

15.3 Rate Schedule 3 - Payments for Regulation Service

This Rate Schedule applies to Suppliers that provide Regulation Service to the ISO.

Transmission Customers will purchase Regulation Service from the ISO under the ISO OATT.

15.3.1 Obligations of the ISO and Suppliers

15.3.1.1 The ISO shall:

- (a) Establish Regulation Service criteria and requirements in the ISO Procedures to ensure that Suppliers follow changes in Load consistent with the Reliability Rules;
- (b) Provide RTD Base Point Signals and AGC Base Point Signals to Suppliers providing Regulation Service to direct their output;
- (c) Establish criteria in the ISO Procedures that Suppliers must meet to qualify, or re-qualify, to supply Regulation Service;
- (d) Establish minimum metering requirements and telecommunication capability required for a Supplier to be able to respond to AGC Base Point Signals and RTD Base Point Signals sent by the ISO;
- (e) Select Suppliers to provide Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market and Real-Time Market, as described in Section 15.3.2 of this Rate Schedule;
- (f) Pay Suppliers for providing Regulation Service as described in Sections 15.3.4, 15.3.5, 15.3.6 and 15.3.7 of this Rate Schedule; and
- (g) Monitor Suppliers' performance to ensure that they provide Regulation Service as required, as described in Section 15.3.3 of this Rate Schedule.

15.3.1.2 Each Supplier shall:

- (a) Register with the ISO the capacity its resources are qualified to bid in the Regulation Services market;
- (b) Offer only Resources that are; (i) ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible, provided however that Demand Side Resources shall be offered as ISO-Committed Flexible; within the dispatchable portion of their operating range, and; (ii) able to respond to AGC Base Point Signals sent by the ISO pursuant to the ISO Procedures, to provide Regulation Service;
- (c) Not use, contract to provide, or otherwise commit Capability that is selected by the ISO to provide Regulation Service to provide Energy or Operating Reserves to any party other than the ISO;
- (d) Pay any charges imposed under this Rate Schedule including, if they are re-instituted the charges described in Section 15.3.8 of this Rate Schedule;
- (e) Ensure that all of its Resources that are selected to provide Regulation Service comply with Base Point Signals issued by the ISO at all times pursuant to the ISO Procedures; and ensure that all of its Resources that are selected to provide Regulation Service comply with all criteria and ISO Procedures that apply to providing Regulation Service.

15.3.2 Selection of Suppliers in the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market

- (a) The ISO shall select Suppliers, in the Day-Ahead Market, to provide Regulation Service for each hour in the following Dispatch Day, from those that have Bid to provide Regulation Service from Resources that meet the qualification standards and criteria established in Section 15.3.1 of this Rate Schedule and in the ISO Procedures.

- (b) Real-Time Market: The ISO shall establish a Real-Time Market for Regulation Service and will establish a real-time Regulation Service market clearing price in each interval. During any period when the ISO suspends Resources' obligation to follow the AGC Base Point Signals sent to Regulation Service providers, pursuant to Section 15.3.9 of this Rate Schedule, the Real-Time Market clearing price for Regulation Service shall automatically be set at zero, which shall be the price used for real-time balancing and settlement purposes. The ISO shall select Suppliers for Regulation Service from those that have Bid to provide Regulation Service from Resources that meet the qualification standards and criteria established in the ISO Procedures.
- (c) The ISO shall establish separate market clearing prices for Regulation Service in the Day-Ahead Market and the Real-Time Market under Sections 15.3.4, 15.3.5 and 15.3.7 of this Rate Schedule. The ISO shall also compute Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payments and Regulation Revenue Adjustment Charges under Section 15.3.6 of this Rate Schedule.

15.3.2.1 Bidding Process

- (a) A Supplier may submit a Bid in the Day- Ahead Market or the Real-Time Market to provide Regulation Service from eligible Resources, provided, however, that Bids submitted by Suppliers that are attempting to re-qualify to provide Regulation Service, after being disqualified pursuant to Section 15.3.3 of this Rate Schedule 3, may be limited by the ISO pursuant to ISO Procedures.
- (b) Bids rejected by the ISO may be modified and resubmitted by the Supplier to the ISO in accordance with the terms of the ISO Tariff.

- (c) Each Bid shall contain the following information: (i) the maximum amount of Capability (in MW) that the Resource is willing to provide for Regulation Service; (ii) the Resource's regulation response rate (in MW/Minute) which must be sufficient to permit that Resource to provide the offered amount of Regulation Service within an RTD interval provided, however, that the regulation response rate for Demand Side Resources shall be at least equal to its energy response rate; (iii) the Supplier's Availability Bid Price (in \$/MW); and (iv) the physical location and name or designation of the Resource.
- (d) Regulation Service Offers from Limited Energy Storage Resources: The ISO may reduce the real-time Regulation Service offer (in MWs) from a Limited Energy Storage Resource to account for the Energy storage capacity of such Resource.

15.3.3 Monitoring Regulation Service Performance and Performance Related Payment Adjustments

- (a) The ISO shall establish (i) Resource performance measurement criteria; (ii) procedures to disqualify Suppliers whose Resources consistently fail to meet those criteria; and (iii) procedures to re-qualify disqualified Suppliers, which may include a requirement to first demonstrate acceptable performance for a time.
- (b) The ISO shall establish and implement a Performance Tracking System to monitor the performance of Suppliers that provide Regulation Service. The ISO shall develop performance indices, which may vary with Control Performance, as part of the ISO Procedures. The Performance Tracking System shall compute the difference between the Energy actually supplied and the Energy scheduled by the ISO for all Suppliers serving Load within the NYCA as set forth in the ISO Procedures. The ISO shall use these values to reduce Regulation Service payments pursuant to Section 15.3.5.5 of this Rate Schedule.

