California Independent System Operator Corporation

May 20, 2026

The Honorable Debbie-Anne A. Reese
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: California Independent System Operator Corporation

Compliance Filing of the Effective Date for the Resource Adequacy Modeling and Program Design Tariff Amendment

Docket No. ER26-1593-___

Dear Secretary Reese:

The California Independent System Operator Corporation ("CAISO") submits this filing in compliance with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") Order Accepting Tariff Revisions issued on May 11, 2026 in the captioned docket.[1]

I. Background

On March 3, 2026, the CAISO submitted tariff amendments in this docket to implement: (1) new default capacity accreditation methodologies; (2) a new default planning reserve margin methodology; (3) new informational reporting obligations for RA-eligible capacity that has not been shown as RA capacity; and (4) retirement of a legacy informational reporting obligation regarding the dispatch of non-RA capacity. In the tariff amendment, the CAISO requested flexibility for its tariff revisions with an open-ended effective date of 12/31/9998. The CAISO indicated its intent to implement the first, second, and fourth items as soon as feasible, with the third item likely being implemented later.

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[1] *Letter Order,* Docket No. ER26-1593 (May 11, 2026) ("May 11 Letter"). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meaning set forth in the CAISO tariff.

In its May 11 Letter, the Commission directed the CAISO to submit a compliance filing in the captioned docket through the eTariff system with the accepted tariff record text that establishes the actual effective date and designates the prior records accepted in the May 11 Letter as OBE (overtaken by events).[2]

II. Compliance Filing

In the instant filing, the CAISO requests that the Commission accept the tariff records contained herein which have an actual effective date of May 29, 2026, as compliant with the May 11 Letter. The remaining revised tariff record covered in the March 3 filing (section 40.4.7) is expected to take effect in 2027. The CAISO will submit a further compliance filing in this docket to establish an effective date for that revision.

III. Materials Provided in this Compliance Filing

In addition to this transmittal letter, this compliance filing includes:

Attachment A	Clean CAISO tariff sheets reflecting the tariff revisions described in Section II above

[2] May 11 Letter at P 21.

IV. Conclusion

The CAISO requests that the Commission accept this compliance filing effective May 29, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the foregoing document upon the parties listed on the official service list in the captioned proceeding, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2010 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 C.F.R. § 385.2010).

Dated at Folsom, California this 20th day of May 2026.

/s/ Jacqueline Meredith
Jacqueline Meredith
An employee of the California ISO

Attachment A – Clean Tariff Sheets

Compliance Filing of Effective Date

Resource Adequacy Modeling and Program Design Initiative

California Independent System Operator Corporation

May 20, 2026

Section 40

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40.2 Information Requirements for Resource Adequacy Programs

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40.2.2 Non-CPUC Load Serving Entities and CPEs

40.2.2.1 Reserve Margin

(a) The Scheduling Coordinator for a Non-CPUC Load Serving Entity must provide the CAISO with the Reserve Margin(s) adopted by the appropriate Local Regulatory Authority or federal agency for use in the annual Resource Adequacy Plan and monthly Resource Adequacy Plans listed as a percentage of the Demand Forecasts developed in accordance with Section 40.2.2.3.

(b) For the Scheduling Coordinator for a Non-CPUC Load Serving Entity for which the appropriate Local Regulatory Authority or federal agency has not established a Reserve Margin(s) or a CPUC Load Serving Entity subject to Section 40.2.1(b), the Reserve Margin for each month is the additional quantity of Qualifying Capacity above the peak Demand Forecast in the CAISO BAA for that month needed to meet a 1-day-in-ten-years loss of load expectation standard as a percent of the peak Demand Forecast in the CAISO BAA for that month. As further specified in the BPM, the CAISO determines that quantity of additional Qualifying Capacity needed based on an annual probabilistic reliability analysis conducted consistent with accepted industry practices that models system conditions and considers potential variability in relevant underlying factors, such as production from wind and solar units, Forced Outages, and forecasted consumption patterns from Load. The CAISO provides stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed results of the analysis and key inputs to the analysis before

finalizing the results and also provides transparency regarding the final results.

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40.8 CAISO Default Qualifying Capacity Criteria

40.8.1 Applicability of Default Criteria

The criteria in this Section 40.8 apply when the CPUC or Local Regulatory Authority has not established and provided to the CAISO criteria to determine the types of resources that may be eligible to provide Qualifying Capacity and for calculating Qualifying Capacity for such eligible resource types.

