

ATTACHMENT G

which the Scheduling Coordinator is willing to increase the output of the resource and sell Energy from that resource to the ISO (or, in the case of a Dispatchable Load, decrease the Demand); and (vi) for the ranges between each of the MW values less than the preferred operating point, corresponding prices (in \$/MWh) for which the Scheduling Coordinator is willing to decrease the output of the resource and purchase Energy from the ISO at the resource's location (or, in the case of a Dispatchable Load, increase the Demand). This data for an Adjustment Bid must result in a monotonically increasing curve.

Administrative Price

The price set by the ISO in place of a Market Clearing Price when, by reason of a System Emergency, the ISO determines that it no longer has the ability to maintain reliable operation of the ISO Controlled Grid relying solely on the economic Dispatch of Generation. This price will remain in effect until the ISO considers that the System Emergency has been contained and corrected.

Adverse System Impact

The negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System

An electric system other than the ISO Controlled Grid Transmission Provider's Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed interconnection, including the Participating TOs' electric systems that are not part of the ISO Controlled Grid.

Affected System Operator

The entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate

An entity, company or person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with the subject entity, company, or person.

AGC (Automatic Generation Control)

Generation equipment that automatically responds to signals from the ISO's EMS control in real time to control the power output of electric generators within a prescribed area in response to a change in system frequency, tie-line loading, or the relation of these to each other, so as to maintain the target system frequency and/or the established interchange with other areas within the predetermined limits.

<u>Black Start</u>	The procedure by which a Generating Unit self-starts without an external source of electricity thereby restoring power to the ISO Controlled Grid following system or local area blackouts.
<u>Black Start Generator</u>	A Participating Generator in its capacity as party to an Interim Black Start Agreement with the ISO for the provision of Black Start services, but shall exclude Participating Generators in their capacity as providers of Black Start services under their Reliability Must-Run Contracts
<u>Bulk Supply Point</u>	A UDC metering point.
<u>Business Day</u>	Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays and the day after Thanksgiving Day.
<u>C.F.R.</u>	Code of Federal Regulations.
<u>Calendar Day</u>	Any day including Saturday, Sunday or a federal holiday.
<u>Circular Schedule</u>	A Schedule or set of Schedules that creates a closed loop of Energy Schedules between the ISO Controlled Grid and one or more other Control Areas that do not have a source and sink in separate Control Areas, which includes Energy scheduled in a counter direction over a Congested Inter-Zonal Interface through two or more Scheduling Points. A closed loop of Energy Schedules that includes a transmission segment on the Pacific DC Intertie shall not be a Circular Schedule because such a Schedule directly changes power flows on the network and can mitigate Congestion between SP15 and NP15.
<u>Clustering</u>	The process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Commercial Operation Date

The date on which an Interconnection Customer commences commercial operation of a Generating Unit at a Generating Facility after Trial Operation of such unit has been completed as confirmed in writing substantially in the form shown in Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Conditional Energy Bids

A Bid for Energy to serve Demand at or below a specified price.

Congestion

A condition that occurs when there is insufficient Available Transfer Capacity to implement all Preferred Schedules simultaneously or, in real time, to serve all Generation and Demand. "Congested" shall be construed accordingly.

Congestion Management

The alleviation of Congestion in accordance with Applicable ISO Protocols and Good Utility Practice.

Congestion Management Charge

The component of the Grid Management Charge that provides for the recovery of the ISO's costs of operating the Congestion Management process, including, but not limited to, the management and operation of inter-zonal congestion markets, adjustment bids, taking Firm Transmission Rights and Existing Contracts into account, and determining the price for mitigating congestion for flows on congested paths. The formula for determining the Congestion Management Charge is set forth in Appendix F, Schedule 1, Part A of this Tariff.

Critical Protective System Facilities and sites with protective relay systems and Remedial Action Schemes that the ISO determines may have a direct impact on the ability of the ISO to maintain system security and over which the ISO exercises Operational Control.

CTC (Competition Transition Charge) A non-bypassable charge that is the mechanism that the California Legislature and the CPUC mandated to permit recovery of costs stranded as a result of the shift to the new market structure.

Curtable Demand Demand from a Participating Load that can be curtailed at the direction of the ISO in the real time dispatch of the ISO Controlled Grid. Scheduling Coordinators with Curtable Demand may offer it to the ISO to meet Non-spinning or Replacement Reserve requirements.

Day-Ahead Relating to a Day-Ahead Market or Day-Ahead Schedule.

