Market Enhancements for Summer 2021 Readiness: Training – Part 3

Load, Export, and Wheeling Through Priorities

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Radha Madrigal
Customer Readiness

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Housekeeping

Make sure to keep yourself muted unless you have a question.

If you have a question, you may either ask over the phone or in the chat.

If you want to ask a question, you can virtually “raise your hand” in WebEx.
Objective: Market enhancements for summer 2021 readiness

• Load, export, and wheeling through priorities

  – Equitably balance the reliability of serving ISO balancing authority area load with the reliability of exports, while providing open access to the ISO transmission system
Agenda

*In this training, you will learn about the following elements:*

- How exports cleared in day-ahead are prioritized relative to ISO load in real-time
- Requirements for designating non-resource adequacy (RA) capacity backing high priority export schedules
- How outages are applied to partial RA resources that may back a high priority export
- Market prioritization of wheel-through self-schedules
- How transmission is allocated if the ISO’s hour-ahead scheduling process is infeasible
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAA</td>
<td>Balancing Authority Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIRA</td>
<td>Customer Interface for Resource Adequacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA / DAM</td>
<td>Day-Ahead / Day-Ahead Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALPT</td>
<td>Day-Ahead Lower Price Taker</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAPT</td>
<td>Day-Ahead Price Taker</td>
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<td>FERC</td>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRDT</td>
<td>Generator Resource Data Template</td>
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<tr>
<td>HASP</td>
<td>Hour-Ahead Scheduling Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRDT</td>
<td>Intertie Resource Data Template</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPT</td>
<td>Lower Price Taker</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOO</td>
<td>Must Offer Obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERC</td>
<td>North American Electric Reliability Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Term</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBC</td>
<td>Power Balance Constraint</td>
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<td>PT</td>
<td>Price Taker</td>
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<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Resource Adequacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>RT / RTM</td>
<td>Real-Time / Real-Time Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTLPT</td>
<td>Real-Time Lower Price Taker</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTPT</td>
<td>Real-Time Price Taker</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUC</td>
<td>Residual Unit Commitment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Scheduling Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIBR</td>
<td>Scheduling Infrastructure and Business Rules</td>
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Background
Implementation Details
Market Simulation

LOAD, EXPORT, AND WHEELING PRIORITIES
Implementation timeline

- Tariff Amendment filed with FERC on April 28, 2021
- ISO has requested FERC issue an order on this filing by June 27, 2021
- Market simulation: June 30 – July 6, 2021
- Effective dates:
  - Priority Wheeling Through – effective June 28, 2021
    - These changes will sunset May 31, 2022
    - New initiative “External Load Forward Scheduling Rights Process” kickoff in mid-July
  - Additional load, export, and wheeling through revisions – effective no later than July 15, 2021
    - Notify market participants at least 5 days before implementation
BACKGROUND: HIGH-LEVEL REVIEW OF CHANGES
Changes to market scheduling priorities for exports and wheel-through self-schedules relative to ISO load

• Change how exports cleared in the day-ahead residual unit commitment (RUC) process are prioritized relative to ISO load in the real-time market

• Enhance requirements for designating non-RA capacity backing high priority export schedules

• Change market prioritization of wheel-through self-schedules
No longer prioritize exports deemed feasible in RUC over serving ISO load

• The RUC process does not prevent RA capacity needed to serve ISO load in real-time from being used to support an export that cleared in day-ahead

• Enforce two classes of export schedules all the way through the real-time market:
  – Exports backed by capacity designated to serve external load have a higher priority (same as ISO load)
  – Exports not backed by capacity designated to serve external load have a lower scheduling priority than ISO load
Enhance rules specifying non-RA capacity to back high priority exports

• Identify resources that can be designated to support high-priority exports (via Master File flag)

• Resources identified as supporting high priority exports must confirm a load-serving entity outside of the ISO has a right to the capacity

• Resource will be notified if designated to support a high-priority export to ensure it can meet its obligations

• Variable energy resources can be designated to back high priority exports if export quantity is no greater than the lowest fifteen-minute forecasted output for the hour
Clarify how outages are applied to partial RA resources that may back a high priority export

- If a scheduling coordinator notifies the ISO of a contract term that specifies how outages are applied to the RA and non-RA portion of the capacity, those terms will be reflected in the outage distribution.

