

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Table of Contents

<u>36.</u>	<u>Congestion Revenue Rights</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.1</u>	<u>Overview Of CRRs And Procurement Of CRRs</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.2</u>	<u>Types Of CRR Instruments</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.2.1</u>	<u>CRR Obligations</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.2.2</u>	<u>CRR Options</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.2.3</u>	<u>Point-To-Point CRRs</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>36.2.4</u>	<u>[NOT USED]</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.2.5</u>	<u>Monthly CRRs</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.2.6</u>	<u>Seasonal CRRs</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.2.7</u>	<u>Long Term CRRs</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.2.8</u>	<u>Full Funding Of CRRs</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.3</u>	<u>CRR Specifications</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.3.1</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>36.3.2</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>36.3.3</u>	<u>On-Peak And Off-Peak Specifications</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>36.4</u>	<u>FNM For CRR Allocation And CRR Auction</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>36.4.1</u>	<u>Transmission Capacity For CRR Allocation And CRR Auction</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>36.4.2</u>	<u>Simultaneous Feasibility</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>36.4.3</u>	<u>Outages That May Affect CRR Revenue; Scheduling Requirements</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>36.5</u>	<u>Candidate CRR Holder And CRR Holder Requirements</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.5.1</u>	<u>Creditworthiness Requirements</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.5.2</u>	<u>Required Training</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.6</u>	<u>[NOT USED]</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.7</u>	<u>Bilateral CRR Transactions</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.7.1</u>	<u>Transfer Of CRRs</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>36.7.2</u>	<u>Responsibility Of The CAISO</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>36.7.3</u>	<u>CRR Holder Reporting Requirement</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>36.8</u>	<u>CRR Allocation</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>36.8.1</u>	<u>Structure Of The CRR Allocation Process</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>36.8.2</u>	<u>Load Eligible For CRRs And Eligible CRR Sinks</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>36.8.3</u>	<u>CRR Allocation Process</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>36.8.4</u>	<u>Eligible Sources For CRR Allocation</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>36.8.5</u>	<u>Load Migration Between LSEs</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>36.8.6</u>	<u>Load Forecasts Used To Calculate CRR MW Eligibility</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>36.8.7</u>	<u>Reconfiguration of CRRs</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>36.9</u>	<u>CRR Allocation To OBAALSEs</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>36.9.1</u>	<u>Showing Of Legitimate Need</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>36.9.2</u>	<u>Prepayment Of Wheeling Access Charges</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>36.9.3</u>	<u>CRR Eligible Quantities</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>36.9.4</u>	<u>Eligible CRR Sources And Sinks</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>36.9.5</u>	<u>Priority Nomination Process</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>36.10</u>	<u>CRR Allocation To Metered Subsystems</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>36.11</u>	<u>CRR Allocation To Merchant Transmission Facilities</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>36.11.1</u>	<u>Eligibility For Merchant Transmission CRRs</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>36.11.2</u>	<u>Procedure For Allocating Merchant Transmission CRRs</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>36.11.3</u>	<u>CRRs Allocated To A Transmission Facility Project Sponsor</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>36.12</u>	<u>[NOT USED]</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>36.13</u>	<u>CRR Auction</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>36.13.1</u>	<u>Scope Of The CRR Auctions</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>36.13.2</u>	<u>Responsibilities Of The CAISO Prior To Each CRR Auction</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>36.13.3</u>	<u>CRR Holder Creditworthiness</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>36.13.4</u>	<u>Bids In The CRR Auctions</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>36.13.5</u>	<u>Eligible Sources And Sinks For CRR Auction</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>36.13.6</u>	<u>Clearing Of The CRR Auction</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>36.13.7</u>	<u>Announcement Of CRR Auction Results</u>	<u>48</u>

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

<u>36.14</u>	<u>CRR Implications Of New IBAA's Or Modifying Existing IBAA's.....</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>36.14.1</u>	<u>Coordination Of IBAA Changes With Release Of CRRs.....</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>36.14.2</u>	<u>Modifications To CRR Settlement To Reflect Ibaa Changes</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>36.14.3</u>	<u>IBAA Change Impact On Adequacy Of Previously-Released CRRs</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>36.15</u>	<u>[NOT USED].....</u>	<u>50</u>

36. Congestion Revenue Rights

36.1 Overview Of CRRs And Procurement Of CRRs

The CAISO distributes CRRs through an allocation and auction process as described in this Section 36. CRR Holders and Market Participants eligible to become CRR Holders can also buy, sell, or trade CRRs bilaterally as described in Section 36.7.