Day-Ahead Market The forward market for Energy and Ancillary Services to be supplied during the Settlement Periods of a particular Trading Day that is conducted by the ISO and other Scheduling Coordinators and which closes with the ISO's acceptance of the Final Day-Ahead Schedule.

Day-Ahead Schedule A Schedule prepared by a Scheduling Coordinator or the ISO before the beginning of a Trading Day indicating the levels of Generation and Demand scheduled for each Settlement Period of that Trading Day.

Default GMM Pre calculated GMM based on historical Load and interchange levels.

Deliverability Assessment

An evaluation by the Participating TO, ISO or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities, the cost of those facilities, and the time required to construct these facilities, that would ensure a Large Generating Facility could provide Energy to the ISO Controlled Grid at peak load, under a variety of severely stressed conditions, such that the aggregate of Generation in the local area can be delivered to the aggregate of Load on the ISO Controlled Grid, consistent with the ISO's reliability criteria and procedures.

Delivery Network Upgrades

Transmission facilities at or beyond the Point of Interconnection, other than Reliability Network Upgrades, identified in the Interconnection Studies to relieve constraints on the ISO Controlled Grid.

Delivery Point

The point where a transaction between Scheduling Coordinators is deemed to take place. It can be either the Generation input point, a Demand Take-Out Point, or a transmission bus at some intermediate location.

Demand

The rate at which Energy is delivered to Loads and Scheduling Points by Generation, transmission or distribution facilities. It is the product of voltage and the in-phase component of alternating current measured in units of watts or standard multiples thereof, e.g., 1,000W=1kW, 1,000kW=1MW, etc.

Demand Bid

A bid into the PX indicating a quantity of Energy that an Eligible Customer wishes to purchase and, if relevant, the maximum price that the customer is prepared to pay for that Energy. This bid will only be accepted in the PX auction process if the Market Clearing Price is at or below the price of the Demand Bid. A Buyer may state, for each hour, a different price preference for each demand quantity in each location, i.e., the maximum price in each hour at which it is prepared to take a specified amount of Energy in the Day-Ahead Schedule. If a bid is submitted without a price, it is assumed that the bidder is prepared to pay the Market-Clearing Price.

Demand Forecast

An estimate of Demand over a designated period of time.

Demand Market Participant

Any Eligible Customer on behalf of whom Demand and Ancillary Services are scheduled pursuant to the ISO Tariff.

Direct Access Demand

The Demand of Direct Access End-Users.

Direct Access End-User

An Eligible Customer located within the Service Area of a UDC who purchases Energy and Ancillary Services through a Scheduling Coordinator.

Direct Access Generation

An Eligible Customer who is selling Energy or Ancillary Services through a Scheduling Coordinator.

Dispatch

The operating control of an integrated electric system to:

i) assign specific Generating Units and other sources of supply to effect the supply to meet the relevant area Demand taken as Load rises or falls; ii) control operations and maintenance of high voltage lines, substations, and equipment, including administration of safety procedures; iii) operate interconnections; iv) manage Energy transactions with other interconnected Control Areas; and v) curtail Demand.

Dispatch Instruction

An instruction by the ISO to a resource for increasing or decreasing its energy supply or demand from the Hour-Ahead Schedule to a specified operating point.

Dispatch Interval

The time period, which may range between five (5) and thirty (30) minutes, over which the ISO's RTD Software measures deviations in Generation and Demand, and selects Ancillary Service and Supplemental Energy resources to provide balancing Energy in response to such deviations. The Dispatch Interval shall be five (5) minutes. Following a decision by the ISO Governing Board, the ISO may, by seven (7) days' notice published on the ISO's Home Page, at <http://www.caiso.com> (or such other internet address as the ISO may publish from time to time), increase or decrease the Dispatch Interval within the range of five (5) to thirty (30) minutes.

Distribution System

The distribution assets of an IOU or Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility.

Distribution Upgrades

The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Participating TO's electric systems that are not part of the ISO Controlled Grid. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

**EEP (Electrical
Emergency Plan)**

A plan to be developed by the ISO in consultation with UDCs to address situations when Energy reserve margins are forecast to be below established levels.

Electric Capacity

The continuous demand-carrying ability for which a Generating Unit, or other electrical apparatus is rated, either by the user or by the manufacturer.