- (c) Resources that consistently fail to perform adequately may be disqualified by the ISO, pursuant to ISO Procedures.

15.3.4 Regulation Service Settlements - Day-Ahead Market

15.3.4.1 Calculation of Day-Ahead Market Clearing Prices

The ISO shall calculate a Day-Ahead Market clearing price for Regulation Service each hour of the following day. The Day-Ahead Market clearing price for each hour shall equal the Day-Ahead Shadow Price of the ISO's Regulation Service constraint for that hour, which shall be established under the ISO Procedures. Day-Ahead Shadow Prices will be calculated by the ISO's SCUC. Each hourly Day-Ahead Shadow Price shall equal the marginal Bid cost of scheduling Resources to provide additional Regulation Service in that hour, including any impact on the Bid Production Cost of procuring Energy or Operating Reserves that would result from procuring an increment of Regulation Service in that hour,, as calculated during the fifth SCUC pass described in Section 17.1.2 of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Section 16.1.2 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT. As a result, the Shadow Price shall include the Day-Ahead Regulation Service Bid of the marginal Resource selected to provide Regulation Service (or in the applicable price on the Regulation Service Demand Curve during shortage conditions), plus any margins on the sale of Energy or Operating Reserves in the Day-Ahead Market that the Resource would forego if scheduling it to provide additional Regulation Service would lead to it being scheduled to provide less Energy or Operating Reserves. Shadow Prices shall also be consistent with the Regulation Service Demand Curves described in Section 15.3.7 of this Rate Schedule, which will ensure that Regulation Service is not scheduled by SCUC at a cost greater than the Regulation Service Demand Curve indicates should be paid. Each Supplier that is scheduled Day-Ahead to provide Regulation Service shall be paid the Day-Ahead Market

clearing price in each hour, multiplied by the amount of Regulation Service that it is scheduled to provide in that hour.

15.3.4.2 Other Day-Ahead Payments

A Supplier that bids on behalf of a Generator that provides Regulation Service may be eligible for a Day-Ahead Bid Production Cost guarantee payment pursuant to Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff.

No payments shall be made to any Supplier providing Regulation Service in excess of the amount of Regulation Service scheduled by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market, except to the extent that a Supplier is directed to provide the excess amount by the ISO.

15.3.5 Regulation Service Settlements - Real-Time Market

15.3.5.1 Calculation of Real-Time Market Clearing Prices

The ISO shall calculate a Real-Time Market clearing price for Regulation Service for every RTD interval, except as noted in Section 15.3.9 of this Rate Schedule. Except when the circumstances described below in Section 15.3.5.2 apply, the Real-Time Market clearing price for each interval shall equal the real-time Shadow Price for the ISO's Regulation Service constraint for that RTD interval, which shall be established under the ISO Procedures. Real-time Shadow Prices will be calculated by the ISO's RTD. Each Real-Time Shadow Price in each RTD interval shall equal the marginal Bid cost of scheduling Resources to provide additional Regulation Service in that interval, including any impact on the Bid Production Cost of procuring Energy or Operating Reserves that would result from procuring an increment of Regulation Service in that interval, as calculated during the third RTD pass described in Section 17.1.1.1.2.3 of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Section 16.1.1.1.2.3 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT. As a result, the Shadow Price shall include the Real-Time Regulation Service Bid of the marginal Resource selected to provide Regulation Service (or the applicable

price on the Regulation Service Demand Curve during shortage conditions), plus any margins on the sale of Energy or Operating Reserves in the Real-Time Market that Resource would forego if scheduling it to provide additional Regulation Service would lead to it being scheduled to provide less Energy or Operating Reserves. Shadow Prices shall also be consistent with the Regulation Service Demand Curves described in Section 15.3.7 of this Rate Schedule, which will ensure that Regulation Service is not scheduled by RTC at a cost greater than the Demand Curve indicates should be paid.

15.3.5.2 Calculation of Real-Time Market Clearing Prices for Regulation Service During EDRP/SCR Activations

During any interval in which the ISO is using scarcity pricing rule “A” or “B” to calculate LBMPs under Sections 17.1.1.2 or 17.1.1.3 of Attachment B to this ISO Services Tariff, and Sections 16.1.1.2 or 16.1.1.3 of Attachment J to the ISO OATT, the real-time Regulation Service market clearing price may be recalculated in light of the Availability Bids of Suppliers and Lost Opportunity Costs of Generators scheduled to provide Regulation Service in real-time.

Specifically, when either scarcity pricing rule is applicable, the real-time Regulation Service clearing price shall be set to the higher of: (i) the highest total Availability Bid and Lost Opportunity Cost of any Regulation Service provider scheduled by RTD; and (ii) the market clearing price calculated under Section 15.3.5.1 of this Rate Schedule.

15.3.5.3 Real-Time Regulation Service Balancing Payments

Any deviation from a Supplier’s Day-Ahead schedule to provide Regulation Service shall be settled pursuant to the following rules.