36.2 Types Of CRR Instruments

CRRs can be CRR Obligations or CRR Options. Each CRR is fully specified by its type (CRR Obligation or CRR Option), its CRR Source(s), its CRR Sink(s), its MW quantity, and the Trading Hours for which it is valid. The CRR Source(s) and CRR Sink(s) determine the direction of the CRR, which is from CRR Source(s) to CRR Sink(s).

36.2.1 CRR Obligations

A CRR Obligation entitles its holder to receive a CRR Payment if the Congestion in a given Trading Hour is in the same direction as the CRR Obligation, and requires the CRR Holder to pay a CRR Obligation charge if the Congestion in a given Trading Hour is in the opposite direction of the CRR. The CRR Payment or CRR Obligation charge is equal to the per-MWh cost of Congestion (which equals the MCC at the CRR Sink minus the MCC at the CRR Source) multiplied by the MW quantity of the CRR.

36.2.2 CRR Options

A CRR Option entitles its CRR Holder to a CRR Payment if the Congestion is in the same direction as the CRR Option, but requires no CRR Obligation charge if the Congestion is in the opposite direction of the CRR. The CRR Payment is equal to the per-MWh cost of Congestion (which equals the MCC at the CRR Sink minus the MCC at the CRR Source, when this quantity is positive and zero otherwise) multiplied by the MW quantity of the CRR.

36.2.3 Point-To-Point CRRs

A Point-to-Point CRR is a CRR Option or CRR Obligation defined from a single CRR Source to a single CRR Sink.

36.2.4 [NOT USED]

36.2.5 Monthly CRRs

Monthly CRRs have a term of one month, are differentiated by time of use periods (on-peak and off-peak), and are available through the monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes in advance of each month.

36.2.6 Seasonal CRRs

Seasonal CRRs have a term of three months, and are differentiated by the different time of use periods (on-peak and off-peak) for each day within a season. Seasonal CRRs are made available through the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes conducted each year prior to the year in which the Seasonal CRR applies.

36.2.7 Long Term CRRs

Long Term CRRs have a term of ten years. Long Term CRRs are seasonal and are differentiated by the different time of use periods (on-peak and off-peak) for each day within a season. When Long Term CRRs are nominated and allocated they apply to the same season and time of use period for each year of the ten-year term and represent binding ten-year commitments by the CRR Holders that hold Long Term CRRs. Long Term CRRs are nominated and allocated to LSEs in Tier LT that is one tier in the sequence of tiers in the annual CRR Allocation process. Long Term CRRs are not available through the CRR Auction.

36.2.8 Full Funding Of CRRs

All CRRs will be fully funded; provided however, that full funding of CRRs will be suspended if a System Emergency as described in Section 7.7.4, an Uncontrollable Force as described in Section 14, or a Participating TO's withdrawal of facilities or Entitlements from the CAISO Controlled Grid as described in Section 36.8.7 leaves the CAISO with inadequate revenues.

36.3 CRR Specifications

36.3.1 Quantity

CRRs are distributed and settled in no less than one-thousandth of a MW denomination.

36.3.2 Term

CRRs are Monthly CRRs, Seasonal CRRs, Long Term CRRs or Merchant Transmission CRRs. For CRR purposes, the applicable seasons are conventional calendar quarters as defined in the Business Practice Manual.

36.3.3 On-Peak And Off-Peak Specifications

CRRs are defined either for on-peak or off-peak hours as specified by the CAISO in the applicable Business Practice Manuals consistent with the WECC standards at the time of the relevant CRR Allocation or CRR Auction.

