February 1, 2009 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the ISO generator interconnection or

planning standards. In the event the ISO interconnection or planning standards do not address this issue, the CTRs created shall be allocated in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

(c) Specifically allocated CTRs shall expire when the Market Participant ceases to pay to support the transmission upgrades.

(d) CTRs resulting from transmission upgrades funded through the Pool PTF Rate shall not be specifically allocated but shall be allocated in the same manner as described in Section III.13.7.3.3.2.

**III.13.7.3.3.5. [Reserved.]**

**III.13.7.3.3.6. Specifically Allocated CTRs for Pool Planned Units.**

In import-constrained Capacity Zones, in recognition of longstanding life of unit contracts, the municipal utility entitlement holder of a resource constructed as Pool-Planned Units shall receive an initial allocation of CTRs equal to the applicable seasonal claimed capability of the ownership entitlements in such unit. Municipal utility entitlements are set as shown in the table below and are not transferrable.

Millstone 3		Seabrook	Stonybrook GT 1A	Stonybrook GT 1B	Stonybrook GT 1C	Stonybrook 2A	Stonybrook 2B	Wyman 4	Summer	Winter
									(MW)	(MW)
Nominal Summer (MW)	1155.001	1244.275	104.000	100.000	104.000	67.400	65.300	586.725		
Nominal Winter (MW)	1155.481	1244.275	119.000	116.000	119.000	87.400	85.300	608.575		
Danvers	0.2627%	1.1124%	8.4569%	8.4569%	8.4569%	11.5551%	11.5551%	0.0000%	58.26	63.73
Georgetown	0.0208%	0.0956%	0.7356%	0.7356%	0.7356%	1.0144%	1.0144%	0.0000%	5.04	5.55
Ipswich	0.0608%	0.1066%	0.2934%	0.2934%	0.2934%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	2.93	2.37
Marblehead	0.1544%	0.1351%	2.6840%	2.6840%	2.6840%	1.5980%	1.5980%	0.2793%	15.49	15.64
Middleton	0.0440%	0.3282%	0.8776%	0.8776%	0.8776%	1.8916%	1.8916%	0.1012%	10.40	11.07
Peabody	0.2969%	1.1300%	13.0520%	13.0520%	13.0520%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	57.69	60.26
Reading	0.4041%	0.6351%	14.4530%	14.4530%	14.4530%	19.5163%	19.5163%	0.0000%	82.98	92.77
Wakefield	0.2055%	0.3870%	3.9929%	3.9929%	3.9929%	6.3791%	6.3791%	0.4398%	30.53	32.64

This allocation of CTRs shall expire on December 31, 2040. If a resource listed in the table above retires prior to December 31, 2040, however, its allocation of CTRs shall expire upon retirement. In the event that the NEMA zone either becomes or is forecast to become a separate zone for Forward Capacity Auction purposes, National Grid agrees to discuss with Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (“MMWEC”) and Wellesley Municipal Light Plant, Reading Municipal Light Plant and Concord Municipal Light Plant (“WRC”) any proposal by National Grid to develop cost effective transmission improvements that would mitigate or alleviate the import constraints and to work cooperatively and in good faith with MMWEC and WRC regarding any such proposal. MMWEC and WRC agree to support any proposals advanced by National Grid in the regional system planning process to construct any such transmission improvements, provided that MMWEC and WRC determine that the proposed improvements are cost effective (without regard to CTRs) and will mitigate or alleviate the import constraints.

**III.13.7.3.4. Forward Capacity Market Net Charge Amount.**

The Forward Capacity Market net charge amount for each Market Participant as of the end of the Obligation Month shall be equal to the sum of: (a) its Capacity Load Obligation charge; (b) its revenues from any applicable specifically allocated CTRs; (c) its share of the CTR fund; and (d) any applicable export charges.

### **III.14 Regulation Market.**

#### **III.14.1 Regulation Market System Requirements.**

The Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement are determined based on historical control performance and compliance with NERC and NPCC control standards. The Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement will be published on the ISO's website.

During abnormal system conditions, the ISO may deviate from the Regulation Capacity Requirement or Regulation Service Requirement to maintain system reliability.

#### **III.14.2 Regulation Market Eligibility.**

To be eligible to provide Regulation, a Resource must satisfy the following conditions:

1. Physical Parameters.

(i) Automatic Response Rate.