- (a) When the Supplier’s real-time Regulation Service schedule is less than its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule, the Supplier shall pay a charge for the imbalance equal to the product of: (i) the Real-Time Market clearing price for

Regulation Service; and (ii) the difference between the Supplier's Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule and its real-time Regulation Service schedule (subject to possible adjustments pursuant to Section 15.3.5.5 of this Rate Schedule.)

- (b) When the Supplier's real-time Regulation Service schedule is greater than its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule, the ISO shall pay the Supplier an amount to compensate it for the imbalance equal to the product of: (i) the Real-Time market clearing price for Regulation Service; and (ii) the difference between the Supplier's real-time Regulation Service schedule and its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule (subject to possible adjustments pursuant to Section 15.3.5.5 of this Rate Schedule.)

15.3.5.4 Other Real-Time Regulation Service Payments

A Supplier that bids on behalf of a Generator that provides Regulation Service may be eligible for a real-time Bid Production Cost guarantee payment pursuant to Section 4.6.6 and Attachment C of this ISO Services Tariff.

A Supplier that provides Regulation Service may also be eligible for a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment pursuant to Section 4.6.5 and Attachment J of this ISO Services Tariff.

15.3.5.5 Payments and Performance-Based Adjustments to Payments for Regulation Service Providers

Each Supplier that is scheduled in real-time to provide Regulation Service shall be paid in accordance with the following formula. The amount paid to each Supplier for providing Regulation Service in each RTD interval i shall be reduced to reflect the Supplier's performance:

$$\text{Total Payment} = \sum_i (\text{Total Payment}_i * (s_i/3600))$$

Where:

$$\text{Total Payment}_i = (\text{DAMCPreg}_i \times \text{DARcap}_i) + ((\text{RTRcap}_i \times K_i) - \text{DARcap}_i) \times \text{RTMCPreg}_i$$

DAMCPreg_i is the applicable market clearing price for Regulation Service (in \$/MW), in the Day-Ahead Market, as established by the ISO pursuant to Section 15.3.4.1 of this Rate Schedule for the hour that includes RTD interval i ;

DARcap_i is the Regulation Service Capability (in MW) offered by the Resource and selected by the ISO in the Day-Ahead Market in the hour that includes RTD interval i ;

RTMCPreg_i is the applicable market clearing price for Regulation Service (in \$/MW), in the Real-Time Market as established by the ISO under Section 15.3.5.1 of this Rate Schedule in RTD interval i ;

RTRcap_i is the Regulation Service Capability (in MW) offered by the Resource and selected by the ISO in the Real-Time Market in RTD interval i ;

s_i is the number of seconds in interval i ; and

K_i is a factor, with a value between 0.0 and 1.0 inclusive, derived from each Supplier's Regulation Service performance, as measured by the performance indices set forth in the ISO Procedures and determined pursuant to the following equation:

$$K_i = (\text{PI}_i - \text{PSF}) / (1 - \text{PSF})$$

Where:

PI_i is the performance index of the Resource for interval i ; and

PSF is the payment scaling factor, established pursuant to ISO Procedures. The PSF shall be set between 0 and the minimum performance index required for payment of Availability payments.

The PSF is established to reflect the extent of ISO compliance with the standards established by NERC, NPCC or Good Utility Practice for Control Performance and System Security. The PSF is set initially at zero. Should the ISO's compliance with these measures deteriorate, in a manner that can be improved if regulation performance improves, the PSF will be increased. Resources providing Regulation Service will be required to increase their performance index to obtain the same total Regulation Service payment as they received during

periods of good ISO performance, as measured by these standards. The factor $K_{pi}K_j$ shall initially be set at 1.0 for Limited Energy Storage Resources. No payments shall be made to any Supplier providing Regulation Service in excess of the amount of Regulation Service scheduled by the ISO in the Real Time Market, except to the extent that a Supplier is directed to provide the excess amount by the ISO.

15.3.6 Energy Settlement Rules for Generators Providing Regulation Service

15.3.6.1 Energy Settlements

- A. For any interval in which a Generator is providing Regulation Service, it shall receive a settlement payment for Energy consistent with a real-time Energy injection equal to the lower of its actual generation or its AGC Base Point Signal. Demand Side Resources providing Regulation Service shall not receive a settlement payment for Energy.
- B. For any hour in which a Limited Energy Storage Resource has injected or withdrawn Energy, pursuant to an ISO schedule to do so, it shall receive a settlement payment (if the amount calculated below is positive) or charge (if the amount calculated below is negative) for Energy pursuant to the following formula:

$$\text{Energy Settlement}_h = \text{Net MWHR}_h * \text{LBMP}_h$$

Where:

Net MWHR_h = the amount of Energy injected by the Limited Energy Storage Resource in hour h minus the amount of Energy withdrawn by that Limited Energy Storage Resource in hour h

LBMP_h = the time-weighted average LBMP in hour h calculated for the location of that Limited Energy Storage Resource