Energy

The electrical energy produced, flowing or supplied by generation, transmission or distribution facilities, being the integral with respect to time of the instantaneous power, measured in units of watt-hours or standard multiples thereof, e.g., 1,000 Wh=1kWh, 1,000 kWh=1MWh, etc.

Energy Bid

The price at or above which a Generator has agreed to produce the next increment of Energy.

Energy Efficiency Services

Services that are intended to assist End-Users in achieving savings in their use of Energy or increased efficiency in their use of Energy.

Energy Transmission Services Net Energy Charge

The component of the Grid Management Charge that provides, in conjunction with the Energy Transmission Services Uninstructed Deviations Charge, for the recovery of the ISO's costs of providing reliability on a scalable basis, i.e., a function of the intensity of the use of the transmission system within the Control Area and the occurrence of system outages and disruptions. The formula for determining the Energy Transmission Services Net Energy Charge is set forth in Appendix F, Schedule 1, Part A of this Tariff.

Energy Transmission Services Uninstructed Deviations Charge

The component of the Grid Management Charge that provides, in conjunction with the Energy Transmission Services Net Energy Charge, for the recovery of the ISO's costs of providing reliability on a scalable basis, in particular for the costs associated with balancing transmission flows that result from uninstructed deviations. The formula for determining the Energy Transmission Services Uninstructed Deviations Charge is set forth in Appendix F, Schedule 1, Part A of this Tariff.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement

An agreement that authorizes the Participating TO to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary

for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Entitlements

The right of a Participating TO obtained through contract or other means to use another entity's transmission facilities for the transmission of Energy.

Environmental Dispatch

Dispatch designed to meet the requirements of air quality and other environmental legislation and environmental agencies having authority or jurisdiction over the ISO.

Environmental Quality

In relation to Energy, means Energy which involves production sources that reduce harm to the environment.

Equipment Clearances

The process by which the ISO grants authorization to another party to connect or disconnect electric equipment interconnected to the ISO Controlled Grid.

Ex Post GMM

GMM that is calculated utilizing the real time Power Flow Model in accordance with Section 7.4.2.1.2.

Ex Post Price

The Hourly Ex Post Price, the Dispatch Interval Ex Post Price, the Resource-Specific Settlement Interval Ex Post Price, or the Zonal Settlement Interval Ex Post Price.

Ex Post Transmission Loss

Transmission Loss that is calculated based on Ex Post GMM.

Existing Contracts

The contracts which grant transmission service rights in existence on the ISO Operations Date (including any contracts entered into pursuant to such contracts) as may be amended in accordance with their terms or by agreement between the parties thereto from time to time.

Existing High Voltage Facility

A High Voltage Transmission Facility of a Participating TO that was placed in service on or before the Transition Date defined in section 4.2 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F.

Existing Rights

Those transmission service rights defined in Section 2.4.4.1.1 of the ISO Tariff.

Facility Owner

An entity owning transmission, Generation, or distribution facilities connected to the ISO Controlled Grid.

Facility Study

An engineering study conducted by a Participating TO to determine required modifications to the Participating TO's transmission system, including the cost and scheduled completion date for such modifications that will be required to provide needed services.

Facility Study Agreement

An agreement between a Participating TO and either a Market Participant, Project Sponsor, or identified principal beneficiaries pursuant to which the Market Participants, Project Sponsor, and identified principal beneficiaries agree to reimburse the Participating TO for the cost of a Facility Study.

<u>FTR Bidder</u>	An entity that submits a bid in an FTR auction conducted by the ISO in accordance with Section 9.4 of the ISO Tariff.
<u>FTR Holder</u>	The owner of an FTR, as registered with the ISO.
<u>FTR Market</u>	A transmission path from an originating Zone to a contiguous receiving Zone for which FTRs are auctioned by the ISO in accordance with Section 9.4 of the ISO Tariff.
<u>Full Marginal Loss Rate</u>	A rate calculated by the ISO for each Generation and Scheduling Point location to determine the effect on total system Transmission Losses of injecting an increment of Generation at each such location to serve an equivalent incremental MW of Demand distributed proportionately throughout the ISO Control Area.
<u>Generating Facility</u>	An Interconnection Customer's Generating Unit(s) used for the production of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities.
<u>Generating Unit</u>	An individual electric generator and its associated plant and apparatus whose electrical output is capable of being separately identified and metered or a Physical Scheduling Plant that, in either case, is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) located within the ISO Control Area;(b) connected to the ISO Controlled Grid, either directly or via interconnected transmission, or distribution facilities; and(c) that is capable of producing and delivering net Energy (Energy in excess of a generating station's internal power requirements).
<u>Generation</u>	Energy delivered from a Generating Unit.