- If not specified, the ISO will apply a pro-rata distribution of the outage against the RA and non-RA capacity.
Change prioritization of wheel-through self-schedules

- Currently, wheel-through self-schedules cleared in the RUC process have a higher scheduling priority than imports or internal generation needed to serve ISO load
  - Wheel-throughs consist of balanced import and export legs
  - Wheel-throughs can use transmission capacity that is needed by resource adequacy supply to serve ISO load

- Change priorities so that high-priority wheel-through self-schedules have the same priority as serving load with self-scheduled supply
Differentiate high-priority and low-priority wheels

• High-priority wheels are available for external load serving entities that are planning on using the ISO system to meet their reliability needs

• High-priority wheels are established by:
  – Notifying the ISO 45 days prior to the month the MW quantity of the wheel
  – Attesting that they have secured firm transmission to the ISO border for the entire month

• These changes will expire May 31, 2022
Comparison of day-ahead self-schedule priority levels

• Demand-side priorities
  1) The export self-schedule of a priority wheel = CAISO load = high priority export
  2) Low priority export = The export self-schedule of non-priority wheel

• Supply-side priorities
  1) Self-scheduled supply (could be internal generation or import) = Import self-schedule of priority wheel
  2) Import self-schedule of non-priority wheel

Note: Complete list of priority levels is available in the following document: http://www.caiso.com/InitiativeDocuments/SecondRevisedDraftTariffLanguage-MarketEnhancements-Summer2021Readiness-LoadExportWheelingPriorities.docx
Comparison of real-time self-schedule priority levels

• Demand-side priorities
  1) CAISO load = export self-schedule of priority wheel = high priority export that clears RUC and designated resource provides RT bids to cover full export award = export with designated resource submitting bids above RUC schedule
  2) DA low priority export = DA high priority export and designated resource does not provide RT bids to cover full RUC award
  3) RT low priority export

Note: These dispatch priorities as defined in the RTM optimization may be superseded by operator actions and procedures as necessary to ensure reliable operations.
Comparison of real-time self-schedule priority levels

• Supply-side priorities
  1) RUC self-schedule supply (could be internal or import) = import leg of high priority wheel that cleared RUC
  2) RT self-scheduled supply (import leg of RT high-priority wheel)
  3) Import self-schedule of non-priority wheel through (DA or RT)

Note: These dispatch priorities as defined in the RTM optimization may be superseded by operator actions and procedures as necessary to ensure reliable operations.
New process to equitably allocate transmission if the ISO’s hour-ahead scheduling process is infeasible

- Pro rata allocation between RA supply bidding into the hour-ahead scheduling process (HASP) and high-priority wheels bidding into HASP
  - Wheel quantity limited by day-ahead schedule

- Pro rata allocation applies to binding intertie constraints and binding constraints on Path 26

- Operator judgment ultimately determines what schedules are supported
Questions
Master File Data
Management of Outages on Partial RA Resources
SIBR Bidding & Validation Rules

IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS
Identify resources that can support PT wheel

- New Master File flags identify export system resources that can support PT wheel (will default to null)
  - **PT_WHEEL_SCHED** and **PT_WHEEL_MW** added to IRDT
  - SC must request PT Wheel ID to activate fields, or designate an existing export resource ID by populating these fields in the IRDT
- SCs can define a wheel schedule as a high priority wheel by:
  - Creating new export system resource that will be designated through use of Master File flag as capable of supporting a PT wheel (i.e. meets all attestation criteria on next slide)
Identify resources that can support PT wheel (cont’d)

- By submitting PT wheel flag, the SC is attesting that they meet the following criteria:
  - PT Wheel supported by a firm supply contract to serve load in another BAA outside the CAISO for the month
  - PT Wheel supported by monthly firm transmission contract from source to CAISO scheduling point for HE 07:00-22:00, Monday through Friday, excluding NERC holidays
Process to register a high-priority wheel

- Submit **New Intertie Resource Request** form to **RDT@caiso.com**

  - Scroll down to the **Resource data submission** section to locate the form
New intertie resource request: Submission time frame

- Requests for the months of **July and August 2021** are due by **June 29, 2021**

- Requests for subsequent months are due 45 days prior to the month
New intertie resource request form

