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

Tariff Provisions Effective No Later Than July 15, 2021

**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 Self-Schedule of a Priority Wheeling Through; 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 Self-Schedule of a non-Priority Wheeling Through;

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

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

(i) The import Self-Schedule of a non-Priority Wheeling Through.

## 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 Self-Schedule of a Priority Wheeling Through; 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) RUC Schedules that are Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points not backed by Generation from non-Resource Adequacy Capacity, or the RUC Schedules that are the export Self-Schedules of non-Priority Wheeling Throughs;

(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 Self-Schedules of a non-Priority Wheeling Through ; and

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(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 Self-Schedule of a non-Priority Wheeling Through.

These dispatch priorities as defined in the RTM optimization may be superseded by operator actions and procedures as necessary to ensure reliable operations.

**34.12.3.** In the event an Intertie is constrained in the import direction by a scheduling limit or Path 26 is constrained in the north-south direction, when HASP cannot meet CAISO Forecast of CAISO Demand or fully accommodate a Priority Wheeling Through transaction, the CAISO will perform a post-HASP process to pro rata allocate available transmission capacity between CAISO Load and Priority Wheel Through transactions, as described in in the Business Practice Manual. The CAISO Load pro rata share will be based on the lower of each applicable Resource Adequacy Resource’s Real-Time Energy Bid quantity or its shown Resource Adequacy Capacity. The Priority Wheeling Through pro rata share for each Self-Schedule will be based on the lowest of (1) 110 percent of the submitted Day-Ahead Market Self-Schedule of the Priority Wheeling Through transaction, (2) the submitted Real-Time Market Self-Schedule of the Priority Wheeling Through transaction, or (3) the Priority Wheeling Through quantity requested 45-days in advance of the month. Energy scheduled via the post-HASP process will be settled as Exceptional Dispatch Energy.

**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.

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(v) A Scheduling Coordinator for a CAISO Balancing Authority Area resource will indicate through a resource parameter as prescribed in the Business Practice Manual that it has sold capacity to an out-of-balancing authority area load serving entity, and no CAISO Load Serving Entity has a right to such capacity. If the Scheduling Coordinator does not indicate this status, the resource cannot be a designated resource for an export Self-Schedule at Scheduling Points backed by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity. The CAISO will notify a Scheduling Coordinator hourly, to the extent practicable, that its resource, which is flagged to support an export, is designated by another entity to support export Self-Schedules at Scheduling Points backed by 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 export Self-Schedule 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 Self-Schedule shall designate a resource to support such export only if the resource is expected to have sufficient available capacity to support the 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 is for Generation that is equal to or greater than the Self Schedule export quantity. The designated capacity must be the deliverable capacity of a resource with Full Capacity Deliverability Status, Partial Capacity Deliverability Status, or Interim Deliverability Status that is shownon the CAISO’s NQC list.

(w) In addition to meeting any obligations applicable to Resource Adequacy Resources, a Scheduling Coordinator for a resource supporting Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points backed by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity shall submit a $0/MW RUC Availability Bid for a quantity equal to or greater than the quantity of the export.

(x) The Scheduling Coordinator shall offer Energy bids into the Real-Time Market to support Self-Schedules of exports at Scheduling Points backed by 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 at a Scheduling Point backed by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity cannot back additional exports at a Scheduling Point backed by non-Resource Adequacy Capacity scheduled in the Real-Time Market.

(z) A Scheduling Coordinator shall not schedule an import Self-Schedule to support an export Self-Schedule for a Priority Wheeling Through. The transaction is properly scheduled as a Wheeling Through transaction as described in section 30.5.4.

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(aa) For a Wheeling Through Self Schedule to be eligible as a Priority Wheeling Through or a given month, the Scheduling Coordinator must notify the CAISO of the MW quantity of the power supply contract MW supporting the export Self-Schedule of the Priority Wheeling Through transaction and confirm it meets the eligibility requirements to support a Priority Wheeling Through. 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**

A Self Schedule that is part of a Wheeling Through transaction consistent with Section 30.5.4 that is supported by (1) a firm power supply contract to serve an external load serving entity’s load throughout the calendar month and (2) monthly firm transmission the external load serving entity has procured under applicable open access tariffs, or comparable transmission tariffs, for Hours Ending 07:00 through 22:00, Monday through Saturday excluding NERC holidays, from the source to a CAISO Scheduling Point.