(1) The minimum Automatic Response Rate is 1 MW/minute.

(ii) Regulation Capacity.

1. The minimum Regulation Capacity of a generating unit will be determined based on unit size and operating characteristics and must be greater than or equal to: (a) 10 megawatts, and; (b) two times the generating unit's AGC SetPoint Deadband plus one.
2. The minimum Regulation Capacity of a Resource that is not a generating unit is no less than one megawatt after aggregation.

3. Regulation Technical Requirements.

A Resource providing Regulation must:

1. be located within the New England Control Area.
2. meet the technical requirements specified in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14, Technical Requirements for Generators, Demand Resources and Asset Related Demands and ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria.
3. be capable of receiving and following AGC SetPoints sent electronically at four-second intervals.
4. have a demonstrated capability to reliably follow Dispatch Instructions, consistent with normal operating characteristics and physical offer parameters, including Regulation Capacity and

Automatic Response Rate. Resources without an operational history of providing Regulation must establish and demonstrate this capability as follows:

1. Demand Response Regulation Resources, Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, Alternative Technology Regulation Resources and any Resource with less than one-hour sustainability must participate in the Regulation test environment specified in Section III.14.9.
2. All Resources must satisfy a minimum responsiveness test that demonstrates that a Resource can follow AGC SetPoints.

3. Aggregation.

Non-generation sub-resources less than one megawatt in size may be aggregated into a single Resource to meet the Regulation Market eligibility requirements specified in Section III.14.2.

A single AGC SetPoint will be sent every AGC cycle to the aggregated Resource. A Market Participant with an aggregated Resource is responsible for management and control of the individual, aggregated sub-resources to ensure an accurate aggregate response to the AGC SetPoint. The sub-resources may be geographically dispersed, provided:

1. all of the sub-resources are located within the New England Control Area
2. the sub-resources are metered and recorded in a manner that allows real-time performance to be measured against Dispatch Instructions and provides for the retention of the recorded information for purposes of verification, accounting for any performance offsets from other loads, generation or devices under the direct or indirect control of the aggregator as specified in ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria.
  - (iii) communications and metering are installed and tested for each sub-resource in accordance with ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 18, Metering and Telemetry Criteria and ISO New England Operating Procedure No. 14, Technical Requirements for Generators, Demand Resources and Asset Related Demands.

### **III.14.3 Regulation Market Offers.**

(a) A Market Participant providing Regulation must submit a Supply Offer. The Supply Offer shall remain effective until cancelled or replaced by the Market Participant. The Supply Offer must specify the following offer parameters:

1. Regulation unit status (available/unavailable)

Regulation unit status for each hour in an Operating Day must be submitted daily prior to the close of the Re-Offer Period. After initial submission, unit status may be modified at any time.

2. Regulation High Limit

For generating units, the Regulation High Limit must be less than or equal to a generating unit's Economic Maximum Limit. For Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the Regulation High Limit must be greater than or equal to a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand's Minimum Consumption Limit.

3. Regulation Low Limit

For generating units, the Regulation Low Limit must be greater than or equal to a generating unit's Economic Minimum Limit. For Dispatchable Asset Related Demand, the Regulation Low Limit must be less than or equal to a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand's Maximum Consumption Limit.

4. Automatic Response Rate (MW/minute)

5. Regulation Capacity Offer (\$/MW)

The Regulation Capacity Offer price must be greater than or equal to \$0/MW and may not exceed \$100/MW. A Market Participant may include estimated inter-temporal opportunity costs in its Regulation Capacity Offer price.

6. Regulation Service Offer (\$/MW of instructed movement)

The Regulation Service Offer price must be greater than or equal to \$0/MW of instructed movement and may not exceed \$10/MW of instructed movement.

(b) Additional Constraints on Offer Parameters.

(i) Regulation offer parameters that exceed recent historical performance for Regulation Capacity or Automatic Response Rate will be constrained to reflect values consistent with the demonstrated performance of the Resource. The Resource of a Market Participant that submits offer parameters inconsistent with demonstrated performance will be disqualified from selection to provide Regulation until the submitted parameters are modified to be consistent with demonstrated performance.



(ii) A Resource that is dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market and providing Regulation shall have its energy dispatch range reduced by twice the amount of the Regulation provided as follows: the upper limit of the Resource's energy dispatch range will be reduced by the amount of Regulation Capacity, and the lower limit of the Resource's energy dispatch range will be increased by the amount of Regulation Capacity.