Refer to the **Instructions** tab for information on completing the form.
Changes to intertie resource data template (IRDT)

New **PT_WHEEL_SCHED** and **PT_WHEEL_MW** fields on IRDT identify export system resources that can support PT wheel.
Identify resources that can support PT export

• New Master File flag identifies ISO internal supply resources that can support PT export (will default to null)
  – **EXP_SUPPORT** added to GRDT

• By submitting the flag for designated resource, the SC can confirm:
  – The resource is capable at the time of bid submission of supporting an hourly block schedule over the entire relevant operating hour equal to the PT export quantity
  – A variable energy resource can support the export quantity in all 15-minute intervals
  – The designated capacity has been forward contracted only with an external load serving entity
Changes to generator resource data template (GRDT)

Submit updated GRDT with **EXP_SUPPORT** column set to Y to identify ISO internal supply resources that can support PT export.
GRDT: Submission time frame

• Updates are subject to the Master File 5-business day timeline

• Due to the timing of the FERC decision on the tariff provisions (expected by June 27, 2021), SCs should send an email to RDT@caiso.com if they want to request an expedited effective date
Questions
MANAGEMENT OF OUTAGES ON PARTIAL RA RESOURCES
Impact of outages

- Calculate how outages impact RA and non-RA capacity on a supporting resource:
  - The SC of supporting resource shall notify the ISO via the Customer Interface for Resource Adequacy (CIRA) if their RA capacity changes, else,
  - To account for the outages, system shall pro-rata allocate the outage MW between the RA capacity and the remainder of the resource’s capacity up to its Pmax.
New screen in CIRA: PT Export Resource

- Enter RA curtailment MW in CIRA using the following navigation path:
  - Substitutions > PT Export Resource

Enter RA curtailment MW for PT export support resources
New screen in CIRA: PT Export Resource

• Enter RA curtailment MW in CIRA using the following navigation path:
  – Substitutions > PT Export Resource
Questions
SIBR BIDDING & VALIDATION RULES
Scheduling Infrastructure & Business Rules (SIBR) terminology

• The following terms relate to self-schedules submitted in SIBR:
  – PT export:
    • Self-schedule with designated resource
  – LPT export:
    • Self-schedule with no identified resource
  – PT wheel:
    • Self-scheduled wheel that meets tariff criteria for high priority wheeling through transaction
  – LPT wheel:
    • Self-scheduled wheel that does not meet tariff criteria for high priority wheeling through transaction
Bidding requirements for resources that can support PT export

In addition to meeting the attestation requirements listed on Slide 29:

• Designated resource must participate in RUC up to the PT export

• Designated resource must bid in RTM at least up to the PT export
  – RUC schedule may require higher quantity

• The designated resource cannot be an energy-only resource
RUC RA obligation for supporting resources to support PT exports

• For supporting resource RUC bid, SIBR will:
  – Insert/replace/extend RUC RA obligation
  – RUC availability bids ($0/MW) shall cover the capacity range that supports the sum of PT self-schedules PT exports which are associated with the resource
  – Set the portion above the PT export quantity to the submitted RUC availability bid price
SIBR validation rules

• The new SIBR validation rules are posted to the application access page
  – Navigation: caiso.com > Participate > Application Access

  • Scroll down to the **Scheduling Infrastructure Business Rules (SIBR) – Bidding** section to locate the documents
SIBR will validate supporting resource and set export priority in day-ahead market

• For PT export (has designated supporting resource):
  – Supporting resource must have flag to support export
  – The resource total supported PT export capacity shall be limited to the non-RA capacity bid in the market excluding ancillary services self-provision and awards, as applicable
  – If the resource total supported PT export capacity is not sufficient to cover all associated PT export self-schedules, all these PT self-schedules shall be converted to DALPT export self-schedules

• For Self-scheduled export (without a designated resource):
  – The submitted export schedule without designated resource shall be DALPT export
RTM import resource MOO applies to RA imports instead of RUC schedule if RUC PBC is relaxed

• If the day-ahead market is RUC under-gen infeasible, the must offer obligation (MOO) will apply to RA import resources in real-time for the corresponding RA capacity in the trading hours with a RUC under-generation power balance constraint (PBC) relaxation