36.4 FNM For CRR Allocation And CRR Auction

When the CAISO conducts its CRR Allocation and CRR Auction, the CAISO shall use the most up-to-date DC FNM which is based on the AC FNM used in the Day-Ahead Market. The Seasonal Available CRR Capacity shall be based on the DC FNM, taking into consideration the following, all of which are discussed in the applicable Business Practice Manual: (i) any long-term scheduled transmission Outages, (ii) TTC adjusted for any long-term scheduled derates, (iii) a downward adjustment due to TOR or ETC as determined by the CAISO, and (iv) the impact on transmission elements used in the annual CRR Allocation and Auction of (a) transmission Outages or derates that are not scheduled at the time the CAISO conducts the Seasonal CRR Allocation or Auction determined through a methodology that calculates the breakeven point for revenue adequacy based on historical Outages and derates, and (b) known system topology changes, both as further defined in the Business Practice Manuals. The Monthly Available CRR Capacity shall be based on the DC FNM, taking into consideration: (i) any scheduled transmission Outages known at least thirty (30) days in advance of the start of that month as submitted for approval consistent with the criteria specified in Section 36.4.3, (ii) adjustments to compensate for the expected impact of Outages that are not required to be scheduled thirty (30) days in advance, including unplanned transmission Outages, (iii) adjustments to restore Outages or derates that were applied for use in calculating Seasonal Available CRR Capacity but are not applicable for the current month, (iv) any new transmission facilities added to the CAISO Controlled Grid that were not part of the DC FNM used to determine the prior Seasonal Available

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

CRR Capacity and that have already been placed in-service and energized at the time the CAISO starts the applicable monthly process, (v) TTC adjusted for any scheduled derates or Outages for that month, (vi) a downward adjustment due to TOR or ETC as determined by the CAISO; and (vii) adjustments for possible unscheduled flow at the Interties. For the first monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction for CRR Year One, to account for any planned or unplanned Outages that may occur for the first month of CRR Year One, the CAISO will derate all flow limits, including Transmission Interface limits and normal thermal limits, based on statistical factors determined as provided in the Business Practice Manuals.

36.4.1 Transmission Capacity For CRR Allocation And CRR Auction

With the exception of the Tier LT, the CAISO makes available seventy-five percent (75%) of Seasonal Available CRR Capacity for the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes, and one hundred percent (100%) of Monthly Available CRR Capacity for the monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes. The CAISO makes available sixty percent (60%) of Seasonal Available CRR Capacity in the Tier LT. Available capacity at Scheduling Points shall be determined in accordance with Section 36.8.4.2 for the purposes of CRR Allocation and CRR Auction of CRRs that have a CRR Source identified at a Scheduling Point. Before commencing with the annual or monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes, the CAISO may distribute Merchant Transmission CRRs and will model those as fixed injections and withdrawals on the DC FNM to be used in the allocation and auction. These fixed injections and withdrawals are not modified by the Simultaneous Feasibility Test. Similarly, before commencing the annual or monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes, the CAISO will model any previously allocated Long Term CRRs as fixed injections and withdrawals on the DC FNM to be used in the CRR Allocation and CRR Auction. These fixed injections and withdrawals are not modified by the Simultaneous Feasibility Test, which will ensure no degradation of previously allocated and outstanding Long Term CRRs due to the CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes. Maintaining the feasibility of allocated Long Term CRRs over the length of their terms also is accomplished through the transmission planning process in Section 24.1.3.

36.4.2 Simultaneous Feasibility

The annual and monthly CRR Allocation processes release CRRs to fulfill CRR nominations as fully as possible subject to a Simultaneous Feasibility Test. To the extent that nominations are not simultaneously feasible, the nominations are reduced in accordance with the CRR Allocation optimization formulation until simultaneous feasibility is achieved. The CRR Allocation optimization formulation, detailed in the Business Practice Manuals, utilizes a weighted least squares objective function that applies pro-rated reductions in flows on a binding constraint based on squares of the Power Transfer Distribution Factor of each CRR nomination for the binding constraint. In addition to the adjustments in Section 36.4.1, the Simultaneous Feasibility Test for each CRR Allocation considers:

- (a) CRRs representing ETCs, Converted Rights and any TOR capacity that was not captured in the adjustments described in Section 36.4, which the CAISO deems necessary to prevent the Congestion Settlement of ETCs, Converted Rights, and TORs from causing revenue inadequacy of allocated and auctioned CRRs;
- (b) In the case of the monthly CRR Allocation, the CRRs already released for that month in the annual CRR Allocation and Auction; and,
- (c) The CRRs allocated in previous CRR Allocation tiers as described in Sections 36.8.3.1 through 36.8.3.6.

The CAISO will be responsible for submitting CRR nominations associated with ETC and Converted Rights Self-Schedules. These nominations will be Point-to-Point CRR nominations. The priority weights for these Point-to-Point CRR nominations will be given a higher value than the proxy bids associated with the nominations submitted by the CRR Allocation participants, if they are included in the same market run.

