15.3A Rate Schedule "3-A" -Charges Applicable to Suppliers That Are Not Providing Regulation Service

15.3A.1.1 Overgeneration Charges

An Intermittent Power Resource that depends on wind or solar energy as its fuel, for which the ISO has imposed a Wind and Solar Output Limit, that operates at a level above its schedule shall pay an overgeneration charge to the ISO, unless its operation is within a tolerance described below.

Intermittent Power Resources that depend on landfill gas as their fuel or Limited Control Run-of-River Hydro Resources that participate in the ISO-Administered Markets as part of a Co-located Storage Resource, for which the ISO has imposed a Wind and Solar Output Limit, that operates at a level above their schedule shall pay an overgeneration charge to the ISO, unless the Resource's operation is within a tolerance described below.

A Hybrid Storage Resource that is not providing Regulation Service, that is scheduled to inject Energy, and that operates at a level above its schedule shall pay an overgeneration charge to the ISO, unless its operation is within a tolerance described below.

Overgeneration charges per interval shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Overgeneration charge} = \text{Energy Difference} \times \text{Max}(MPRC_{DAM}, MPRC_{RT}) \times \text{Length of Interval in seconds}/3600 \text{ seconds}$$

Where:

Energy Difference in (MW) is determined by subtracting the RTD Base Point Signal for the dispatch interval from the actual Energy provided by the ~~Intermittent Power~~ Resource for the same interval. The Energy Difference shall be set at zero for any Energy Difference that is otherwise negative or that falls within a tolerance, set pursuant to ISO Procedures, which shall

initially be set at 3% of the ~~Supplier~~Resource's Normal Upper Operating Limit or Emergency Upper Operating Limit, as applicable;

$MPRC_{DAM}$ is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Day-Ahead Market; and

$MPRC_{RT}$ is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Real-Time Market

15.3A.1.2 Persistent Over-Withdrawal Charges

An Energy Storage Resource or Hybrid Storage Resource that is withdrawing Energy, not providing Regulation Services, and persistently withdraws at a level exceeding its withdrawal schedule shall pay a persistent over-withdrawal charge to the ISO, unless its operation is within the applicable tolerance described below. Persistent over-withdrawal charges per interval shall be calculated as follows:

Persistent Over-Withdrawal Charge = Energy Difference x Max ($MPRC_{DAM,}$ $MPRC_{RT}$) x Length of Interval in seconds/3600 seconds

Where:

Energy Difference in (MW) is determined by subtracting the Resource's actual energy operating level from its RTD Base Point Signal. The Energy Difference shall be set at zero for any Energy Difference that is otherwise negative or that falls within a tolerance, set pursuant to ISO Procedures, and which shall contain a steady-state and a dynamic component. The steady-state component shall initially be an absolute value of 3% of the Resource's Maximum Withdrawal Limit, as applicable, and the dynamic component shall be a time constant that shall initially be set at fifteen minutes;

$MPRC_{DAM}$ is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Day-Ahead Market; and

$MPRC_{RT}$ is the Regulation Capacity Market Price in the Real-Time Market.

15.3A.2 Exemptions

The following types of Generator shall not be subject to persistent undergeneration charges:

15.3A.2.1 Generators, except for the Generator of a Behind-the-Meter Net Generation Resource, providing Energy under contracts (including PURPA contracts), executed and effective on or before November 18, 1999, in which the power purchaser does not control the operation of the supply source but would be responsible for payment of the persistent undergeneration or performance charge;

15.3A.2.2 Existing topping turbine Generators and extraction turbine Generators producing electric Energy resulting from the supply of steam to the district steam system in operation on or before November 18, 1999 and/or Generators utilized in replacing or repowering existing steam supplies from such units (in accordance with good engineering and economic design) that cannot follow schedules, up to a maximum total of 533 MW of such units;

15.3A.2.3 Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources;

15.3A.2.4 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on landfill gas as their fuel;

15.3A.2.5 Intermittent Power Resources that depend on wind or solar energy as their fuel;

15.3A.2.6 Capacity Limited Resources and Energy Limited Resources to the extent that their real-time Energy injections are equal to or greater than their bid-in upper operating limits but are less than their Real-Time Scheduled Energy Injections;

15.3A.2.7 Generators operating in their Start-Up Period or their Shutdown Period and, for Generators comprised of a group of generating units at a single location, which grouped generating units are separately committed and dispatched by the

ISO, and for which Energy injections are measured at a single location, each of the grouped generating units when one of the grouped generating units is operating in its Start-Up or Shutdown Period; and

15.3A.2.8 Generators operating during a Testing Period.

15.3A.2.9 Withdrawing Energy Storage Resources and Hybrid Storage Resources are instead subject to persistent over-withdrawal charges.

For Generators and Resources described in Sections 15.3A.2.1, 15.3A.2.2, 15.3A.2.3, and 15.3A.2.4 above, this exemption shall not apply in an hour if the Generator or Resource has bid in that hour as ISO-Committed Flexible or Self-Committed Flexible.