15.3.6.2 Additional Payments/Charges When AGC Base Point Signals Exceed RTD Base Point Signals

For any interval in which a Generator that is providing Regulation Service receives an AGC Base Point Signal that is higher than its RTD Base Point Signal, it shall receive or pay a Regulation Revenue Adjustment Payment (“RRAP”) or Regulation Revenue Adjustment Charge (“RRAC”) calculated under the terms of this subsection, provided however no RRAP shall be payable and no RRAC shall be charged to a Limited Energy Storage Resource. If the Energy Bid Price of such a Generator is higher than the LBMP at its location in that interval, the Generator shall receive a RRAP. Conversely, for any interval in which such a Generator’s Energy Bid Price is lower than the LBMP at its location at that interval, the Generator shall be assessed a RRAC. RRAPs and RRACs shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Payment/Charge} = \frac{\int_{\text{RTD Base Point Signal}}^{\max(\text{RTD Base Point Signal}, \min(\text{AGC Base Point Signal}, \text{Actual Output}))} [\text{Bid} - \text{LBMP}] \, \text{RTD Base Point Signal}}{\text{RTD Base Point Signal}} * s/3600$$

Where:

s is the number of seconds in the RTD interval;

If the result of the calculation is positive then the Generator shall receive a RRAP. If it is negative then the Generator shall be subject to a RRAC. For purposes of applying this formula, whenever the Generator’s actual Bid exceeds the applicable LBMP the “Bid” term shall be set at a level equal to the lesser of the Generator’s actual Bid or its reference Bid plus \$100/MWh. Demand Side Resources providing Regulation Service shall not be eligible for a RRAP and not liable for an RRAC.

15.3.6.3 Additional Charges/Payments When AGC Base Point Signals Are Lower than RTD Base Point Signals

For any interval in which a Generator that is providing Regulation Service receives an AGC Base Point Signal that is lower than its RTD Base Point Signal, it shall receive or pay a RRAP or RRAC calculated under the terms of this subsection. If the Energy Bid Price of such a

Generator is higher than the LBMP at its location in that interval, the Generator shall be assessed a RRAC. Conversely, for any interval in which such a Generator's Energy Bid Price is lower than the LBMP at its location in that interval, the Generator shall receive a RRAP. RRAPs and RRACs shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Payment/Charge} = \frac{\int_{\min(\text{RTD Base Point Signal}, \max(\text{AGC Base Point Signal}, \text{Actual Output}))}^{\text{RTD Base Point Signal}} - [\text{Bid} - \text{LBMP}] \, ds}{3600} \quad * \, s/3600$$

Where:

s is the number of seconds in the RTD interval;

If the result of the calculation is positive then the Generator shall receive a RRAP. If it is negative then the Generator shall be subject to a RRAC. For purposes of this formula, whenever the Generator's actual Bid is lower than the applicable LBMP the "Bid" term shall be set at a level equal to the higher of the Generator's actual Bid or its reference Bid minus \$100/MWh. Demand Side Resources providing Regulation Service shall not be eligible for a RRAP and not liable for an RRAC.

15.3.7 Regulation Service Demand Curve

The ISO shall establish a Regulation Service Demand Curve that will apply to both the Day-Ahead and real-time Regulation Service markets. The market clearing prices for Regulation Service calculated pursuant to Sections 15.3.4.1 and 15.3.5.1 of this Rate Schedule shall take account of the demand curve established in this Section so that Regulation Service is not purchased by SCUC or RTC at a cost higher than the demand curve indicates should be paid in the relevant market.

The ISO shall establish and post a target level of Regulation Service for each hour, which will be the number of MW of Regulation Service that the ISO would seek to maintain in that hour. The ISO will then define a Regulation Service demand curve for that hour as follows:

For quantities of Regulation Service that are less than or equal to the target level of Regulation Service minus 25 MW, the price on the Regulation Service demand curve shall be \$300/MW.

For quantities of Regulation Service that are less than or equal to the target level of Regulation Service but that exceed the target level of Regulation Service minus 25 MW, the price on the Regulation Service demand curve shall be \$250/MW.

For all other quantities, the price on the Regulation Service demand curve shall be \$0/MW. However, the ISO shall not schedule more Regulation Service than the target level for the requirement for that hour.

In order to respond to operational or reliability problems that arise in real-time, the ISO may procure Regulation Service at a quantity and/or price point different than those specified above. The ISO shall post a notice of any such purchase as soon as reasonably possible and shall report on the reasons for such purchases at the next meeting of its Business Issues Committee. The ISO shall also immediately initiate an investigation to determine whether it is necessary to modify the quantity and price points specified above to avoid future operational or reliability problems. The ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit when it conducts this investigation.

If the ISO determines that it is necessary to modify the quantity and/or price points specified above in order to avoid future operational or reliability problems it may temporarily modify them for a period of up to ninety days. If circumstances reasonably allow, the ISO will consult with its Market Monitoring Unit, the Business Issues Committee, the Commission, and the PSC before implementing any such modification. In all circumstances, the ISO will consult with those entities as soon as reasonably possible after implementing a temporary modification.

Not later than 90 days after the implementation of the Regulation Service Demand Curve the ISO, in consultation with its Advisor, shall conduct an initial review in accordance with the

ISO Procedures. The scope of the review shall be upward or downward in order to optimize the economic efficiency of any, or all, the ISO-Administered Markets. The ISO and the Market Advisor shall perform additional quarterly reviews, subject to the same scope requirement, during the remainder of the first year that this Section 15.3.7 is in effect. After the first year, the ISO shall perform periodic reviews, subject to the same scope requirement, and the Market Monitoring Unit shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the ISO's periodic reviews of the Regulation Service Demand Curve.

The responsibilities of the Market Monitoring Unit that are addressed in the above section of Rate Schedule 3 to the Services Tariff are also addressed in Section 30.4.6.4.1 of Attachment O.