40.8.2 General Qualifying Capacity Methodologies

As further specified in Section 40.8.3, the CAISO applies the following methodologies to various classes of resources. Where a methodology calls for 36 months' of historical data for an individual resource but there is no resource-specific data for part of that period, then the CAISO substitutes the missing periods of data with class average data.

40.8.2.1 Effective Load Carrying Capability

The effective load carrying capability (ELCC) methodology calculates a resource's monthly Qualifying Capacity based on a percentage discount from its PMax utilizing a sequential four-step conceptual process.

Step one identifies the quantity of capacity provided to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area from each resource technology class in a probabilistic reliability analysis conducted consistent with accepted industry practices, as further specified in the BPM, that maintains a 1-day-in-ten-years loss of load expectation standard.

Step two determines a preliminary class-based discount based on the quantity of perfect capacity that would be needed to replace the capacity provided by that class of resource in the probabilistic reliability analysis as a percent of the capacity provided by that class of resource technology in the probabilistic reliability analysis. For purposes of this Section 40.8.2.1, perfect capacity is capacity from a hypothetical resource that is fully available at all times.

Step three calculates a final class-based discount. The final class-based discount scales the preliminary class-based discount based on the quantity of perfect capacity that would be needed to replace the capacity provided by all resource classes subject to ELCC in the probabilistic reliability analysis as a percent of the capacity provided by all resource classes subject to ELCC in the probabilistic reliability analysis.

Step four calculates a resource-specific adjustment to the final class-based discount. The resource-specific adjustment is based on a resource's performance over the 36-month default Qualifying Capacity evaluation period defined in the BPM compared to the performance in that period of all resources of that resource type, as further specified in the BPM.

40.8.2.2 Unforced Capacity

The unforced capacity (UCAP) methodology calculates a resource's monthly Qualifying Capacity based on a percentage discount from its PMax. The CAISO creates a separate resource-specific UCAP discount for seasons, with those seasons defined in the BPM.

For each season, the CAISO calculates a UCAP discount based on the quantity of capacity from the resource that was not on Forced Outage as a percent of the quantity of capacity that would have been available from the unit if it never had any Forced Outages. The CAISO calculates this percentage based only on Forced Outages during one of the at-risk hours on at-risk days for that season, as further specified in the BPM. The at-risk hours are the individual hours of the day during that season where reliability risks are greatest in an individual hour as determined based on projected system conditions during the period that would be covered by the resulting Qualifying Capacity value. The at-risk days are the days during that season where reliability risks were greatest across the day based on historic system conditions with the tightest supply/demand balance. The UCAP calculation does not consider a Forced Outage reported in a nature of work category relating to Generation Outages induced by transmission Outages, as further specified in the Business Practice Manual.

The UCAP discount from PMax of a resource for a year is the average of the seasonal UCAP discounts from the three prior years, weighted in the following proportions: 45 percent for seasonal UCAP from one year prior; 35 percent for seasonal UCAP from two years prior; and 20 percent for three years prior.

40.8.2.3 Average Generation

The average generation methodology calculates a resource's monthly Qualifying Capacity based on historic hourly performance in that month of the year over the 36-month default Qualifying Capacity evaluation period defined in the BPM.

40.8.2.4 Performance to Dispatch

The performance to Dispatch methodology calculates a resource's Qualifying Capacity, which is static for each month of a year, based on the average energy output during each hour a resource had a Dispatch over the 36-month default Qualifying Capacity evaluation period defined in the BPM as a percentage of the average hourly Dispatch value over those 36 months. For purposes of this calculation, a resource's energy output in an hour cannot exceed its hourly Dispatch value. The CAISO calculates a resource's Qualifying Capacity under this methodology based on the aggregated performance of all resources under the same SCID.

40.8.2.5 Reduction in Demand Per Dispatch

The reduction in demand per Dispatch methodology calculates a resource's Qualifying Capacity, which is static for each month of a year, based on the resource's average reduction in demand on a per-Dispatch basis over the 36-month default Qualifying Capacity evaluation period defined in the BPM.

40.8.3 Default Criteria for Specific Resource Classes

40.8.3.1 Nuclear and Dispatchable Thermal

Nuclear and dispatchable thermal Generating Units, other than Qualifying Facilities with Existing QF Contracts addressed in Section 40.8.3.11 below, must be a Participating Generator or a System Unit. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of nuclear and dispatchable thermal units, other than Qualifying Facilities addressed in Section 40.8.3.11, using the UCAP methodology described in Section 40.8.2.2.