In the event that transmission Outages and derates modeled for the monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction render previously issued Seasonal CRRs infeasible, the CAISO will increase the transfer capacity on the overloaded facilities just enough to render all Seasonal CRRs issued for the month feasible without creating any additional capacity beyond what is needed for the

feasibility of the Seasonal CRRs. The CAISO will announce these adjustments to the market prior to conducting the monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction so that Candidate CRR Holders can take these facts into consideration in preparing their nominations and bids.

36.4.3 Outages That May Affect CRR Revenue; Scheduling Requirements

As provided in Section 9.3.6.3.2, Outages that may have a significant effect upon CRR revenue adequacy must be submitted for approval no less than thirty (30) days in advance of the first day of the month in which the Outage is proposed to begin. Outages that may have a significant effect upon CRR revenue adequacy are defined in terms of the type of facility and the planned duration of the Outage. Outages of the types of transmission facilities described below that extend beyond a twenty-four (24) hour period must be submitted for CAISO approval consistent with this 30-day advance submittal requirement. The types of transmission facilities on the CAISO Controlled Grid to which this 30-day advance submittal and approval requirement applies consist of transmission facilities that:

- (a) are rated above 200 kV; or
- (b) are part of any defined flow limit as described in a CAISO Operating Procedure; or
- (c) were out of service in the last three (3) years and for which the CAISO determined a special flow limit was needed for real-time operation.

A list of the transmission facilities that satisfy criteria (b) and (c) above is provided in the Operating Procedures. The list will be initially created in collaboration with the respective Participating TOs and will be reviewed by the CAISO in collaboration with the Participating TOs on an annual basis and revised as appropriate; provided, however, that the CAISO will ultimately determine the lines that are included in the list. The list will be reviewed by the CAISO on an annual basis and revised as appropriate. The following types of Outages need not be submitted for approval within this thirty-day time frame and will not be designated as Forced Outages if they otherwise comply with the requirements in Section 9.3.6: (1) Outages previously approved by CAISO that are moved within the same calendar month either by the CAISO or by request of the Participating TO; and (2) Outages associated with CAISO-approved allowable transmission

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

maintenance activities during restricted maintenance operations as covered in CAISO Operating Procedures.

36.5 Candidate CRR Holder And CRR Holder Requirements

Any entity that holds or intends to hold CRRs must register and qualify with the CAISO and comply with the other terms of this Section, regardless of whether they acquire CRRs by CRR Allocation, CRR Auction, the Secondary Registration System, or are assigned CRRs for Load Migration.

36.5.1 Creditworthiness Requirements

All CRR Holders and Candidate CRR Holders must comply fully with all creditworthiness requirements as provided in Section 12 and Section 12.6 and as further developed in the applicable Business Practice Manuals. The amount of available credit for participating in a CRR Auction cannot exceed the entity's Aggregate Credit Limit as provided in Section 12.

36.5.2 Required Training

CRR Holders and Candidate CRR Holders must attend a training class at least once prior to participating in the CRR Allocations or CRR Auctions. The CAISO may update training requirements annually or on an as-needed basis. Unless granted a waiver by the CAISO, Candidate CRR Holders and CRR Holders shall at all times have in their employment a person, or have obtained the services of a third party or consultant, that has attended the CAISO's CRR training class and shall notify the CAISO as soon as practicable of a change in such status.

36.6 [NOT USED]

36.7 Bilateral CRR Transactions

36.7.1 Transfer Of CRRs

36.7.1.1 General Provisions of CRR Transfers

A CRR Holder may sell or otherwise transfer CRRs in increments of at least one-thousandth of a MW. Sales or other such transfers must be for at least a full day term consistent with the on-peak or off-peak specification of the CRR. The transferee may be any entity that is a Candidate CRR Holder or a CRR Holder consistent with the CAISO Tariff and the applicable Business Practice Manuals. All CRRs that are so sold or otherwise transferred by the CRR Holder continue to be

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

subject to the relevant terms and conditions set forth in the CAISO Tariff and the applicable Business Practice Manuals.