15.3.8 Reinstating Performance Charges

The ISO will monitor, on a real-time hourly or daily basis, as appropriate, its compliance with the standards established by NERC and NPCC and with the standards of Good Utility Practice for Control Performance, area control error, disturbance control standards, reserve pickup performance and system security. Should it appear to the ISO that degradation in performance threatens compliance with one or more of the established standards for these criteria or compromises reliability, and that reinstating the performance charges that were originally part of the ISO's market design, would assist in improving compliance with established standards for these criteria, or would assist in re-establishing reliability, the ISO may require Suppliers of Regulation Service, as well as Suppliers not providing Regulation Service, to pay a performance charge. Any reinstatement of Regulation penalties pursuant to this Section shall not override previous Commission-approved settlement agreements that exempt a particular unit from such penalties. The ISO shall provide notice of its decision to reinstate performance charges to the

Commission, to each Customer and to the Operating Committee and the Business Issues Committee no less than seven days before it re-institutes the performance charges.

If the ISO determines that performance charges are necessary, Suppliers of Regulation Service shall pay a performance charge per interval to the ISO as follows:

$$\text{Performance Charge} = \text{Energy Deviation} \times \text{MCP}_{\text{reg}} \times (\text{Length of Interval}/60 \text{ minutes})$$

Where:

Energy Deviation (in MW) is the absolute difference between the actual Energy supplied by the Supplier and the Energy required by the AGC Base Point Signals, whether positive or negative, averaged over each RTD interval; and

MCP_{reg} is the market clearing price (\$/MW) which applies to the RTD interval for this Service in the Real-Time Market or the Day-Ahead Market, if appropriate.

The method used by the ISO to calculate the Energy Deviation will permit Suppliers a certain period of time to respond to AGC Base Point Signals. Initially this time period will be thirty (30) seconds, although the ISO will have the authority to change its length. If the Supplier's output at any point in time is between the largest and the smallest of the AGC Base Points sent to that Supplier within the preceding thirty (30) seconds (or such other time period length as the ISO may define), the Supplier's Energy Deviation at that point in time will be zero. Otherwise, the Supplier may have a positive Energy Deviation. However, in cases in which responding to the AGC Base Point within that time period would require a Supplier to change output at a rate exceeding the amount of Regulation it has been scheduled to provide, the Supplier will have a zero Energy Deviation if it changes output at the rate equal to the amount of Regulation it is scheduled to provide.

15.3.9 Temporary Suspension of Regulation Service Markets During Reserve Pickups and Maximum Generation

During any period in which the ISO has activated its RTD-CAM software and called for a “large event” or “small event” reserve or maximum generation pickup, as described in Article 4.4.4.1 of this ISO Services Tariff, the ISO will suspend Generators’ obligation to follow the AGC Base Point Signals sent to Regulation Service providers, freeing them to provide Energy and will suspend the real-time Regulation Service market. The ISO will not procure any Regulation Service and will establish a real-time Regulation Service market clearing price of zero for settlement and balancing purposes. The ISO will resume sending AGC Base Point Signals and restore the real-time Regulation Service market as soon as possible after the end of the reserve or maximum generation pickup.

**25 Attachment J – Determination of Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments and
Import Curtailment Guarantee Payments**

25.1 Introduction

If a Supplier that is eligible pursuant to Section 25.2 of this Attachment J buys out of a Day-Ahead Energy, Regulation Service or Operating Reserve schedule in a manner that reduces its Day-Ahead Margin it shall receive a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment, except as noted in Sections 25.4, and 25.5 of this Attachment J. The purpose of such payments is to protect Suppliers' Day-Ahead Margins associated with real-time reductions after accounting for: (I) any real-time profits associated with offsetting increases in real-time Energy, Regulation Service, or Operating Reserve schedules; and (ii) any Supplier-requested real-time de-rate granted by the ISO.

In addition, a Supplier may be eligible to receive an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment if its Import is curtailed at the request of the ISO as determined pursuant to Section 25.6 of this Attachment J.

25.2 Eligibility for Receiving Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments

25.2.1 General Eligibility Requirements for Suppliers to Receive Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments

Subject to Section 25.2.2 of this Attachment J, the following categories of Resources bid by Suppliers shall be eligible to receive Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments: (I) all Self-Committed Flexible and ISO-Committed Flexible Generators that are online and dispatched by RTD; (ii) Demand Side Resources committed to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service; (iii) any Resource that is scheduled out of economic merit order by the ISO in response to an ISO or Transmission Owner system security need or to permit the ISO to procure additional Operating Reserves; (iv) any Resource internal to the NYCA that is derated or decommitted by the ISO in response to an ISO or Transmission Owner system security need or to permit the ISO to procure additional Operating Reserves; and (v) Energy Limited Resources with an ISO-approved real-time reduction in scheduled output from its Day-Ahead schedule.

25.2.2 Exceptions

Notwithstanding Section 25.2.1 of this Attachment J, no Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment shall be paid to:

25.2.2.1 a Resource otherwise eligible for a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance

Payment in hours in which the NYISO has increased the Resource's minimum operating level either: (i) at the Resource's request; or (ii) in order to reconcile the ISO's dispatch with the Resource's actual output or to address reliability concerns that arise because the Resource is not following Base Point Signals; or

~~25.2.2.2~~ (iii) an Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind as its fuel.

