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33 Hour-Ahead Scheduling Process (HASP)

The HASP is the hour-ahead process during the Real-Time which consists of the following activities. The HASP includes a special hourly run of the Real-Time Unit Commitment (RTUC), which is also one of the component processes of the RTM. The RTUC utilizes a SCUC optimization and runs every fifteen (15) minutes, as fully described in Section 34. This Section 33 describes the special features of the specific hourly HASP run of the RTUC. The HASP combines provisions for the CAISO to issue hourly pre-dispatch instructions to System Resources that submit Energy Bids to the RTM and for the procurement of Ancillary Services on an hourly basis from System Resources, with provisions for Scheduling Coordinators to self-schedule changes to their Day-Ahead Schedules as provided in Section 33.1, and submit Bids to export Energy at Scheduling Points. The HASP also performs the MPM procedure with respect to the Bids that will be used in the HASP optimization and in the RTM processes for the same Trading Hour.

33.1 Submission Of Bids For The HASP And RTM

Scheduling Coordinators may submit Bids, including Self-Schedules, for Supply that will be used for the HASP and the RTM processes starting from the time Day-Ahead Schedules have been posted until seventy-five (75) minutes prior to each applicable Trading Hour in the Real-Time. This includes Self-Schedules by Participating Load that is modeled using the Pumped-Storage Hydro Unit. Scheduling Coordinators may not submit Bids, including Self-Schedules, for CAISO Demand in the HASP and RTM. Scheduling Coordinators may submit Bids, including Self-Schedules, for exports at Scheduling Points in the HASP and RTM. The rules for submitted Bids specified in Section 30 apply to Bids submitted to the HASP and RTM. After the Market Close of the HASP and the RTM the CAISO performs a validation process consistent with the provisions set forth in Section 30.7 and the following additional rules. The CAISO will generate a Self-Schedule to cover any RUC Award or Day-Ahead Schedule in the absence of any Self-Schedule or Economic Bid components, or to fill in any gaps between any Self-Schedule Bid and any Economic Bid components to cover a RUC Award or Day-Ahead Schedule. Bids submitted to the HASP and the RTM to supply Energy and Ancillary Services will be considered in the various

HASP and RTM processes, including the MPM process, the HASP optimization, the STUC, the RTUC and the RTD.

33.2 The HASP Optimization

After the Market Close for the HASP and RTM for the relevant Trading Hour, the Bids have been validated and the MPM process has been performed, the HASP optimization determines feasible but non-binding HASP Advisory Schedules for Generating Units for each fifteen-minute interval of the Trading Hour, as well as binding hourly HASP Intertie Schedules and binding hourly HASP AS Awards from Non-Dynamic System Resources for that Trading Hour. The HASP may also commit resources whose Start-Up Times are within the immediately following Trading Hour. The HASP, like the other runs of the RTUC, utilizes the same SCUC optimization and Base Market Model adjusted as described in Sections 27.5.1 and 27.5.6 as the IFM, with the Base Market Model adjusted as described in Sections 27.5.1 and 27.5.6 updated to reflect changes in system conditions as appropriate, to ensure that HASP Intertie Schedules are feasible. Instead of clearing against Demand Bids as in the IFM, the HASP clears Supply against the CAISO Forecast of CAISO Demand plus submitted Export Bids, to the extent the Export Bids are selected in the MPM process. The HASP optimization also factors in forecasted unscheduled flow at the Interties. The HASP optimization produces Settlement prices for hourly imports and exports to and from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area reflected in the HASP Intertie Schedule and for the HASP AS Awards for System Resources.