(c) Sustainability.

Regulation Capacity offers for Resources with less than one-hour sustainability will be evaluated in the selection process using a capacity value adjusted to reflect historical performance when dispatched at the non-adjusted value. The adjusted value will account for the Resource's demonstrated ability to follow the AGC dispatch signal over an hour at the offered Regulation Capacity level. The percentage adjustment will be reevaluated periodically to account for changes in the performance of the Resource. Resources with no historical performance record will be evaluated pursuant to the regulation resource test environment specified in Section III.14.9.

Adjusted Regulation Capacity will be used for the purpose of selecting Resources to meet the Regulation Capacity Requirement and for determining Regulation Capacity compensation.

Resources will be dispatched for Regulation in accordance with the unadjusted Regulation Capacity offer parameters.

For a storage-based resource, sustainability is measured based on full rate of charge/discharge starting from a half-full status.

#### **III.14.4 Regulation Market Administration.**

A Market Participant may modify Regulation offer parameters at any time. The offered parameters will remain in effect until modified by the Market Participant. The most recent offer parameters will be used each time new Resources are selected and until a new selection process is completed.

#### **III.14.5 Regulation Market Resource Selection.**

Resources are selected to provide Regulation from eligible and available Resources to meet the Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement at the least-cost based on Regulation Capacity Offers, Regulation Service Offers, estimated energy opportunity costs, impacts on

system production costs, and operational requirements related to reliability, including a minimum aggregated response rate and minimizing short-term changes in the assignment of Resources to provide Regulation. For the purposes of least-cost Resource selection, the following penalty factors are used for any violation of the Regulation requirements constraint: (1) \$100/MW plus the Energy Component of the Real-Time Locational Marginal Price at the reference point for each megawatt of Regulation Capacity shortfall, and; (2) \$10/MW for each megawatt of Regulation Service shortfall. In addition, selection will consider opportunity cost sensitivities associated with large changes in the estimated opportunity cost of a Resource due to the shape of the Resource's Supply Offer price curve. An eligible Resource may be omitted from providing Regulation due to operational restrictions, including, but not limited to, binding transmission constraints, planned shutdown prior to the end of the settlement interval, or known or anticipated system operating conditions.

The ISO may deviate from the market-based Resource selections to maintain system reliability.

If one or more Resources providing Regulation become unavailable, a new selection process may be conducted to obtain the Resources needed to fulfill the Regulation Capacity Requirement and the Regulation Service Requirement and new clearing prices determined pursuant to Section III.14.8(a).

In the event one or more Resources have equivalent least-cost characteristics in the selection process, the Resource with the larger Regulation Capacity value will be selected or, if the Regulation Capacity value is also equal, the Resource with the earliest Supply Offer submission time will be selected.

#### **III.14.6 Delivery of Regulation Market Products.**

Resources selected for Regulation are dispatched to reduce the New England Control Area's area control error as needed to ensure reliability and compliance with NERC and NPCC control standards.

Resources that are generating units are dispatched based on relative response rates using multi-valued AGC SetPoints with AGC SetPoint Deadbands. Resources that are not generating units are dispatched using a trinary dispatch that calculates AGC SetPoints equal to one of the following three values: Regulation High Limit, Regulation Low Limit, and a midpoint between the Regulation High Limit and the Regulation Low Limit. Dispatch will be coordinated with the objective of achieving consistent and non-discriminatory treatment of Resources providing similar offer parameters.

AGC SetPoints will be established to cost-effectively meet reliability criteria based on the current area control error, the Automatic Response Rate and offer parameters of the selected Resources, as well as the current and predicted state of the system.

### **III.14.7 Performance Monitoring.**

The performance of a Resource providing Regulation will be monitored in Real-Time. For each settlement interval, a Resource is considered to be non-performing if, after a grace period, the Resource is not responding to AGC SetPoints at a rate at least equal to a percentage of its Automatic Response Rate or outside a tolerance band around the AGC SetPoint that is equal to a percentage of the Regulation Capacity of the Resource. The grace period will be between two and four minutes. The percentage of the Automatic Response Rate will be between 80 and 95 percent. The percentage of the Regulation Capacity of the Resource will be between 5 and 15 percent. The specific values will be published on the ISO's website.