25.3 Calculation of Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments

25.3.1 Formula for Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Generators, Except for Limited Energy Storage Resources

Subject to Sections 25.4 and 25.5 of this Attachment J, Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Generators, except for Limited Energy Storage Resources, shall be determined by applying the following equations to each individual Generator using the terms as defined in Section 25.3.4:

$$DMAP_{hu} = \max\left(0, \sum_{i \in h} CDMAP_{iu}\right) \quad \text{where:}$$

$$CDMAP_{iu} = CDMAPen_{iu} + \sum_p CDMA \text{ Pres}_{iup} + CDMA \text{ Preg}_{iu}$$

If the Generator's real-time Energy schedule is lower than its Day-Ahead Energy schedule then:

$$CDMAPen_{iu} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} [DASen_{hu} - LL_{iu}] \times RTPen_{iu} \\ - \int_{LL_{iu}}^{DASen_{hu}} DABen_{hu} \end{array} \right\} * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600},$$

If the Generator's real-time Energy schedule is greater than or equal to its Day-Ahead Energy schedule then:

$$CDMAPen_{iu} = \text{MIN} \left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} [DASen_{hu} - UL_{iu}] \times RTPen_{iu} \\ + \int_{DASen_{hu}}^{UL_{iu}} RTBen_{iu} \end{array} \right\} * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600}, 0 \right)$$

If the Generator's real-time schedule for a given Operating Reserve product, p, is lower than its Day-Ahead Operating Reserve schedule for that product then:

$$CDMAPres_{iup} = [(DASres_{hup} - RTSres_{iup}) \times (RTPres_{iup} - DABres_{hup})] * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600}$$

If the Generator's real-time schedule for a given Operating Reserve product, p, is greater than or equal to its Day-Ahead Operating Reserve schedule for that product then:

$$\text{CDMAPres}_{iup} = \left[(\text{DASres}_{hu} - \text{RTSres}_{iup}) \times (\text{RTPres}_{iup}) \right] * \frac{\text{Seconds}_i}{3600}$$

If the Generator's real-time Regulation Service schedule is less than its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$\text{CDMAPreg}_{iu} = \left[(\text{DASreg}_{hu} - \text{RTSreg}_{iu}) \times (\text{RTPreg}_{iu} - \text{DABreg}_{hu}) \right] * \frac{\text{Seconds}_i}{3600}$$

If the Generator's real-time Regulation Schedule is greater than or equal to the Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$\text{CDMAPreg}_{iu} = \left[(\text{DASreg}_{hu} - \text{RTSreg}_{iu}) \times \text{MAX}((\text{RTPreg}_{iu} - \text{RTBreg}_{iu}), 0) \right] * \frac{\text{Seconds}_i}{3600}.$$

25.3.2 Formula for Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Demand Side Resources

25.3.2.1 Formula for Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Demand Side Resources

Subject to Section 25.5 of this Attachment J, Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Demand Side resources scheduled to provide Operating Reserves or Regulation Service shall be determined by applying the following equations to each individual Demand Side Resource using the terms as defined in Section 25.3.4, except for RPI_{iu} , which is defined in Section 25.3.2.2:

$$\text{DMP}_{hu} = \max \left(0, \sum_{i \in h} \text{CDMAP}_{iu} \right) \text{ where:}$$

$$\text{CDMAP}_{iu} = \sum_p \text{CDMAPres}_{iup} + \text{CDMAPreg}_{iu},$$

If the Demand Side Resource's real-time schedule for a given Operating Reserve product, p, is lower than its Day-Ahead Operating Reserve schedule for that product then:

$$CDMAPres_{iup} = \left[(DASres_{hup} - RTSres_{iup}) \times (RTPres_{iup} - DABres_{hup}) \right] * RPI_{iu} * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600}$$

If the Demand Side Resource's real-time schedule for a given Operating Reserve product, p, is greater than or equal to its Day-Ahead Operating Reserve schedule for that product then:

$$CDMAPres_{iup} = \left[(DASres_{hup} - RTSres_{iup}) \times (RTPres_{iup}) \right] * RPI_{iu} * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600}$$

If the Demand Side Resource's real-time Regulation Service schedule is less than its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$CDMAPreg_{iu} = \left[(DASreg_{hu} - RTSreg_{iu}) \times (RTPreg_{iu} - DABreg_{hu}) \right] * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600}$$

If the Demand Side Resource's real-time Regulation Schedule is greater than or equal to the Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$CDMAPreg_{iu} = \left[(DASreg_{hu} - RTSreg_{iu}) \times \max((RTPreg_{iu} - RTBreg_{iu}), 0) \right] * \frac{Seconds_i}{3600} .$$

25.3.2.2 Reserve Performance Index for Demand Side Resource Suppliers of Operating Reserves

The ISO shall produce a Reserve Performance Index for purposes of calculating a Day Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for a Demand Side Resource providing Operating Reserves. The Reserve Performance Index shall take account of the actual Demand Reduction achieved by the Supplier of Operating Reserves following the ISO's instruction to convert Operating Reserves to Demand Reduction.