Generation Dispatch Constraints

Details of any mandatory Generating Unit commitment requirements (e.g., Must-Run Generation) or dispatch limits (minimum output or maximum output) that must be observed due to system operating constraints (e.g., thermal, voltage, or stability limits). These limits are in addition to limits that may be specified by Generators in their Energy or Ancillary Service bids to the ISO or PX.

Generation Scheduling

The ISO's planned hourly pattern of Generation.

Generator

The seller of Energy or Ancillary Services produced by a Generating Unit.

GMM (Generation Meter Multiplier)

A number which when multiplied by a Generating Unit's Metered Quantity will give the total Demand to be served from that Generating Unit.

Good Utility Practice

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.

<u>Incremental Change</u>	The change in dollar value of a specific charge type from the Preliminary Settlement Statement to the Final Settlement Statement including any new charge types or Trading Day charges appearing for the first time on the Final Settlement Statement.
<u>In-Service Date</u>	The date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Participating TO Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.
<u>Instructed Imbalance Energy</u>	The real time change in Generation output or Demand (from dispatchable Generating Units, System Units, System Resources or Loads) which is instructed by the ISO to ensure that reliability of the ISO Control Area is maintained in accordance with Applicable Reliability Criteria. Sources of Imbalance Energy include Spinning and Non-Spinning Reserves, Replacement Reserve, and Energy from other dispatchable Generating Units, System Units, System Resources or Loads that are able to respond to the ISO's request for more or less Energy.
<u>Inter-Scheduling Coordinator Ancillary Service Trades</u>	Ancillary Service transactions between Scheduling Coordinators.
<u>Inter-Scheduling Energy Coordinator Trades</u>	Energy transactions between Scheduling Coordinators.
<u>Inter-Zonal Congestion</u>	Congestion across an Inter-Zonal Interface.

Interconnection Agreement

A contract between a party requesting interconnection and the Participating TO that owns the transmission facility with which the requesting party wishes to interconnect.

Interconnection Customer

Any entity, including a Participating TO or any of its Affiliates or subsidiaries, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the ISO Controlled Grid.

Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities

All facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities

The Participating TO's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study

A study conducted by the Participating TO(s), ISO, or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including the Participating TO's Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, and Distribution Upgrades), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with the ISO Controlled Grid. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement

The form of agreement accepted by FERC and posted on the ISO Home Page for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study

A preliminary evaluation conducted by the Participating TO(s), ISO, or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement

The form of agreement accepted by FERC and posted on the ISO Home Page for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Handbook

A handbook, developed by the Participating TO and posted on the Participating TO's web site or otherwise made available by the Participating TO, describing technical and operational requirements for wholesale generators and loads connected to the Participating TO's portion of the ISO Controlled Grid, as such handbook may be modified or superseded from time to time. Participating TO's standards contained in the Interconnection Handbook shall be deemed consistent with Good Utility Practice and Applicable Reliability Criteria. In the event of a conflict between the terms of the LGIP and the terms of the Participating TO's Interconnection Handbook, the terms in the LGIP shall apply.

Interconnection Request

An Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the ISO Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the ISO Controlled Grid.

Interconnection Service

The service provided by the Participating TO and ISO associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, the Participating TO's TO Tariff, and the ISO Tariff.

Interconnection Study

Any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study

An engineering study conducted by the Participating TO(s), ISO, or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of the ISO Controlled Grid and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the Adverse System Impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement

The form of agreement accepted by FERC and posted on the ISO Home Page for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Interest

Interest shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology specified for interest on refunds in the regulations of FERC at 18 C.F.R. §35.19(a)(2)(iii) (1996). Interest on delinquent amounts shall be calculated from the due date of the bill to the date of payment, except as provided in SABP 6.10.5. When payments are made by mail, bills shall be considered as having been paid on the date of receipt.

Interruptible Imports

Energy sold by a Generator or resource located outside the ISO Controlled Grid which by contract can be interrupted or reduced at the discretion of the seller.

Intra-Zonal Congestion

Congestion within a Zone.

IOU

An investor owned electric utility.

ISO (Independent System Operator)

The California Independent System Operator Corporation, a state chartered, nonprofit corporation that controls the transmission facilities of all Participating TOs and dispatches certain Generating Units and Loads.