40.8.3.2 Non-Dispatchable Thermal

Non-dispatchable thermal Generating Units, other than Qualifying Facilities with Existing QF Contracts addressed in Section 40.8.3.11 below, must be a Participating Generator or a System Unit. The CAISO calculates Qualifying Capacity of non-dispatchable thermal units, other than Qualifying Facilities addressed in Section 40.8.3.11, using the average generation methodology described in Section 40.8.2.3.

40.8.3.3 Wind and Solar

As used in this Section, wind units are those wind Generating Units without backup sources of Generation and solar units are those solar Generating Units without backup sources of Generation. Wind and solar units, other than Qualifying Facilities with Existing QF Contracts, must be Participating Intermittent Resources or subject to availability provisions of Section 40.6.4. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of all wind or solar units, including Qualifying Facilities, using the ELCC methodology described in Section 40.8.2.1. For wind and solar units, the resource-specific adjustment for performance in the ELCC methodology is based on capacity factors during the at-risk hours determined pursuant to Section 40.8.2.2.

40.8.3.4 Hydroelectric – Dispatchable, Run-of-River, and Pumped Storage

Hydroelectric Generating Units, other than Qualifying Facilities with Existing QF Contracts, must be either Participating Generators or System Units. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of Hydroelectric Generating Units irrespective of status as a Qualifying Facility status. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of Pumped-Storage Hydro Units using the UCAP methodology described in Section 40.8.2.2. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of all other types of Hydroelectric Generating Units using the ELCC methodology described in Section 40.8.2.1. For dispatchable Hydroelectric Generating Units, the resource-specific adjustment for performance in the ELCC methodology is based on all Forced Outages, excluding Forced Outages reported in a nature of work category relating to Generation Outages induced by transmission Outages, as further specified in the Business Practice Manual. For Run-of-River Resources, the resource-specific adjustment for performance in the ELCC methodology is based on capacity factors during the at-risk hours determined pursuant to Section 40.8.2.2.

40.8.3.5 Non-Generator Resources

Non-Generator Resources must be either Participating Generators or System Units to qualify as Resource Adequacy Capacity. The CAISO calculates Qualifying Capacity of Non-Generator Resources using the ELCC methodology described in Section 40.8.2.1. For Non-Generator Resources, the resource-specific adjustment for performance in the ELCC methodology is based on all Forced Outages, excluding Forced Outages reported in a nature of work category relating to Generation Outages induced

by transmission Outages, as further specified in the Business Practice Manual.

40.8.3.6 Proxy Demand Resources

A Proxy Demand Resource must have the ability to (i) be dispatched for at least twenty-four hours per month, (ii) be dispatched on at least three consecutive days, and (iii) respond for at least four hours per dispatch in order to qualify as Resource Adequacy Capacity. The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of Proxy Demand Resources using the performance to Dispatch methodology described in Section 40.8.2.4.

40.8.3.7 Participating Loads

The CAISO calculates the Qualifying Capacity of Participating Loads using the reduction in demand per Dispatch methodology described in Section 40.8.2.5. Loads of Participating Loads must be available at least 48 hours, and if the Loads can only be dispatched for a maximum of two hours per event, then only 0.89 percent of a Scheduling Coordinator's portfolio may be made up of such Loads.

40.8.3.8 Unit-Specific Contracts

Unit-specific contracts with Participating Generators or System Units will qualify as Resource Adequacy Capacity subject to the verification that the total MW quantity of all contracts from a specific unit do not exceed the total Net Qualifying Capacity (MW) consistent with the Net Qualifying Capacity determination for that unit.

40.8.3.9 Qualifying Facilities

Qualifying Facilities must be subject to an effective Participating Generator Agreement or Net Scheduled Participating Generator Agreement or must be System Units, unless they have an Existing QF Contract. Except for hydro, wind, and solar Qualifying Facilities addressed pursuant to Sections 40.8.3.3 and 40.8.3.4, the Qualifying Capacity of Qualifying Facilities under Existing QF Contracts, will be based on historic monthly Generation output during the hours of noon to 6:00 p.m. (net of Self-provided Load) during a three-year rolling average.