A Resource that changes its direction of movement in a manner inconsistent with the AGC SetPoint is considered non-performing for the remainder of the settlement interval.

Compensation adjustments for non-performing Resources are addressed in Section III.14.8(b)(iv).

### **III.14.8 Regulation Market Settlement and Compensation.**

#### **1. Calculation of Regulation Clearing Prices.**

##### **1. Regulation Service clearing prices.**

The Regulation Service clearing price is set equal to the highest Regulation Service Offer of the Resources selected to provide Regulation pursuant to Section III.14.5.

##### **2. Regulation Capacity clearing prices.**

The Regulation Capacity clearing price is set such that total compensation from the Regulation Service clearing price and the Regulation Capacity clearing price will, based on a uniform clearing price applied to all selected Resources, ensure recovery of as-bid costs for Regulation Capacity, estimated Regulation Service, estimated energy opportunity costs, and the Resource-specific incremental cost savings payment determined for each Resource for the planned duration of the settlement interval.

The incremental cost savings provided by each Resource is assessed by determining the least-cost selection of Resources as specified in Section III.14.5 both with and without the particular Resource. The incremental cost savings for the settlement interval is the estimated total cost of Regulation without the Resource minus the estimated total cost of Regulation with the Resource, including the application of penalty factors to any violation of the Regulation requirements constraint.

1. Compensation to Regulation Providers.

1. A Market Participant with a Resource that is selected to provide Regulation and that complies with the dispatch and performance requirements in Section III.14 shall receive:

1. A capacity payment equal to the amount of Regulation Capacity selected times the Regulation Capacity clearing price.
2. A service payment equal to the amount of service provided, while the Resource is considered to be performing as specified in Section III.14.7, as measured by the absolute value of the Resource's scheduled movement at the claimed rate of response without delay, in megawatts, toward the AGC SetPoint in response to AGC dispatch signals times the Regulation Service clearing price.

3. Calculation of Actual Energy Opportunity Costs.

A Resource-specific Regulation energy opportunity cost payment for those Resources dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market is determined for each settlement interval that the Resource is selected to provide Regulation. The Regulation energy opportunity cost payment shall be equal to the product of (i) the absolute value of the deviation of the Resource's dispatch level necessary to follow the ISO's Regulation signals from the Resource's expected dispatch level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order and (ii) the absolute value of the difference between the Real-Time Price at the Node associated with the Resource and the megawatt weighted average Supply Offer or Demand Bid price for the energy associated with the deviation of the Resource's expected dispatch level if it had been dispatched in economic merit order. Regulation energy opportunity costs are only incurred when a Resource is providing Regulation.

#### 4. Make-Whole Payment

If revenues from the Regulation Capacity clearing price and the Regulation Service clearing price are insufficient to cover a Market Participant's as-bid costs for the actual Regulation Capacity and the amount of Regulation Service provided during a settlement interval plus actual energy opportunity costs as calculated in Section III.14.8(b)(ii), a make-whole payment will be provided for the period that the Resource is considered to be performing as specified in Section III.14.7.

#### 5. Performance Adjustments.

A selected Resource's capacity payment will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of four-second AGC cycles during which the Resource was not performing.

#### 6. Compensation for Replacement Resources

If system conditions require the ISO to designate additional Resources in order to satisfy Regulation requirements for the remainder of a settlement interval without completing the selection process described in Section III.14.5, compensation for replacement Resources will be made according to the Resource's actual performance using the Regulation Capacity clearing price, the Regulation Service clearing price, and any make-whole payments as specified in Section III.14.8(b)(iii).

#### 7. Regulation Charges.

Each Market Participant shall have a Regulation charge equal to its pro rata share of the Regulation Capacity Requirement and Regulation Service Requirement for the settlement period based on the Market Participant's total Real-Time Load Obligation. The total cost of providing Regulation for each settlement period is charged to Market Participants based on their pro rata share of Real-Time Load Obligation during the period. For the purposes of allocating Regulation charges, the Real-Time Load Obligation of a Dispatchable Asset Related Demand providing Regulation shall be limited to the Minimum Consumption Limit of the Resource.

