## Priorities for Internal Demand, Export, and Wheeling Through Transactions

**31.4 CAISO Market Adjustments to Non-Priced Quantities in the IFM**

All Self-Schedules are respected by SCUC to the maximum extent possible and are protected from curtailment in the Congestion Management process to the extent that there are Effective Economic Bids that can relieve Congestion. If all Effective Economic Bids in the IFM are exhausted, resource Self-Schedules between the resource’s Minimum Load as defined in the Master File, or if applicable, as modified pursuant to Section 9.3.3, and the first Energy level of the first Energy Bid point will be subject to adjustments by the CAISO Market optimization based on the scheduling priorities listed below. This functionality of the optimization software is implemented through the setting of scheduling parameters as described in Section 27.4.3 and specified in Section 27.4.3.1 and the Business Practice Manuals. Through this process, imports and exports may be reduced to zero, Demand Bids may be reduced to zero, Price Taker Demand (LAP load) may be reduced, and Generation may be reduced to a lower operating limit (or Regulation Limit) (or to a lower Regulation Limit plus any qualified Regulation Down award or Self-Provided Ancillary Services, if applicable). Any Self-Schedules below the Minimum Load level are treated as fixed Self-Schedules and are not subject to these adjustments for Congestion Management. The provisions of this section shall apply only to the extent they do not conflict with any MSS Agreement. In accordance with Section 27.4.3.5, the resources submitted in valid TOR, ETC or Converted Rights Self-Schedules shall not be adjusted in the IFM in response to an insufficiency of Effective Economic Bids. Thus the adjustment sequence for the IFM from highest priority (last to be adjusted) to lowest priority (first to be adjusted), is as follows:

(a) Reliability Must Run (RMR) Generation pre-dispatch reduction;

(b) Day-Ahead TOR Self-Schedules reduction (balanced demand and supply reduction);

(c) Day-Ahead ETC and Converted Rights Self-Schedules reduction; different ETC priority levels will be observed based upon global ETC priorities provided to the CAISO by the Responsible PTOs;

(d) Internal Transmission Constraint relaxation for the IFM pursuant to Section 27.4.3.1;

(e) The export leg of Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedules; Self-Schedules of CAISO Demand reduction subject to Section 31.3.1.3; exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan to be served by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports; and Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity;

(f) Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity, except those exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan to be served by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports as set forth in Section 31.4(d), and the export leg of non-Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedules;

(g) Day-Ahead Regulatory Must-Run Generation and Regulatory Must-Take Generation reduction;

(h) Other Self-Schedules of Supply reduction, and the import leg of Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedules; and

(i) The import leg of non-Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedules.

## Section 34.12

**34.12 CAISO Market Adjustment to Non-Priced Quantities in the RTM**

All Self-Schedules are respected by the SCED and SCUC to the maximum extent possible and are protected from curtailment in the Congestion Management process to the extent that there are effective Economic Bids that can relieve Congestion. If all Effective Economic Bids for the RTM are exhausted, all Self-Schedules between the Minimum Load and the lowest Energy level of the first Energy Bid point will be subject to uneconomic adjustments based on assigned scheduling priorities. This functionality of the optimization software is implemented through the setting of scheduling parameters as described in Section 27.4.3 and specified in Section 27.4.3.1 and the BPMs. Through this process, imports and exports may be reduced to zero, Demand may be reduced to zero, and Generation may be reduced to a lower operating limit (or Regulation Limit) (or to a lower Regulation Limit plus any qualified Regulation Down Award or Self-Provided Ancillary Services, if applicable). Any Self-Schedules below the Minimum Load level are treated as fixed Self-Schedules and are not subject to uneconomic adjustments for Congestion Management but may be subject to decommitment via an Exceptional Dispatch if necessary as a last resort to relieve Congestion that could not otherwise be managed.