36.7.1.2 Specific Provisions for Transfer of Long Term CRRs

A CRR Holder that holds Long Term CRRs may sell or transfer through the Secondary Registration System MW portions and temporal segments of a Long Term CRR corresponding to the current calendar year as well as the calendar year covered by the most recently completed annual CRR Allocation. For such sales or transfers the Long Term CRR will be subject to the same limits on granularity that apply to Seasonal CRRs and Monthly CRRs, as specified in Section 36.7.1. A CRR Holder that holds Long Term CRRs may not transfer or sell through the Secondary Registration System any temporal segment of a Long Term CRR beyond the calendar year covered by the most recently completed annual CRR Allocation. For temporal segments beyond the year covered by the most recently completed annual CRR Allocation, the CRR Holder to whom a Long Term CRR was originally allocated remains the holder of record of the entire Long Term CRR for CAISO Settlement purposes. Allocated Long Term CRRs represent binding ten-year commitments by a CRR Holder that holds Long Term CRRs and may not be terminated or otherwise modified by the CRR Holder prior to the end of the Long Term CRR's ten-year term.

36.7.2 Responsibility Of The CAISO

The CAISO provides Market Participants a Secondary Registration System to facilitate and track CRR bilateral transactions. The bulletin board of the Secondary Registration System enables any entity that wishes to purchase or sell CRRs to post that information.

36.7.3 CRR Holder Reporting Requirement

CRR Holders must report to the CAISO by way of the Secondary Registration System all bilateral CRR transactions consistent with the terms of this CAISO Tariff and the Business Practice Manuals. Both the transferor and the transferee of the CRRs must register the transfer of the CRR with the CAISO using the Secondary Registration System five (5) Business Days prior to the effective date of transfer of revenues associated with a CRR, or with sufficient time necessary for the CAISO to evaluate the creditworthiness of the transferor and transferee, whichever is shorter. The CAISO shall not transfer any Settlement related to any CRR until such time that the CRR

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

transfer has been successfully recorded through the SRS and the transferee has met all the creditworthiness requirements as specified in Section 12 and Section 12.6. Both the transferor and transferee shall submit the following information to the Secondary Registration System: (i) the effective start and end dates of the transfer of the CRR; (ii) the identity of the transferor; (iii) the identity of the transferee; (iv) the quantity of CRRs being transferred; (v) the CRR Sources and CRR Sinks of the CRRs being transferred; and (vi) time of use period of the CRR. The transferee must meet all requirements of CRR Holders, including disclosure to the CAISO of all entities with which the transferee is affiliated that are CRR Holders or Market Participants as defined in Section 36.5.

36.8 CRR Allocation

The CAISO allocates CRRs to Load Serving Entities serving Load internal to CAISO Balancing Authority Area, including MSS Operators as described in Section 36.10, as well as Qualified OBAALSEs. All CRRs allocated under the terms of this Section 36.8 will be CRR Obligations.

36.8.1 Structure Of The CRR Allocation Process

The CAISO conducts an annual CRR Allocation: (i) once a year for the entire year for Seasonal CRRs; and (ii) once a year for the ten-year term of Long Term CRRs. The annual CRR Allocation releases Seasonal CRRs and Long Term CRRs for four seasonal periods. The CAISO also conducts monthly CRR Allocations twelve times a year in advance of each month. Within each annual and monthly CRR Allocation process the CAISO performs distinct allocation processes for each on-peak and off-peak time of use specification. The CRR Allocation process for CRR Year One is a distinct process that differs from subsequent CRR Allocations as described in Sections 36.8.3.1 and 36.8.3.2. Each CRR Allocation procedure is based on nominations to the CAISO by LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs eligible to receive CRRs. The CAISO performs adjustments to the Seasonal CRRs and Long Term CRRs allocated to LSEs as necessary to reflect Load Migration between LSEs, as described in Section 36.8.5. A timeline of the CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes is contained in the BPMs.