ISO Account

The ISO Clearing Account, the ISO Reserve Account or such other trust accounts as the ISO deems necessary or convenient for the purpose of efficiently implementing the funds transfer system under the ISO Tariff.

ISO ADR Committee

The Committee appointed by the ISO ADR Committee pursuant to Article IV, Section 3 of the ISO bylaws to perform functions assigned to the ISO ADR Committee in the ADR process in Section 13 of the ISO Tariff.

<u>ISP (Internet Service Provider)</u>	An independent network service organization engaged by the ISO to establish, implement and operate Wenet.
<u>Large Generating Facility</u>	A Generating Facility.
<u>Load</u>	An end-use device of an End-Use Customer that consumes power. Load should not be confused with Demand, which is the measure of power that a Load receives or requires.
<u>Load Shedding</u>	The systematic reduction of system Demand by temporarily decreasing the supply of Energy to Loads in response to transmission system or area capacity shortages, system instability, or voltage control considerations.
<u>Local Furnishing Bond</u>	Tax-exempt bonds utilized to finance facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy, as described in section 142(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 142(f).
<u>Local Furnishing Participating TO</u>	Any Tax-Exempt Participating TO that owns facilities financed by Local Furnishing Bonds.
<u>Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities</u>	A municipality or municipal corporation operating as a public utility furnishing electric service, a municipal utility district furnishing electric service, a public utility district furnishing electric services, an irrigation district furnishing electric services, a state agency or subdivision furnishing electric services, a rural cooperative furnishing electric services, or a joint powers authority that includes one or more of these agencies and that owns Generation or transmission facilities, or furnishes electric services over its own or its members' electric Distribution System.

<u>Master File</u>	A file containing information regarding Generating Units, Loads and other resources.
<u>Material Modification</u>	Those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request or any other valid interconnection request with a later queue priority date.
<u>Meter Data</u>	Energy usage data collected by a metering device or as may be otherwise derived by the use of Approved Load Profiles.
<u>Meter Points</u>	Locations on the ISO Controlled Grid at which the ISO requires the collection of Meter Data by a metering device.
<u>Metered Control Area Load</u>	<p>For purposes of calculating and billing the Energy Transmission Services Net Energy Charge component of the Grid Management Charge, Metered Control Area Load is:</p> <p>(a) all metered Demand for Energy of Scheduling Coordinators for the supply of Loads in the ISO's Control Area, plus (b) all Energy for exports by Scheduling Coordinators from the ISO Control Area; less (c) Energy associated with the Load of a retail customer of a Scheduling Coordinator, UDC, or MSS that is served by a Generating Unit that: (i) is located on the same site as the customer's Load or provides service to the customer's Load through arrangements as authorized by Section 218 of the California Public Utilities Code; (ii) is a qualifying small power production facility or qualifying cogeneration facility, as those terms are defined in FERC's regulations implementing Section 201 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; and (iii) the customer secures Standby Service from a Participating TO under terms approved by a Local Regulatory Authority or FERC, as applicable, or the</p>

customer's Load can be curtailed concurrently with an outage of the Generating Unit.

Metered Quantities

For each Direct Access End-User, the actual metered amount of MWh and MW; for each Participating Generator the actual metered amounts of MWh, MW, MVar and MVarh.

Minimum Load Costs

The costs a generating unit incurs operating at minimum load.

Monthly Peak Load

The maximum hourly Demand on a Participating TO's transmission system for a calendar month, multiplied by the Operating Reserve Multiplier.

MSS (Metered Subsystem)

A geographically contiguous system located within a single Zone which has been operating as an electric utility for a number of years prior to the ISO Operations Date as a municipal utility, water district, irrigation district, State agency or Federal power administration subsumed within the ISO Control Area and encompassed by ISO certified revenue quality meters at each interface point with the ISO Controlled Grid and ISO certified revenue quality meters on all Generating Units or, if aggregated, each individual resource and Participating Load internal to the system, which is operated in accordance with a MSS Agreement described in Section 23.1.

MSS Operator

An entity that owns an MSS and has executed a MSS Agreement described in Section 3.3.1.

Network Upgrades

The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the ISO Controlled Grid required at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid. Network Upgrades shall consist of Delivery Network Upgrades and Reliability Network Upgrades.

New High Voltage Facility

A High Voltage Transmission Facility of a Participating TO that is placed in service after the beginning of the transition period described in Section 4 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F, or a capital addition made and placed in service after the beginning of the transition period described in Section 4.1 of Schedule 3 of Appendix F to an Existing High Voltage Facility.