**34.12.1 Increasing Supply**

The scheduling priorities as defined in the RTM optimization to meet the need for increasing Supply as reflected from higher to lower priority are as follows:

(a) CAISO Forecast of CAISO Demand; the export leg of a Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedules; exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan backed by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports; or Self-Schedules for exports at Scheduling Points in the RTM backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity or from non-RUC Capacity;

(b) Day-Ahead RUC schedules that are Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity, or the Day-Ahead RUC Schedules that are the export leg of a non-Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedule;

(c) Real-time market Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity or non-RUC capacity, or the Real-Time market Self-Schedules that are the export leg of a non-Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedule;

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and

(d) Contingency Only Operating Reserve if activated by Operator to provide Energy (as indicated by the Contingency Flag and the Contingency condition).

**34.12.2 Decreasing Supply**

The scheduling priorities as defined in the RTM optimization to meet the need for decreasing Supply as reflected from higher to lower priority are as follows:

(a) Non-Participating Load increase;

(b) Reliability Must Run (RMR) Schedule (Day-Ahead manual pre-dispatch or Manual RMR Dispatches or Dispatches that are flagged as RMR Dispatches following the MPM, for Legacy RMR Units and Exceptional Dispatch for RMR Resources process);

(c) Transmission Ownership Right (TOR) Self-Schedule;

(d) Existing Rights (ETC) Self-Schedule;

(e) Regulatory Must-Run and Regulatory Must-Take (RMT) Self-Schedule;

(f) Participating Load increase;

(g) Day-Ahead Supply Schedule;

(h) Self-Schedule Hourly Block; and

(i) Import leg of a non-Priority Wheeling Self-Schedule.

These dispatch priorities as defined in the RTM optimization may be superseded by operator actions and procedures as necessary to ensure reliable operations. If HASP cannot meet Demand and an intertie scheduling point or Path 26 is congested, the CAISO will perform a post HASP process to pro rata allocate schedules. If HASP is unable to fully schedule a Priority Wheeling Through Self Schedule, the CAISO will perform a post-HASP process to pro rata allocate schedules. The pro rata adjustments will be based on the quantity of applicable RA Energy Bids submitted to the Real-Time Market and the Priority Wheeling Through Self Schedule quantity submitted to the Real-Time Market.

**Section 30.5.1**

**30.5.1 General Bidding Rules**

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(q) A Scheduling Coordinator may submit a Self-Schedule Hourly Block for the RTM as an import to or an export from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area and may also submit Self-Scheduled Hourly Blocks for Ancillary Services imports. Such a Bid shall be for the same MWh quantity for each of the four (4) fifteen (15)-minute intervals that make up the applicable Trading Hour.

(r) A Scheduling Coordinator may submit a Variable Energy Resource Self-Schedule for the RTM can be submitted from a Variable Energy Resource. A Scheduling Coordinator can use either the CAISO forecast for Expected Energy in the RTM or can provide its own forecast for Expected Energy pursuant to the requirements specified in Section 4.8.2. The Scheduling Coordinator must indicate in the Master File whether it is using its own forecast or the CAISO forecast for its resource in support of the Variable Energy Self-Schedule. The Scheduling Coordinator is not required to include the same MWh quantity for each of the four (4) fifteen (15)-minute intervals that make up the applicable Trading Hour for the Variable Energy Resource Self-Schedule include. If an external Variable Energy Resource that is not using a forecast of its output provided by the CAISO submits a Variable Energy Resource Self-Schedule and the Expected Energy is not delivered in the FMM, the Scheduling Coordinator for the Variable Energy Resource will be subject to the Under/Over Delivery Charge as described in Section 11.31. Scheduling Coordinators for Dynamically Scheduled Variable Energy Resources that provide the CAISO with a two (2)-hour rolling forecast with five (5)-minute granularity can submit Variable Energy Resource Self-Schedules.