36.8.2 Load Eligible For CRRs And Eligible CRR Sinks

Any entity that wishes to participate in the CRR Allocation process must provide information that demonstrates that it has an obligation to serve load. An LSE's eligibility for allocation of CRRs is measured by the quantity of Load that it serves that is exposed to Congestion Charges for the use of the CAISO Controlled Grid as determined in Sections 36.8.2.1 and 36.8.2.2. An OBAALSE's eligibility for allocation of CRRs is also measured by the quantity of load that it serves that is exposed to Congestion Charges for the use of the CAISO Controlled Grid as determined in Section 36.9.3. For LSEs, the information necessary may include, but is not limited to, Settlement Quality Meter Data or relevant documents filed with the California Energy Commission. For OBAALSEs, the necessary information may include, but is not limited to, historical tagged Real-Time Interchange Export Schedules and historical load data reflecting the load they serve that is exposed to Congestion Charges for the use of the CAISO Controlled Grid. In addition, each such OBAALSE shall support its data submission with a written sworn affidavit by an executive authorized to represent the OBAALSE attesting to the accuracy of the data, and the CAISO will have the right to audit the raw data and calculations used to develop the submitted data set. An LSE serving internal Load is eligible for CRRs up to its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity or Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity, which is derived from its Seasonal CRR Load Metric or Monthly CRR Load Metric as described in Sections 36.8.2.1 and 36.8.2.2, respectively. Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities for Qualified OBAALSEs are determined as provided in Section 36.9.3. These quantities are calculated for each LSE or Qualified OBAALSE separately for each combination of season and time of use period for the annual CRR Allocation process, and for each time of use period for each monthly CRR Allocation process, and for each CRR Sink at which the eligible LSE serves Load or the Qualified OBAALSE exports Energy from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area. MSS eligibility for CRRs will account for net or gross MSS Settlement in accordance with Section 4.9.13.1. If the MSS Operator elects net Settlement, LSEs for such MSS Load shall submit CRR Sink nominations at the MSS LAP. If the MSS elects for gross Settlement, LSEs for such MSS Load shall submit CRRs Sink nominations at the applicable Default LAP. Load that is Pumped-Storage Hydro Units but is not

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Participating Load may be scheduled and settled at a PNode or Custom Load Aggregation Point and therefore LSEs for such Load shall submit CRR Sink nominations at the applicable PNode or Custom Load Aggregation Point. Load that is a Participating Load that is also aggregated is scheduled and settled at a Custom Load Aggregation Point that is customized specifically for such Load and, therefore, LSEs for such Participating Load shall submit CRR Sink nominations at the Custom Load Aggregation Point. Load that is Participating Load is scheduled and settled at an individual PNode, and therefore LSEs for such Load shall submit CRR Sink nominations at the applicable PNode. Load that is non-Participating Load, is not Pumped-Storage Hydro Units, and is not Load associated with ETCs, TORs, or MSS Operators that elects net Settlement, is scheduled and settled at the Default LAP. Therefore, LSEs for such Load shall submit CRR Sink nominations at their assigned Default LAP or Default LAPs if the Load they serve is located in more than one Default LAP. In tier 2 and tier 3 of the annual process and tier 1 and tier 2 of the monthly process, such LSEs may also submit CRR Sink nominations at a Sub-LAP of their assigned Default LAP. The CAISO will make available, prior to the beginning of the CRR Allocation process but no later than thirty (30) days before the date on which the Candidate CRR Holders or CRR Holders will be required to submit their nominations for the CRR Allocation, a list of allowable CRR Sinks to be used in the allocation. The allowable CRR Sinks will be consistent with the applicable CRR FNM. In the event that unforeseen changes to network conditions arise after the thirty-day release of the list of allowable CRR Sinks and warrant revisions to that list, the CAISO will provide updates to the list prior to the closing of nominations for the CRR Allocation.

36.8.2.1 Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity

The CAISO constructs Load duration curves by season and time of use periods for the annual CRR Allocation process for each LSE based on the LSE's submission to the CAISO of its historical hourly Load data for the prior year, for each LAP within which the LSE serves Load. For load that is subject to variable and difficult-to-predict hydrological conditions, the LSE has the option to submit the load's five-year rolling average historical hourly load data and the CAISO will use the submitted five-year average data for constructing the load duration curves. Once the LSE has exercised this option, the LSE must continue to submit five-year rolling average

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

historical hourly load data for the annual CRR Allocation process in subsequent years. An LSE's Seasonal CRR Load Metric for each season and time of use period is the MW level of Load that is exceeded only in 0.5% of the hours based on the LSE's historical Load data. In the event that the LSE has lost or gained net Load through Load Migration during the course of the prior year, the Seasonal CRR Load Metric will be adjusted to reflect the loss or gain in accordance with the applicable BPM. The CAISO calculates an LSE's Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity by first adjusting that LSE's Seasonal CRR Load Metric based on load migration and subtracting the quantity of Load served by its TORs, ETCs, and Converted Rights to form the LSE's Adjusted Load Metric, and then multiplying the result by 0.75.