The Reserve Performance Index shall be a factor with a value between 0.0 and 1.0 inclusive. For each interval in which the ISO has not instructed the Demand Side Resource to convert its Operating Reserves to Demand Reduction, the Reserve Performance Index shall have a value of one. For each interval in which the ISO has instructed the Demand Side Resource to convert its Operating Reserves to Demand Reduction the Reserve Performance Index shall be

calculated pursuant to the following formula, provided however when UAGi is zero or less, the Reserve Performance Index shall be set to zero:

$$RPI_{iu} = \text{Min} \left[(UAGi / ADGi + .1), 1 \right]$$

Where:

RPI_{iu} = Reserve Performance Index in interval i for Demand Side Resource u;

$UAGi$ = average actual Demand Reduction for interval i, represented as a positive generation value; and

$ADGi$ = average scheduled Demand Reduction for interval i, represented as a positive generation base point.

25.3.3 Formula for Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Limited Energy Storage Resources

Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for Limited Energy Storage Resources scheduled to provide Regulation Service shall be determined by applying the following equations to each Resource using the terms as defined in Section 25.3.4; *provided, however*, that a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment is payable only for intervals in which the NYISO has reduced the real-time Regulation Service offer (in MWs) of a Limited Energy Storage Resource and the NYISO is not pursuing LESR Energy Management for such Resource for such interval, pursuant to ISO Procedures:

If the LESR's real-time Regulation Service schedule is less than its Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$CDMAPreg_{iu} = \left[(DASreg_{iu} - RTSreg_{iu}) * (RTPreg_{iu} - DABreg_{iu}) \right] * K_{PI} * \frac{\text{Seconds}_i}{3600}$$

If the LESR's real-time Regulation Service schedule is greater than or equal to the Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule then:

$$CDMAPreg_{iu} = [(DASreg_{hu} - RTSreg_{iu}) \times \text{MAX}((RTPreg_{iu} - RTBreg_{iu}), 0)] * \frac{\text{Seconds}_i}{3600}$$

25.3.4 Terms Used in this Attachment J

The terms used in the formulas in this Attachment J shall be defined as follows:

h is the hour that includes interval i ;

- DMA Phu = the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment attributable in any hour h to any Supplier u ;
- CDMA Phu = the contribution of RTD interval i to the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u ;
- CDMA Pen_{iu} = the Energy contribution of RTD interval i to the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u ;
- CDMA Pre_{iu} = the Regulation Service contribution of RTD interval i to the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u ;
- CDMA Pres_{iup} = the Operating Reserve contribution of RTD interval i to the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u determined separately for each Operating Reserve product p ;
- DASen_{hu} = Day-Ahead Energy schedule for Supplier u in hour h ;
- DASreg_{hu} = Day-Ahead schedule for Regulation Service for Supplier u in hour h ;
- DASres_{hup} = Day-Ahead schedule for Operating Reserve product p , for Supplier u in hour h ;
- DABen_{hu} = Day-Ahead Energy bid curve for Supplier u in hour h ;
- DABreg_{hu} = Day-Ahead Availability Bid for Regulation Service for Supplier u in hour h ;
- DABres_{hup} = Day-Ahead Availability Bid for Operating Reserve product p for Supplier u in hour h ;
- RTSen_{iu} = real-time Energy scheduled for Supplier u in interval i , and calculated as the arithmetic average of the 6-second AGC Base Point Signals sent to Supplier u during the course of interval i ;

$RTS_{reg_{iu}}$ = real-time schedule for Regulation Service for Supplier u in interval i .
 $RTS_{res_{iup}}$ = real-time schedule for Operating Reserve product p for Supplier u in interval i .
 $RTB_{reg_{iu}}$ = real-time Availability Bid for Regulation Service for Supplier u in interval i .
 $RTB_{en_{iu}}$ = real-time Energy bid curve for Supplier u in interval i .
 AEI_{iu} = average Actual Energy Injection by Supplier u in interval i but not more than $RTS_{en_{iu}}$ plus Compensable Overgeneration;
 $RTP_{en_{iu}}$ = real-time price of Energy at the location of Supplier u in interval i ;
 $RTP_{reg_{iu}}$ = real-time price of Regulation Service at the location of Supplier u in interval i ;
 $RTP_{res_{iup}}$ = real-time price of Operating Reserve product p at the location of Supplier u in interval i ;
 LL_{iu} = either, as the case may be:

(a) if $RTS_{en_{iu}} < EOP_{iu}$, then $LL_{iu} = \min(\max(RTS_{en_{iu}}, \min(AEI_{iu}, EOP_{iu})), DAS_{en_{hu}})$; or

(b) if $RTS_{en_{iu}} \geq EOP_{iu}$, then $LL_{iu} = \min(RTS_{en_{iu}}, \max(AEI_{iu}, EOP_{iu}), DAS_{en_{hu}})$,

UL_{iu} = either, as the case may be:

(a) if $RTS_{en_{iu}} \geq EOP_{iu} \geq DAS_{en_{hu}}$, then $UL_{iu} = \max(\min(RTS_{en_{iu}}, \max(AEI_{iu}, EOP_{iu})), DAS_{en_{hu}})$; or

(b) otherwise, then $UL_{iu} = \max(RTS_{en_{iu}}, \min(AEI_{iu}, EOP_{iu}), DAS_{en_{hu}}); EOP_{iu}$
 = the Economic Operating Point of Supplier u in interval i calculated without regard to ramp rates;

$Seconds_i$ = number of seconds in interval i

K_{PI} = the factor derived from the Regulation Service Performance index for Resource u for interval i as defined in Rate Schedule 3 of this Services Tariff which shall initially be set at 1.0 for LESRs.