40.8.3.10 System Resources and Pseudo-Ties

40.8.3.10.1 Dynamic System Resources and Pseudo-Ties

Dynamic System Resources and Pseudo-Ties of Generating Units to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area shall be treated similar to resources within the CAISO Balancing Authority Area, except with respect to

the deliverability screen under Section 40.4.6.1 and with respect to the limitation on the Qualifying Capacity of wind and solar resources set forth in Section 40.8.3.3. However, eligibility as a Resource Adequacy Resource is contingent upon a showing by the Scheduling Coordinator that the Dynamic System Resource or Pseudo-Tie of a Generating Unit to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area has secured transmission through any intervening Balancing Authority Areas for the Operating Hours that cannot be curtailed for economic reasons or bumped by higher priority transmission and that the Load Serving Entity for which the Scheduling Coordinator is submitting Demand Bids has an allocation of import capacity at the import Scheduling Point under Section 40.4.6.2 that is not less than the Resource Adequacy Capacity provided by the Dynamic System Resource or Pseudo-Tie of a Generating Unit to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area.

40.8.3.10.2 Non-Dynamic System Resources

For Non-Dynamic System Resources, the Scheduling Coordinator must demonstrate that the Load Serving Entity for which the Scheduling Coordinator is scheduling Demand has an allocation of import capacity at the import Scheduling Point under Section 40.4.6.2 that is not less than the Resource Adequacy Capacity from the Non-Dynamic System Resource. The Scheduling Coordinator must also demonstrate that the Non-Dynamic System Resource is covered by Operating Reserves, unless unit contingent, in the sending Balancing Authority Area. Eligibility as Resource Adequacy Capacity is contingent upon a showing by the Scheduling Coordinator of the System Resource that it has secured transmission through any intervening Balancing Authority Areas for the Operating Hours that cannot be curtailed for economic reasons or bumped by higher priority transmission. With respect to Non-Dynamic System Resources, any inter-temporal constraints, such as multi-hour run blocks, must be explicitly identified in the monthly Resource Adequacy Plan, and no constraints may be imposed beyond those explicitly stated in the plan.

40.8.3.11 Reliability Demand Response Resources

The Qualifying Capacity of a Reliability Demand Response Resource, for each month, will be based on the resource's average monthly historic demand reduction performance during that same month during the Availability Assessment Hours, as described in Section 40.9.3, using a three-year rolling average. For a Reliability Demand Response Resource with fewer than three years of performance history, for all

months for which there is no historic data, the CAISO will use a monthly megawatt value as certified and reported to the CAISO by the Demand Response Provider; otherwise, where available, the CAISO will use the average of historic demand reduction performance data available, by month, for a Reliability Demand Response Resource.

40.8.3.12 Distributed Generation Facilities

(a) Distributed Generation Facilities that meet the applicable requirements in Section 4.6 qualify as Resource Adequacy Capacity.

(b) The CAISO will determine the Net Qualifying Capacity of each Distributed Generation Facility for each Resource Adequacy Compliance Year consistent with similar resource classifications connected to the transmission system, as provided in Section 40.4.6.1.

(c) The Scheduling Coordinator for individual Distributed Generation Facilities, with the same resource type and PMax values less than 0.5 MW, that seek to operate as a combined Distributed Generation Facility, must submit to the CAISO a request that the initial Net Qualifying Capacity be determined and approved as a combined Distributed Generation Facility.

40.8.3.13 Facilities under Construction

The Qualifying Capacity for facilities under construction will be determined based on the type of resource as described elsewhere in this Section 40.8. In addition, the facility must have been in commercial operation for no less than one month to be eligible to be included as a Resource Adequacy Resource in a Scheduling Coordinator's monthly Resource Adequacy Plan.

40.8.3.14 Jointly-Owned Facilities

A jointly-owned facility must be either a Participating Generator or a System Unit. The Qualifying Capacity for the entire facility will be determined based on the type of resource as described elsewhere in this Section 40.8. In addition, the Scheduling Coordinator must provide the CAISO with a demonstration of its entitlement to the output of the jointly-owned facility's Qualified Capacity and an explanation of how that entitlement may change if the facility's output is restricted.

40.8.3.15 Hybrid Resources

The default Qualifying Capacity of a Hybrid Resource is the sum of the individual Qualifying Capacity values for each component, not to exceed the facility's Interconnection Service Capacity.

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Section 43A

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43A.6.3 [Not Used]

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Appendix A

- Reserve Margin

The percentage of a Load Serving Entity's peak Demand Forecast for which the Scheduling Coordinator for that Load Serving Entity must demonstrate procurement of Resource Adequacy Capacity, in addition to procurement of Resource Adequacy Capacity in the amount of that peak Demand Forecast.