#### (d) Net Energy Settlement for Alternative Technology Regulation Resources.

During the asset registration process, a Market Participant with an Alternative Technology Regulation Resource must determine, in conjunction with any interconnecting Transmission Owner, if the interconnection and metering arrangements for the resource will result in the resource's net energy requirements (energy consumption for the energy settlement interval less energy injections for the energy settlement interval) being separately reported to the ISO as Real-Time Load Obligation or will be

included in the Real-Time Load Obligation of a separate LSE. If the Alternative Technology Regulation Resource has separately metered and reported Real-Time Load Obligation, the Market Participant with the resource will pay for the net energy consumed at the Real-Time Price at the resource's Node.

### **III.14.9 Regulation Market Testing Environment.**

The ISO administers a regulation resource test environment that allows Market Participants to evaluate or demonstrate the performance of Resources without an operational history of providing Regulation prior to participation in the Regulation Market.

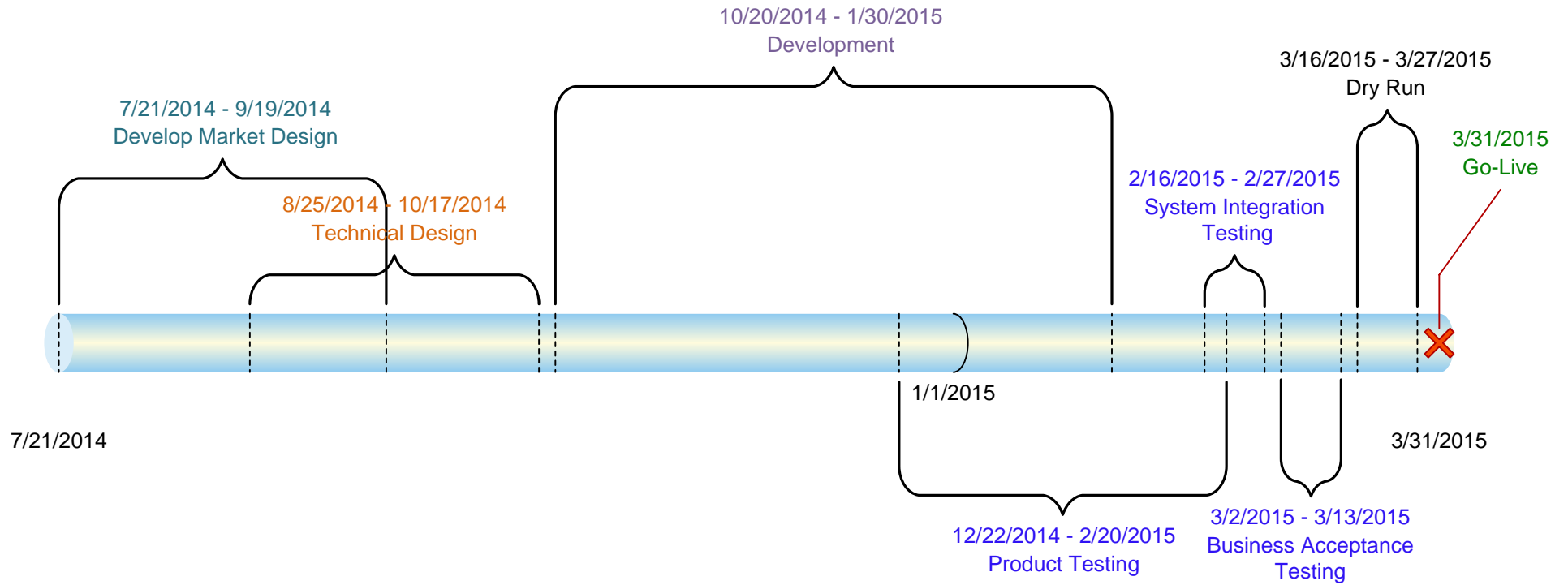
Resources providing Regulation under the regulation resource test environment will be compensated for the Regulation Capacity and Regulation Service provided in response to AGC SetPoints at the lowest of the Regulation Capacity Offer prices and Regulation Service Offer prices offered for any Resource selected during each settlement interval. Resources that are also dispatchable in the Real-Time Energy Market will be compensated for Regulation energy opportunity costs incurred while operating under the regulation resource test environment.

Resources performing a minimal responsiveness test will not be compensated for Regulation.

A Resource may only provide Regulation under the regulation test environment until sufficient operational information has been collected to verify reasonable operating parameters for the Resource or to determine that the Resource does not meet the eligibility requirements necessary to participate in the Regulation Market.

**[RESERVED.]**

# New Regulation Market – PROJECT TIMELINE





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