25.4 Exception for Generators Lagging Behind RTD Base Point Signals

If an otherwise eligible Generator's average Actual Energy Injection in an RTD interval (*i.e.*, its Actual Energy Injections averaged over the RTD interval) is less than or equal to its penalty limit for under-generation value for that interval, as computed below, it shall not be eligible for Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments for that interval.

The penalty limit for under-generation value is the tolerance described in Section 15.3A.1 of Rate Schedule 3-A of this ISO Services Tariff, which is used in the calculation of the persistent under-generation charge applicable to Generators that are not providing Regulation Service.

25.5 Rules Applicable to Supplier Derates

Suppliers that request and are granted a derate of their real-time Operating Capacity, but that are otherwise eligible to receive Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payments may receive a payment up to a Capacity level consistent with their revised Emergency Upper Operating Limit or Normal Upper Operating Limit, whichever is applicable. The foregoing rule shall also apply to a Generator otherwise eligible for a Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment in hours in which the ISO has derated the Generator's Operating Capacity in order to reconcile the ISO's dispatch with the Generator's actual output, or to address reliability concerns that arise because the Generator is not following Base Point Signals. If a Supplier's derated real-time Operating Capacity is lower than the sum of its Day-Ahead Energy Regulation Services and Operating Reserve schedules then when the ISO conducts the calculations described in Section 25.3 above, the DASen, DASEg and DASres_p variables will be reduced by REDen, REDreg and REDres_p respectively. REDen, REDreg and REDres_p shall be calculated using the formulas below:

$$RED_{tot_{iu}} = \max(DASen_{hu} + DASreg_{hu} + \sum_p DASres_{hup} - RTUOL_{iu}, 0)$$

$$POTREDen_{iu} = \max(DASen_{hu} - RTSen_{iu}, 0)$$

$$POTREDreg_{iu} = \max(DASreg_{hu} - RTSreg_{iu}, 0)$$

$$POTREDres_{iup} = \max(DASres_{hup} - RTSres_{iup}, 0)$$

$$REDen_{iu} = ((POTREDen_{iu} / (POTREDen_{iu} + POTREDreg_{iu} + \sum_p POTREDres_{iup})) * RED_{tot_{iu}})$$

$$REDreg_{iu} = ((POTREDreg_{iu} / (POTREDen_{iu} + POTREDreg_{iu} + \sum_p POTREDres_{iup})) * RED_{tot_{iu}})$$

$$REDres_{iup} = ((POTREDres_{iup} / (POTREDen_{iu} + POTREDreg_{iu} + \sum_p POTREDres_{iup})) * RED_{tot_{iu}})$$

where:

- $RTUOL_{iu}$ = The real-time Emergency Upper Operating Limit or Normal Upper Operating Limit whichever is applicable of Supplier u in interval i
- $RED_{tot_{iu}}$ = The total amount in MW that Day-Ahead schedules need to be reduced to account for the derate of Supplier u in interval i;
- $RED_{en_{iu}}$ = The amount in MW that the Day-Ahead Energy schedule is reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u in interval i;
- $RED_{reg_{iu}}$ = The amount in MW that Supplier u's Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule is reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment in interval i;
- $RED_{res_{iup}}$ = The amount in MW that Supplier u's Day-Ahead Operating Reserve schedule for Operating Reserves product p is reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment in interval i;
- $POTRED_{en_{iu}}$ = The potential amount in MW that Supplier u's Day-Ahead Energy schedule could be reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u in interval i;
- $POTRED_{reg_{iu}}$ = The potential amount in MW that Supplier u's Day-Ahead Regulation Service schedule could be reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier u in interval i;
- $POTRED_{res_{iup}}$ = The potential amount in MW that Supplier u's Day-Ahead Operating Reserve Schedule for Operating Reserve product p could be reduced for the purposes of calculating the Day-Ahead Margin Assurance Payment for Supplier in interval;

All other variables are as defined above.

25.6 Import Curtailment Guarantee Payments

25.6.1 Eligibility for an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment for an Import Curtailed by the ISO

In the event that the Energy injections scheduled by RTC₁₅ at a Proxy Generator Bus are Curtailed at the request of the ISO, then the Supplier or Transmission Customer that is subjected to the Curtailment, in addition to the charge for Energy Imbalance, shall be eligible for an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment as determined in Section 25.6.2 of this Attachment J.

25.6.2 Formula for an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment for a Supplier Whose Import Was Curtailed by the ISO

A Supplier eligible under Section 25.6.1 of this Attachment J shall receive an Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment for its curtailed Energy injections that is equal to the sum for each hour of the interval payments determined in the formula below.

Import Curtailment Guarantee Payment to Supplier u in association with Import t=

$$\max \left[(RTLBP_{ti} - \max(DecBid_{ti}, 0)) \cdot (RTCen_{ti} - RTDen_{ti}) \cdot \frac{S_i}{3600}, 0 \right].$$

Where

i = the relevant interval;

S_i = number of seconds in interval i;

RTLBP_{t,i} = the real-time LBMP, in \$/MWh, for interval i at the Proxy Generator Bus which is the source of the Import t.

DecBid_{t,i} = the Decremental Bid, in \$/MWh, for Import t in hour h containing interval i;

RTCen_{t,i} = the scheduled Energy injections, in MWh, for Import t in hour h containing interval i as determined by Real-Time Commitment (RTC₁₅); and

RTDen_{t,i} = the scheduled Energy injections, in MWh, for Import t in interval i as determined by Real-Time Dispatch (RTD).