 \* \* \* \* \*

(v) A Scheduling Coordinator will indicate in the Master File that it has sold capacity to an out-of-balancing area load serving entity, and no CAISO load serving entity has a right to such capacity.  The CAISO will notify a Scheduling Coordinator hourly, to the extent practicable, that its resource is designated by another entity to support Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points served by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity. Upon receiving the notice, the Scheduling Coordinator for the designated resource shall notify the CAISO if it does not have a contractual commitment to support such expected export or does not have a reasonable expectation to be available to support the export Self Schedule. The Scheduling Coordinator for the designated resource and the Scheduling Coordinator for the export shall ensure a resource is designated to support such export only if the resource has sufficient available capacity to support the scheduled export quantity throughout the entire hour. For variable energy resources, this requirement can only be satisfied if the resource’s forecasted output for each of the applicable four (4) fifteen (15) minute intervals at the time of bid submission provides capacity that is equal to or greater than the Self Schedule export quantity. The designated capacity must be deliverable based on the CAISO’s deliverability study.

(w) In addition to meeting addition to meeting any obligations applicable to RA Resources, a Scheduling Coordinator for a resource supporting Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points served by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity shall submit a RUC availability bid for a quantity equal to or greater than the quantity of the export. The Scheduling Coordinator must submit a $0/MWh Bid up to the export’s Self-Scheduled quantity.

(x) The Scheduling Coordinator shall offer Energy bids into the Real-Time Market to support Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points served by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity.

(y) The positive difference in quantity between a designated resource’s RUC schedule and the RUC schedule of the corresponding Self Schedule of an export at a Scheduling Point served by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity cannot support an export at a Scheduling Point served by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity.

(z) A Scheduling Coordinator shall not schedule an import to support an export transaction. The transaction is properly scheduled as a Wheeling Through transaction.

(aa) For a Wheeling Through Self Schedule to be eligible as a Priority Wheeling Through Self Schedule for a given month, the Scheduling Coordinator must notify the CAISO of the MW quantity of the power supply contract MW supporting the Priority Wheeling Through Self Schedule and confirm it meets the eligibility requirements to support a Priority Wheeling Through Self Schedule. The Scheduling Coordinator must provide such information to the CAISO (1) by June 29, 2021 for the months of July and August 2021, and (2) by 45 days prior to the applicable month for all months thereafter.

**Appendix A**

**Priority Wheeling Through Self-Schedule**

A Self-Scheduled Wheeling Through that is supported by (1) a firm power supply contract to serve an external load serving entity’s load for the entire calendar month and (2) monthly firm transmission for all the hours reflected in the power supply contract.

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**9.3.1.3 Coordinating Outages of RA Resources**

**9.3.1.3.1 Maintenance Outages Requested Before Cure Period**

Other than Outage types identified in Section 9.3.1.3.3, the CAISO denies Maintenance Outage requests or Approved Maintenance Outages on RA Resources requested before the 30-day Supply Plan revision deadline in Section 40.4.7.1(c) for the RA month in which the outage would first take place if the Scheduling Coordinator for the RA Resource does not provide RA Substitute Capacity to cover the extent of the Outage impacting RA Capacity that occurs during the period for which the resource has been shown on a monthly Supply Plan. The Scheduling Coordinator for the resource will notify the CAISO whether and to what extent the Outage affects RA Capacity and any contracted non-RA Capacity. The Scheduling Coordinator will promptly notify the CAISO of any changes to this information. The CAISO will incorporate this information into determining RA Substitute Capacity requirements. The RA Substitute Capacity must be provided by the monthly RA Substitute Capacity deadline established in the Business Practice Manual, which cannot be more than 72 hours after the 30-day Supply Plan revision deadline in Section 40.4.7.1(c) for the RA month in which the outage would first take place.

Once the CAISO grants final approval for a Maintenance Outage and the Outage has commenced, the CAISO does not subsequently deny the Outage for failure to provide RA Substitute Capacity by monthly RA Substitute Capacity deadlines that occur after the Outage has begun. Any such period of the Maintenance Outage for which the Scheduling Coordinator does not provide RA Substitute Capacity will be treated as a Forced Outage for purposes of assessing RAAIM under Section 40.9 but the resource may not provide RA Substitute Capacity per Section 40.9.3.6.2.