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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 (both capacity sold to CAISO load serving entities that is not RA Capacity for the month and capacity sold to external load serving entities for export). 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 (both capacity sold to CAISO load serving entities that is not RA Capacity for the month and capacity sold to external load serving entities for export). 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 derate should be allocated among RA Capacity and contracted non-RA capacity (both capacity sold to CAISO load serving entities that is not RA Capacity for the month and capacity sold to external load serving entities for export).

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**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 its PMax.

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**31.5.5 Selection and Commitment of RUC Capacity**

Capacity that is not already scheduled in the IFM may be selected as RUC Capacity through the RUC process of the DAM. The RUC optimization will select RUC Capacity and produce nodal RUC Prices by minimizing total Bid cost based on RUC Availability Bids and Start-Up, Minimum Load Bids and Transition Costs. If RUC cannot schedule sufficient capacity to meet the RUC Procurement Target, a RUC Award or RUC Schedule will be issued to imports providing RA Capacity for the full amount of their RA Capacity.RUC will not consider Start-Up, Minimum Load Bids, or Transition Costs for resources already committed in the IFM. The RUC Capacity of a resource is the incremental amount of capacity selected in RUC above the resource’s Day-Ahead Schedule. The resource’s Day-Ahead Schedule plus its RUC Capacity comprise the resource’s RUC Schedule. The CAISO will only issue RUC Start-Up Instructions to resources committed in RUC that must receive a Start-Up Instruction in the Day-Ahead in order to be available to meet Real-Time Demand. RUC Schedules will be provided to Scheduling Coordinators even if a RUC Start-Up Instruction is not issued at that time. RUC shall not Shut Down resources scheduled through the IFM and RUC will not commit a Multi-Stage Generating Resource to a lower MSG Configuration that is unable to support the Energy scheduled in the IFM. If the RUC process cannot find a feasible solution given the resources committed in the IFM, the RUC process will adjust constraints as described in Section 31.5.4 to arrive at a feasible solution that accommodates all the resources committed in the IFM, and any necessary de-commitment of IFM committed units shall be effectuated through an Exceptional Dispatch.

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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) 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

## 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; , 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) RealTime 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.

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**31.5.5 Selection and Commitment of RUC Capacity**

Capacity that is not already scheduled in the IFM may be selected as RUC Capacity through the RUC process of the DAM. The RUC optimization will select RUC Capacity and produce nodal RUC Prices by minimizing total Bid cost based on RUC Availability Bids and Start-Up, Minimum Load Bids and Transition Costs. RUC will not consider Start-Up, Minimum Load Bids, or Transition Costs for resources already committed in the IFM. The RUC Capacity of a resource is the incremental amount of capacity selected in RUC above the resource’s Day-Ahead Schedule. The resource’s Day-Ahead Schedule plus its RUC Capacity comprise the resource’s RUC Schedule. The CAISO will only issue RUC Start-Up Instructions to resources committed in RUC that must receive a Start-Up Instruction in the Day-Ahead in order to be available to meet Real-Time Demand. RUC Schedules will be provided to Scheduling Coordinators even if a RUC Start-Up Instruction is not issued at that time. RUC shall not Shut Down resources scheduled through the IFM and RUC will not commit a Multi-Stage Generating Resource to a lower MSG Configuration that is unable to support the Energy scheduled in the IFM. If the RUC process cannot find a feasible solution given the resources committed in the IFM, the RUC process will adjust constraints as described in Section 31.5.4 to arrive at a feasible solution that accommodates all the resources committed in the IFM, and any necessary de-commitment of IFM committed units shall be effectuated through an Exceptional Dispatch.

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