36.8.2.2 Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity

36.8.2.2.1 Based on Load Forecast

Each month, LSEs whose Load forecasts are verifiable in accordance with Section 36.8.6 will submit hourly Load forecast data for the relevant month. Each month the CAISO will use the LSE's submitted hourly Load forecast data for the relevant month to calculate two Load duration curves (one on-peak and one off-peak Load duration curve for the applicable month) to form the basis for monthly allocations for each CRR Sink in which the LSE serves Load. Each LSE's submitted hourly forecast data should reflect any Load growth that is not due to Load Migration as well as the effect of net Load Migration for that LSE. The Monthly CRR Load Metric for such Load is the MW level of Load that is exceeded only in 0.5% of the hours based on the LSE's submitted Load forecast. The CAISO will calculate an LSE's Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity by subtracting from that LSE's Monthly CRR Load Metric the quantity of Load served by its TORs, ETCs, and Converted Rights. In addition the CAISO will adjust the LSE's Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity, if such an adjustment is determined to be necessary pursuant to Section 36.8.6.

36.8.2.2.2 Based on Historical Load Data

An LSE that serves Load that is eligible for CRRs but for which its Load forecast is not verifiable in accordance with Section 36.8.6 shall, each month, submit to the CAISO five (5) years of prior hourly historical Load data for that Load for the same applicable month. Such LSE may submit fewer years of historical data for that Load if granted a waiver by the CAISO because five (5)

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

years of such Load data does not exist. Each month the CAISO will use the LSE's submitted hourly historical Load data for the relevant month to calculate two (2) Load duration curves for each year of historical Load data (one on-peak and one off-peak Load duration curve for the applicable month) for each CRR Sink in which such Load is located. For each Load duration curve, the CAISO will calculate the MW level of Load that is exceeded only in 0.5% of the hours. The CAISO will calculate an LSE's Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity for each on-peak and off-peak period for such Load by averaging the 0.5% exceeded values for all years of submitted historical data, and then subtracting the quantity of Load served by its TORs, ETCs, and Converted Rights.

36.8.3 CRR Allocation Process

36.8.3.1 Annual CRR Allocation for CRR Year One

The annual CRR Allocation process for CRR Year One consists of a sequence of four (4) tiers for each season and time of use period (on-peak and off-peak). Each tier will feature a SFT applied to the CRR nominations submitted by eligible LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs, the results of which are provided by the CAISO to the respective LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs prior to the LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs submitting their nominations to the next tier. Allocations of CRRs in each tier are considered final once they are provided by the CAISO to the respective LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs. After each tier, LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs will have an amount of time as specified in the Business Practice Manual after their receipt of the results of each tier to submit their nominations for the next tier, if there is one. The annual CRR Allocation allows LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs to submit nominations for Seasonal CRRs up to their Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities for each season of the relevant year, each time of use CRR Sink as provided in Sections 36.8.3.1.1, 36.8.3.1.2 and 36.8.3.1.4. The annual CRR Allocation also allows LSEs to submit nominations for Long Term CRRs up to twenty percent (20%) of their Adjusted Load Metric for each season, time of use period and each LAP; except that an LSE that demonstrates that more than twenty percent (20%) of its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources is able to submit nominations for a greater amount as specified in Section 36.8.3.1.3. As provided in Section 36.8.3.1.3.2, the annual CRR Allocation allows a Qualified OBAALSE to

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

submit nominations for Long Term CRRs up to fifty percent (50%) of its Adjusted Load Metric for each season, time of use period and Scheduling Point provided that the Qualified OBAALSE demonstrates that all of its nominated Long Term CRR Sources are covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of generation resources. The annual CRR Allocation for CRR Year One will be conducted in the following sequence of tiers:

36.8.3.1.1 Tier 1. In tier 1, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate and the CAISO will allocate to the LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE Seasonal CRRs up to fifty percent (50%) of its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Seasonal CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs in accordance with the LSE's or Qualified OBAALSE's verified CRR Sources. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. All allocated CRRs that result from such disaggregation will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub.