33.3 Treatment Of Self-Schedules In HASP

The HASP optimization clears Bids, including Self-Schedules, while preserving all priorities in this process consistent with Section 34.10. The HASP optimization does not adjust submitted Self-Schedules unless it is not possible to balance Supply and the CAISO Forecast of CAISO Demand plus Export Bids and manage Congestion using the available Economic Bids, in which case the HASP performs non-economic adjustments to Self-Schedules. The MWh quantities of Self-Schedules of Supply that clear in the HASP constitute a feasible Dispatch for the RTM at the time HASP is run, but the HASP results do not constitute a final Schedule for Generating Units because these resources may be adjusted non-economically in the RTD if necessary to manage

Congestion and clear Supply and Demand. Self-Schedules submitted for Generating Units that clear in the HASP will be issued HASP Advisory Schedules. Scheduling Coordinators representing Participating Intermittent Resources whose output is being used to satisfy a resource adequacy requirement must submit Self-Schedules in HASP in accordance with the forecast provided by the independent forecast service provider. The submission of a change to an ETC Self-Schedule beyond the deadline specified in Section 16.9.1, that is permitted pursuant to the terms of the applicable ETC, shall not be deemed to be an unbalanced ETC Self-Schedule for the purposes of Settlement, consistent with the ETC and TOR Self-Schedule Settlement treatment described in Section 11.5.7.

33.4 MPM For The HASP

After the Market Close of the HASP and RTM, after the CAISO has validated the Bids pursuant to Section 30.7, and prior to running the HASP optimization, the CAISO conducts the MPM process, the results of which will be utilized in the HASP optimization. Bids on behalf of Demand Response Resources, Participating Load, and Non-Generator Resources are considered in the MPM process but are not subject to Bid mitigation. The MPM process for the HASP produces results for each fifteen (15) minute interval of the Trading Hour and thus may produce up to four mitigated Bids for any given resource for the Trading Hour. The determination as to whether a Bid is mitigated in the HASP is made based on the non-competitive Congestion component of each LMP for each fifteen (15) minute interval of the applicable Trading Hour, using the methodology set forth in Sections 31.2.2 and 31.2.3 above. If a Bid is mitigated in any of the four fifteen (15) minute intervals comprising a Trading Hour during the MPM process for the HASP, then that Bid will be treated as mitigated for the entire Trading Hour for purposes of the HASP optimization. A single mitigated Bid for the entire Trading Hour is calculated using the minimum Bid price of the four mitigated Bid curves at each Bid quantity level.

For RMR Units, RMR Proxy Bids resulting from the HASP MPM process will be utilized in both the HASP optimization and all RTM processes for each Trading Hour. For a Condition 1 RMR Unit, the use of RMR Proxy Bids is determined based on the non-competitive Congestion component of each LMP for each fifteen (15) minute interval of the applicable Trading Hour, using

the methodology set forth in Section 31.2.2 above. If a Condition 2 RMR Unit is issued a Manual RMR Dispatch by the CAISO, then RMR Proxy Bids for all of the unit's Maximum Net Dependable Capacity will be considered in the MPM process. For both Condition 1 and Condition 2 RMR Units, when mitigation is triggered, a single RMR Proxy Bid for the entire Trading Hour is calculated using the same methodology described above for non-RMR Units. For a Condition 1 RMR Unit that has submitted Bids and has not been issued a Manual RMR Dispatch, to the extent that the non-competitive Congestion component of an LMP calculated in the MPM process is greater than zero, and that MPM process dispatches a Condition 1 RMR Unit at a level such that some portion of its market Bid exceeds the Competitive LMP at the RMR Unit's Location, the resource will be flagged as an RMR dispatch if it is dispatched at a level higher than the dispatch level determined by the Competitive LMP. Both Condition 1 and Condition 2 RMR Units may be issued manual RMR dispatches at any time to address local reliability needs or to resolve non-competitive constraints.

33.5 [NOT USED]

33.6 HASP Results

The CAISO publishes the binding HASP Intertie Schedules and HASP AS Awards for System Resources, as well as HASP Advisory Schedules and HASP AS Awards for internal Generating Units (which includes Pseudo-Ties of Generating Units to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area) no later than forty-five (45) minutes prior to the Trading Hour.