• Instead of the RUC schedule, MOO will apply to RA import resources in real-time in those RUC under-gen infeasible hours
  – SIBR will insert bids for these resources if they haven’t done so
Self-schedule PT export submitted or re-submitted in RTM (Tier 1 validation rules for export with DAPT)

- Tier 1 and Tier 2 validation occurs in RTM

- For the export to receive **DAPT** priority in RTM, sum of applicable PT exports designating the one supporting resource shall not exceed the supporting resource’s RUC schedule. Otherwise, all applicable exports will convert to **DALPT**

- The supporting resource for DAPT export shall be the same resource in RTM (Tier 1 validation)

- In general, one supporting resource can support multiple exports, each export only has one PT priority, DAPT (Tier 1 validation) or RTPT (Tier 2 validation)
Self-schedule PT export submitted or re-submitted in RTM (Tier 2 validation rules)

- The supporting resource for RTPT export can be the same or a different resource in RTM relative to what is used in DAM

- If supporting resource is a different resource, the SS export is eligible for RTPT / RTLPT export (Tier 2 validation)
  - (Reminder: DAPT and RTPT are the same priority level)
Notify SC of supporting resource if it supports PT Export

• Notify the designated supporting resource SC in DAM/RTM

• SIBR shall notify the SC of the designated resource that its resource supports DAPT export

• The notification shall include:
  – SC of export, export resource ID, market, start/end time
  – SC of designated resource, designated resource ID, designated MW
New process to equitably allocate transmission if the ISO’s hour-ahead scheduling process is infeasible

- Post-HASP process will pro rata allocate available transmission capacity between CAISO load and priority wheel through transactions if HASP cannot meet CAISO forecast of CAISO demand or fully accommodate a priority wheeling through transaction, constrained in import direction or path 26 N-S direction.
Example: Self-schedule export with DAPT that is re-bid in RTM

Export re-designates Generator A with RTM bid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>DAM Bid</th>
<th>Supporting Resource</th>
<th>IFM Schedule</th>
<th>IFM Priority</th>
<th>RUC Schedule</th>
<th>RUC Priority</th>
<th>RTM Bid</th>
<th>RTM Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export A</td>
<td>80 PT 40 LPT</td>
<td>Generator A</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80 DAPT 40 DALPT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80 DAPT 20 DALPT</td>
<td>80 PT 20 LPT</td>
<td>80 DAPT 20 DALPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
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- If the supporting resource RUC schedule can support DAPT export schedule, system shall set DAPT export schedule equal to DAPT export that cleared in RUC
- System shall set DALPT export schedule equal to the difference between Export RUC schedule and DAPT export schedule
- In this example, the RUC schedule for the export is 100 because RUC cut 20 MW of DALPT because the market was short supply
Example: Self-schedule export with DAPT that is not re-bid in RTM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>DAM Bid</th>
<th>Supporting Resource</th>
<th>IFM Schedule</th>
<th>IFM Priority</th>
<th>RUC Schedule</th>
<th>RUC Priority</th>
<th>RTM Bid</th>
<th>RTM Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export C</td>
<td>80 PT 40 LPT</td>
<td>Generator C</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80 DAPT 40 DALPT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60 DAPT 40 DALPT</td>
<td>(100 MW inserted by SIBR)</td>
<td>100 DA LPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator C</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td></td>
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- The supporting resource must submit bid to cover the RUC award in RTM (existing requirement)
- In this example, because the RUC schedule of the supporting resource did not clear 80 MW, and the export did not re-bid in RTM, it lost DAPT status. SIBR will insert a bid at 100 MW PT, but that will fail validation and be converted to DA LPT
- Export should have re-bid 60 PT and 40 LPT to maintain DAPT status for 60 MW
Questions
MARKET SIMULATION
Market participant pre-market simulation actions

• Market simulation structured scenarios provide customers with the ability to preview and test new functionality from bid to bill

• Attend the market simulation calls to stay informed on the timing of activities for this and other releases
Market Sim Scenarios

• Scenarios have been developed and are posted to the Release Planning page

• Here is a direct link to the scenarios:
Final Questions
Thank you for your participation!

For more detailed information on anything presented, please visit our website at:

www.caiso.com

Or send an email to:
CustomerReadiness@caiso.com