**9.3.1.3.2 Maintenance Outages Requested After Cure Period**

Other than Outage types identified in Section 9.3.1.3.3, the CAISO denies Maintenance Outage requests on RA Resources submitted after the 30-day Supply Plan revision deadline in Section 40.4.7.1(c) for the RA month in which the outage would first take place if the Scheduling Coordinator for the RA Resource does not provide RA Substitute Capacity to cover the extent of the requested Maintenance Outage impacting RA Capacity that occurs during the period for which the resource has been shown on a monthly Supply Plan. The Scheduling Coordinator for the resource will promptly notify the CAISO whether and to what extent the Outage affects RA Capacity and any contracted non-RA Capacity. The Scheduling Coordinator will notify the CAISO of any changes to this information. The CAISO will incorporate this information into determining RA Substitute Capacity requirements. The RA Substitute Capacity must be provided by the post-monthly RA Substitute Capacity deadline established in the Business Practice Manual, which cannot be no more than 72 hours after the Outage request.

Once the CAISO grants final approval for a Maintenance Outage and the Outage has commenced, the CAISO does not subsequently deny the Outage for failure to provide RA Substitute Capacity by monthly RA Substitute Capacity deadlines that occur after the Outage has begun. Any such period of the Maintenance Outage for which the Scheduling Coordinator does not provide RA Substitute Capacity will be treated as a Forced Outage for purposes of assessing RAAIM under Section 40.9 but the resource may not provide RA Substitute Capacity per Section 40.9.3.6.2

**9.3.10.3.2** When a Scheduling Coordinator notifies the CAISO of a Forced Outage that constitutes only a partial derate of the resource, it shall indicate the amount of the derate and how the derated capacity should be allocated among RA Capacity and capacity designated to support a Self-Schedule of exports at Scheduling Points explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity.

\* \* \*

**40.6.6 Requirement for Partial Resource Adequacy Resources**

Only that output of a Resource Adequacy Resource that is designated by a Scheduling Coordinator as Resource Adequacy Capacity in its monthly or annual Supply Plan shall have an availability obligation to the CAISO. Exports being supported by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity from a Resource Adequacy Resource that becomes unavailable or unusable shall be considered as an export of non-Resource Adequacy Capacity. If a Resource Adequacy Resource goes on a Forced Outage, until the Scheduling Coordinator provides the information requested under section 9.3.10.3.2, the CAISO shall determine if the Scheduling Coordinator indicated under section 30.5.1 (v) that capacity from its Resource Adequacy Resource is backing a Self-Schedule of exports at Scheduling Points explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity. If the Scheduling Coordinator has indicated capacity from its Resource Adequacy Resource is backing a Self-Schedule of exports at Scheduling Points explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity, the CAISO will allocate the derate pro rata between the RA Capacity and the remainder of the resource’s capacity up to PMax.

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**Tariff Effective June 1, 2022**

**31.4 CAISO Market Adjustments to Non-Priced Quantities in the IFM**

All Self-Schedules are respected by SCUC to the maximum extent possible and are protected from curtailment in the Congestion Management process to the extent that there are Effective Economic Bids that can relieve Congestion. If all Effective Economic Bids in the IFM are exhausted, resource Self-Schedules between the resource’s Minimum Load as defined in the Master File, or if applicable, as modified pursuant to Section 9.3.3, and the first Energy level of the first Energy Bid point will be subject to adjustments by the CAISO Market optimization based on the scheduling priorities listed below. This functionality of the optimization software is implemented through the setting of scheduling parameters as described in Section 27.4.3 and specified in Section 27.4.3.1 and the Business Practice Manuals. Through this process, imports and exports may be reduced to zero, Demand Bids may be reduced to zero, Price Taker Demand (LAP load) may be reduced, and Generation may be reduced to a lower operating limit (or Regulation Limit) (or to a lower Regulation Limit plus any qualified Regulation Down award or Self-Provided Ancillary Services, if applicable). Any Self-Schedules below the Minimum Load level are treated as fixed Self-Schedules and are not subject to these adjustments for Congestion Management. The provisions of this section shall apply only to the extent they do not conflict with any MSS Agreement. In accordance with Section 27.4.3.5, the resources submitted in valid TOR, ETC or Converted Rights Self-Schedules shall not be adjusted in the IFM in response to an insufficiency of Effective Economic Bids. Thus the adjustment sequence for the IFM from highest priority (last to be adjusted) to lowest priority (first to be adjusted), is as follows:

(a) Reliability Must Run (RMR) Generation pre-dispatch reduction;

(b) Day-Ahead TOR Self-Schedules reduction (balanced demand and supply reduction);

(c) Day-Ahead ETC and Converted Rights Self-Schedules reduction; different ETC priority levels will be observed based upon global ETC priorities provided to the CAISO by the Responsible PTOs;

(d) Internal Transmission Constraint relaxation for the IFM pursuant to Section 27.4.3.1;

(e) The export leg of Wheeling Through Self-Schedules, Self-Schedules of CAISO Demand reduction subject to Section 31.3.1.3, exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan to be served by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports, and Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity;

(f) Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not explicitly sourced by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity, except those exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan to be served by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports as set forth in Section 31.4(d);

(g) Day-Ahead Regulatory Must-Run Generation and Regulatory Must-Take Generation reduction;

(h) Other Self-Schedules of Supply reduction and the import leg of Wheeling Through Self-Schedules.

## Section 34.12

**34.12 CAISO Market Adjustment to Non-Priced Quantities in the RTM**

All Self-Schedules are respected by the SCED and SCUC to the maximum extent possible and are protected from curtailment in the Congestion Management process to the extent that there are effective Economic Bids that can relieve Congestion. If all Effective Economic Bids for the RTM are exhausted, all Self-Schedules between the Minimum Load and the lowest Energy level of the first Energy Bid point will be subject to uneconomic adjustments based on assigned scheduling priorities. This functionality of the optimization software is implemented through the setting of scheduling parameters as described in Section 27.4.3 and specified in Section 27.4.3.1 and the BPMs. Through this process, imports and exports may be reduced to zero, Demand may be reduced to zero, and Generation may be reduced to a lower operating limit (or Regulation Limit) (or to a lower Regulation Limit plus any qualified Regulation Down Award or Self-Provided Ancillary Services, if applicable). Any Self-Schedules below the Minimum Load level are treated as fixed Self-Schedules and are not subject to uneconomic adjustments for Congestion Management but may be subject to decommitment via an Exceptional Dispatch if necessary as a last resort to relieve Congestion that could not otherwise be managed.

**34.12.1 Increasing Supply**

The scheduling priorities as defined in the RTM optimization to meet the need for increasing Supply as reflected from higher to lower priority are as follows:

(a) CAISO Forecast of CAISO Demand; the export leg of Wheeling Through Self-Schedules, exports explicitly identified in a Resource Adequacy Plan backed by Resource Adequacy Capacity explicitly identified and linked in a Supply Plan to the exports, or Self-Schedules for exports at Scheduling Points backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity or from non-RUC Capacity;

 (b) Day-Ahead RUC schedules that are Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity;

 (c) Real-time market Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity; and

(d) Contingency Only Operating Reserve if activated by Operator to provide Energy (as indicated by the Contingency Flag and the Contingency condition).

**34.12.2 Decreasing Supply**

The scheduling priorities as defined in the RTM optimization to meet the need for decreasing Supply as reflected from higher to lower priority are as follows:

(a) Non-Participating Load increase;

(b) Reliability Must Run (RMR) Schedule (Day-Ahead manual pre-dispatch or Manual RMR Dispatches or Dispatches that are flagged as RMR Dispatches following the MPM, for Legacy RMR Units and Exceptional Dispatch for RMR Resources process);

(c) Transmission Ownership Right (TOR) Self-Schedule;

(d) Existing Rights (ETC) Self-Schedule;

(e) Regulatory Must-Run and Regulatory Must-Take (RMT) Self-Schedule;

(f) Participating Load increase;

(g) Day-Ahead Supply Schedule; and

(h) Self-Schedule Hourly Block.

These dispatch priorities as defined in the RTM optimization may be superseded by operator actions and procedures as necessary to ensure reliable operations.