33.7 Ancillary Services in the HASP

After establishing the Day-Ahead Ancillary Services Awards, the CAISO will procure additional Ancillary Services needed to meet Reliability Criteria to maintain required Ancillary Services arising from changes in forecasts of Demand and resource Outages. The CAISO utilizes the HASP (for Spinning and Non-Spinning Reserve) and the RTUC to procure additional Ancillary Services needed for this purpose for the next Trading Hour. The HASP optimization will consider the optimal mix of Ancillary Services from System Resources and from Generating Units, but only the Ancillary Service from Non-Dynamic System Resources awarded in HASP are binding. These binding Ancillary Services Awards are for the full Trading Hour for which the given HASP

run applies. Generating Units and Dynamic System Resources designated in the HASP to provide Ancillary Services for the same Trading Hour receive non-binding advisory Ancillary Services awards because the CAISO will re-optimize the use of these Generating Units and Dynamic System Resources to provide Ancillary Services in a subsequent RTUC run, as described in Section 34.2. The CAISO settles the HASP Ancillary Services Awards for Non-Dynamic System Resources as provided in Section 11.10.1.2. All Operating Reserves procured in HASP are Contingency Only Operating Reserves, as described in Section 30.5.2.6. Scheduling Coordinators submitting Ancillary Services Bids for Non-Dynamic System Resources in the HASP must also submit an Energy Bid under the same Resource ID for the associated Ancillary Services Bid. For these Non-Dynamic System Resources, the CAISO will only use the Ancillary Services Bid in the HASP optimization and will not Schedule Energy in HASP from the Energy Bid provided under the same Resource ID as the Ancillary Services Bid. The CAISO may dispatch Energy from the Contingency Only Operating Reserves awarded to Non-Dynamic System Resources in HASP through the Real-Time Contingency Dispatch as described in Section 34.3.2.

33.8 HASP Prices For HASP Intertie Schedules

The RTUC will produce fifteen (15) minute LMPs for the four (4) fifteen (15) minute RTUC intervals for the applicable Trading Hour. The fifteen (15) minute LMPs corresponding to the Scheduling Points are then used to derive a simple average hourly price for the Settlement of hourly Intertie Schedules at each Scheduling Point. The RTUC also produces fifteen (15) minute ASMPs for the four (4) fifteen (15) minute intervals for the next Trading Hour. The CAISO uses these fifteen (15) minute ASMPs to derive a simple average hourly price for the Settlement of hourly HASP AS Awards. The RTUC run will also produce fifteen (15) minute Shadow Prices for each of the Intertie constraint for the four (4) fifteen (15) minute intervals for the applicable Trading Hour. These fifteen (15) minute Shadow Prices are then used to derive a simple average hourly price for charging hourly Intertie AS Awards providers for Congestion at the applicable intertie. HASP Intertie Schedules and HASP AS Awards are settled in accordance with Section 11.4 and 11.10.1.2, respectively.

33.8.1 Eligibility To Set The HASP Intertie LMP

All Generating Units, Participating Loads, System Resources, System Units, or COGs subject to the provisions in Section 27.7 with Bids, including Generated Bids, that are unconstrained due to Ramp Rates or other temporal constraints are eligible to set the HASP Intertie LMP, provided that (a) the Generating Unit or Resource-Specific System Resource is Dispatched between its Minimum Operating Limit and the highest MW value in its Economic Bid or Generated Bid, or (b) the Participating Load, non-Resource-Specific System Resource, or System Unit is Dispatched between zero (0) MW and the highest MW value in its Economic Bid or Generated Bid. If (a) a resource's Dispatch is constrained by its Minimum Operating Limit or the highest MW value in its Economic Bid or Generated Bid, (b) the CAISO enforces a resource-specific constraint on the resource due to an RMR or Exceptional Dispatch, or (c) the resource's full Ramping capability is constraining its Dispatch for additional Energy in a target interval, the resource cannot be marginal and thus is not eligible to set the HASP Intertie LMP. Resources identified as MSS Load following resources are not eligible to set the HASP Intertie LMP. A Constrained Output Generator that has the ability to be committed or shut off within the immediately following Trading Hour in which a specific HASP run is conducted will be eligible to set the Dispatch Interval LMP if any portion of its Energy is necessary to serve Demand. Dispatches of Regulation resources to a Dispatch Operating Point by SCED will be eligible to set the HASP Intertie LMP.

33.9 Cessation Of The HASP

If, despite the variation of any time requirement or omission of any step, the CAISO is unable to operate the HASP, the CAISO may abort the HASP and perform all required functions through the RTM processes.