New Participating TO

A Participating TO that is not an Original Participating TO.

Nomogram

A set of operating or scheduling rules which are used to ensure that simultaneous operating limits are respected, in order to meet NERC and WSCC operating criteria.

<u>Operating Reserve</u>	The combination of Spinning and Non-Spinning Reserve required to meet WSCC and NERC requirements for reliable operation of the ISO Control Area.
<u>Operating Transfer Capability</u>	The maximum capability of a transmission path to transmit real power, expressed in MW, at a given point in time.
<u>Operational Control</u>	The rights of the ISO under the Transmission Control Agreement and the ISO Tariff to direct Participating TOs how to operate their transmission lines and facilities and other electric plant affecting the reliability of those lines and facilities for the purpose of affording comparable non-discriminatory transmission access and meeting Applicable Reliability Criteria.
<u>Operator</u>	The operator of facilities that comprise the ISO Controlled Grid or a Participating Generator.
<u>OPF (Optimal Power Flow)</u>	A computer optimization program which uses a set of control variables (which may include active power and/or reactive power controls) to determine a steady-state operating condition for the transmission grid for which a set of system operating constraints (which may include active power and/or reactive power constraints) are satisfied and an objective function (e.g. total cost or shift of schedules) is minimized.
<u>Optional Interconnection Study</u>	A sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.
<u>Optional Interconnection Study Agreement</u>	The form of agreement accepted by FERC and posted on the ISO Home Page for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Order No. 888

The final rule issued by FERC entitled "Promoting Wholesale Competition through Open Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities," 61 Fed. Reg. 21,540 (May 10, 1996), FERC Stats. & Regs., Regulations Preambles [1991-1996] ¶ 31,036 (1996), Order on Rehearing, Order No. 888-A, 78 FERC ¶ 61,220 (1997), as it may be amended from time to time.

<u>Participating Buyer</u>	A Direct Access End-User or a wholesale buyer of Energy or Ancillary Services through Scheduling Coordinators.
<u>Participating Intermittent Resource</u>	One or more Eligible Intermittent Resources that meets the requirements of the technical standards for Participating Intermittent Resources adopted by the ISO and published on the ISO Home Page.
<u>Participating Load</u>	An entity providing Curtailable Demand, which has undertaken in writing to comply with all applicable provisions of the ISO Tariff, as they may be amended from time to time.
<u>Participating Seller or Participating Generator</u>	A Generator or other seller of Energy or Ancillary Services through a Scheduling Coordinator over the ISO Controlled Grid from a Generating Unit with a rated capacity of 1 MW or greater, or from a Generating Unit providing Ancillary Services and/or submitting Supplemental Energy bids through an aggregation arrangement approved by the ISO, which has undertaken to be bound by the terms of the ISO Tariff, in the case of a Generator through a Participating Generator Agreement.
<u>Participating TO's Interconnection Facilities</u>	All facilities and equipment owned, controlled, or operated by the Participating TO from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Participating TO's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

v) metered output is available only for the combined output of related multiple generating components and separate generating component metering is either impractical or economically inefficient.

PMS (Power Management System)

The ISO computer control system used to monitor the real time performance of the various elements of the ISO Controlled Grid, control Generation, and perform operational power flow studies.

Point of Change of Ownership

The point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities connect to the Participating TO's Interconnection Facilities.

Point of Interconnection

The point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the ISO Controlled Grid.

Power Flow Model

The computer software used by the ISO to model the voltages, power injections and power flows on the ISO Controlled Grid and determine the expected Transmission Losses and Generation Meter Multipliers.

Preferred Day-Ahead Schedule

A Scheduling Coordinator's Preferred Schedule for the ISO Day-Ahead scheduling process.

Preferred Hour-Ahead Schedule

A Scheduling Coordinator's Preferred Schedule for the ISO Hour-Ahead scheduling process.

Preferred Schedule

The initial Schedule produced by a Scheduling Coordinator that represents its preferred mix of Generation to meet its Demand. For each Generator, the Schedule will include the quantity of output, details of any Adjustment Bids, and the location of the Generator. For each Load, the Schedule will include the quantity of consumption, details of any Adjustment Bids, and the location of the Load. The Schedule will also specify quantities and location of trades between the Scheduling Coordinator and all other Scheduling Coordinators. The Preferred Schedule will be balanced with respect to Generation, Transmission Losses, Load and trades between Scheduling Coordinators.

Queue Position

The order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the ISO.

Ramping

Changing the loading level of a Generating Unit in a constant manner over a fixed time (e.g., ramping up or ramping down). Such changes may be directed by a computer or manual control.

RAS (Remedial Action Schemes)

Protective systems that typically utilize a combination of conventional protective relays, computer-based processors, and telecommunications to accomplish rapid, automated response to unplanned power system events. Also, details of RAS logic and any special requirements for arming of RAS schemes, or changes in RAS programming, that may be required.

Reactive Power Control

Generation or other equipment needed to maintain acceptable voltage levels on the ISO Controlled Grid and to meet reactive capacity requirements at points of interconnection on the ISO Controlled Grid.

Real Time Market

The competitive generation market controlled and coordinated by the ISO for arranging real time Imbalance Energy.

Redispatch

The readjustment of scheduled Generation or Demand side management measures, to relieve Congestion or manage Energy imbalances.

Registered Data

Those items of technical data and operating characteristics relating to Generation, transmission or distribution facilities which are identified to the owners of such facilities as being information, supplied in accordance with ISO Protocols, to assist the ISO to maintain reliability of the ISO Controlled Grid and to carry out its functions.

**Reliability Must-Run
Contract (RMR Contract)**

A rate schedule on file at FERC and in effect, or a contract between the ISO and a Generator, giving the ISO the right to call on the Generator to generate Energy or provide Ancillary Services from the Generating Unit as and when required to ensure the reliability of the ISO Controlled Grid, in return for certain payments.

**Reliability Must-Run
Generation**

Generation that the ISO determines is required to be on line to meet Applicable Reliability Criteria requirements. This includes

- i) Generation constrained on line to meet NERC and WSCC reliability criteria for interconnected systems operation;
- ii) Generation needed to meet Load demand in constrained areas; and
- iii) Generation needed to be operated to provide voltage or security support of the ISO or a local area.

Reliability Must-Run Unit

A Generating Unit which is the subject of a Reliability Must-Run Contract

**Reliability Network
Upgrades**

The transmission facilities at or beyond the Point of Interconnection necessary to interconnect a Large Generating Facility safely and reliably to the ISO Controlled Grid, which would not have been necessary but for the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility, including Network Upgrades necessary to remedy short circuit or stability problems resulting from the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the ISO Controlled Grid. Reliability Network Upgrades also include, consistent with WECC practice, the facilities necessary to mitigate any adverse impact the Large Generating Facility's interconnection may have on a path's WECC rating.

REMnet

The Wide Area Network through which the ISO acquires meter data.

Replacement Reserve

Generating capacity that is dedicated to the ISO, capable of starting up if not already operating, being synchronized to the ISO Controlled Grid, and ramping to a specified Load point within a sixty (60) minute period, the output of which can be continuously maintained for a two hour period. Also, Curtailable Demand that is capable of being curtailed within sixty minutes and that can remain curtailed for two hours.

**Resource-Specific
Settlement Interval Ex
Post Price**

The Resource-Specific Settlement Interval Ex Post Price will equal the Energy-weighted average of the applicable Dispatch Interval Ex Post Prices for each Settlement Interval taking into account each resource's Instructed Imbalance Energy, except Regulation Energy. The Resource-Specific Settlement Interval Ex Post Price shall apply to those resources that are capable of responding to ISO Dispatch Instructions.

Scheduling Point

A location at which the ISO Controlled Grid is connected, by a group of transmission paths for which a physical, non-simultaneous transmission capacity rating has been established for Congestion Management, to transmission facilities that are outside the ISO's Operational Control. A Scheduling Point typically is physically located at an "outside" boundary of the ISO Controlled Grid (e.g., at the point of interconnection between a Control Area utility and the ISO Controlled Grid). For most practical purposes, a Scheduling Point can be considered to be a Zone that is outside the ISO's Controlled Grid.

Scoping Meeting

The meeting among representatives of the Interconnection Customer, the applicable Participating TO, and the ISO conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Security Monitoring

The real time assessment of the ISO Controlled Grid that is conducted to ensure that the system is operating in a secure state, and in compliance with all Applicable Reliability Criteria.

Service Area

An area in which an IOU or a Local Publicly Owned Electric Utility is obligated to provide electric service to End-Use Customers.

Set Point

Scheduled operating level for each Generating Unit or other resource scheduled to run in the Hour-Ahead Schedule.

Severance Fee

The charge or periodic charge assessed to customers to recover the reasonable uneconomic portion of costs associated with Generation-related assets and obligations, nuclear decommissioning, and capitalized Energy efficiency investment programs approved prior to August 15, 1996 and as defined in the California Assembly Bill No. 1890 approved by the Governor on September 23, 1996.

Site Control

Documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Scheduling and Logging system for the ISO of California (SLIC)

A logging application that allows Market Participants to notify the ISO when a unit's properties change due to physical problems. Users can modify the maximum and minimum output of a unit, as well as the ramping capability of the unit.

Spinning Reserve

The portion of unloaded synchronized generating capacity that is immediately responsive to system frequency and that is capable of being loaded in ten minutes, and that is capable of running for at least two hours.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades

Network Upgrades that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the ISO Controlled Grid or Affected Systems during their construction. The Participating TO, the ISO, and the Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone

Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA)

The form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP)

The ISO Protocol that sets forth the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that is included in the ISO Tariff.

Standard Ramp (ing)

A ramp calculated from two consecutive Final Hour Ahead Schedules that results in a straight trajectory between 10 minutes before the start of an operating hour to 10 minutes after the start of the operating hour.

Standby Rate

A rate assessed a Standby Service Customer by the Participating TO that also provides retail electric service, as approved by the Local Regulatory Authority, or FERC, as applicable, for Standby Service which compensates the Participating TO, among other things, for costs of High Voltage Transmission Facilities.

Standby Service

Service provided by a Participating TO that also provides retail electric service, which allows a Standby Service Customer, among other things, access to High Voltage Transmission Facilities for the delivery of backup power on an instantaneous basis to ensure that Energy may be reliably delivered to the Standby Service Customer in the event of an outage of a Generating Unit serving the customer's Load.

Standby Service Customer

A retail End-Use Customer of a Participating TO that also provides retail electric service that receives Standby Service and pays a Standby Rate.

**Standby Transmission
Revenue**

The transmission revenues, with respect to cost of both High Voltage Transmission Facilities and Low Voltage Transmission Facilities, collected directly from Standby Service Customers through charges for Standby Service.

System Emergency

Conditions beyond the normal control of the ISO that affect the ability of the ISO Control Area to function normally including any abnormal system condition which requires immediate manual or automatic action to prevent loss of Load, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements which might result in cascading outages or to restore system operation to meet the minimum operating reliability criteria.

System Planning Studies

Reports summarizing studies performed to assess the adequacy of the ISO Controlled Grid as regards conformance to Reliability Criteria.

System Reliability

A measure of an electric system's ability to deliver uninterrupted service at the proper voltage and frequency.

System Resource

A group of resources located outside of the ISO Control Area capable of providing Energy and/or Ancillary Services to the ISO Controlled Grid.

System Unit

One or more individual Generating Units and/or Loads within a Metered Subsystem controlled so as to simulate a single resource with specified performance characteristics, as mutually determined and agreed to by the MSS Operator and the ISO. The Generating Units and/or Loads making up a System Unit must be in close physical proximity to each other such that the operation of the resources comprising the System Unit does not result in significant differences in flows on the ISO Controlled Grid.

**TRR (Transmission
Revenue Requirement)**

The TRR is the total annual authorized revenue requirements associated with transmission facilities and Entitlements turned over to the Operational Control of the ISO by a Participating TO. The costs of any transmission facility turned over to the Operational Control of the ISO shall be fully included in the Participating TO's TRR. The TRR includes the costs of transmission facilities and Entitlements and deducts Transmission Revenue Credits and credits for Standby Transmission Revenue and the transmission revenue expected to be actually received by the Participating TO for Existing Rights and Converted Rights.

Trial Operation

The period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of a Generating Unit prior to commercial operation.

Trustee

The trustee of the California Independent System Operator trust established by order of the California Public Utilities Commission on August 2, 1996 Decision No. 96-08-038 relating to the Ex Parte Interim Approval of a Loan Guarantee and Trust Mechanism to Fund the Development of an Independent System Operator (ISO) and a Power Exchange (PX) pursuant to Decision 95-12-063 as modified.

**UDC (Utility Distribution
Company)**

An entity that owns a Distribution System for the delivery of Energy to and from the ISO Controlled Grid, and that provides regulated retail electric service to Eligible Customers, as well as regulated procurement service to those End-Use Customers who are not yet eligible for direct access, or who choose not to arrange services through another retailer.