36.8.3.1.2 Tier 2. In tier 2, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate and the CAISO will allocate to the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE Seasonal CRRs up to seventy-five percent (75%) of its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink, minus the quantity of CRRs allocated to that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in tier 1. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Seasonal CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs in accordance with the LSE's or Qualified OBAALSE's verified CRR Sources. In tier 2 an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE with a verified Trading Hub CRR Source may nominate up to seventy-five (75%) of the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity for that Trading Hub, minus the total MW quantity of Point-to-Point CRRs the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE was allocated in tier 1 as a result of its tier 1 nomination of CRRs sourced at that Trading Hub. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. All allocated CRRs that result from such disaggregation will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub.

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

36.8.3.1.3 Tier LT. Tier LT will follow tier 2 for CRR Year One. In Tier LT, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate Long Term CRRs from the Seasonal CRRs allocated in tiers 1 and 2 as provided in this Section 36.8.3.1. The cleared Point-to-Point CRRs awarded in tier 1 and tier 2 that resulted from disaggregated CRR nominations sourced at a Trading Hub may not be nominated in Tier LT in CRR Year One. Any Point-to-Point CRRs awarded as a result of disaggregated CRR nominations sourced at a Trading Hub, as described in Section 36.8.4.1, must be nominated as Trading Hub CRRs as described in this Section 36.8.3.1.3. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. All allocated Long Term CRRs that result from such disaggregation will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub.

36.8.3.1.3.1 Tier LT for LSEs

The quantity of Seasonal CRRs that an LSE can nominate as Long Term CRRs is limited to twenty percent (20%) of the LSE's Adjusted Load Metric, except that an LSE that can demonstrate that more than twenty percent (20%) of its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources is able to submit nominations for a greater amount as provided in this section. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the requesting LSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the LSE and attest to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such LSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration. If the LSE has demonstrated that more than twenty percent (20%) of its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources, the amount of Long Term CRRs that it may nominate is equal to the minimum of: (i) the sum of the owned resources and long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or more and (ii) fifty percent (50%) of the LSE's Adjusted Load Metric.

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

If an LSE's combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of generation resources is greater than twenty percent (20%) of its Adjusted Load Metric and the LSE nominates more than twenty percent (20%) of its Adjusted Load Metric as Long Term CRRs, then the CRR Sources for all of the LSE's Long Term CRR nominations must be sources associated with its demonstrated long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater or its owned generation resources. Subject to the maximum quantities described above in this Section 36.8.3.1.3.1, an LSE can nominate CRRs sourced at a Trading Hub in Tier LT up to the total MW amount of the Point-to-Point CRRs the LSE was allocated in tiers 1 and 2 as a result of its disaggregated tier 1 and 2 nominations of CRRs sourced at that Trading Hub. Subject to the maximum quantities described above in this Section 36.8.3.1.3.1, an LSE can nominate CRRs sourced at a Trading Hub in Tier LT up to the total MW amount of the Point-to-Point CRRs the LSE was allocated in tiers 1 and 2 as a result of its disaggregated tier 1 and 2 nominations of CRRs sourced at that Trading Hub.

36.8.3.1.3.2 Tier LT for Qualified OBAALSEs

A Qualified OBAALSE may submit nominations for Long Term CRRs up to fifty percent (50%) of its Adjusted Load Metric for each season, time of use period and Scheduling Point. The Qualified OBAALSE must demonstrate that all of its nominated Long Term CRRs are supported by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of generation resources. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the requesting Qualified OBAALSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the Qualified OBAALSE attesting to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such Qualified OBAALSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration.

36.8.3.1.3.3 Tier LT SFT

After receiving nominations for Long Term CRRs from LSEs and Qualified OBAALSEs, the CAISO will run SFTs to ensure the feasibility of the nominated Long Term CRRs for the remaining nine years of the ten-year term of the Long Term CRR. The SFT runs in Tier LT will test the feasibility of only the Long Term CRR nominations and will not include in the analysis

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

those Seasonal CRRs allocated in tiers 1 and 2 that are not nominated as Long Term CRRs. The quantity of Long Term CRRs that can be allocated for any season and time of use period must be feasible for the entire ten-year term of the Long Term CRR.

As a result of the Tier LT SFT runs, Long Term CRR nominations may not be fully allocated; however, such a result will not affect the CRR Year One validity of the Seasonal CRR allocated in tiers 1 and 2. The CAISO will inform the nominating entity of the results of the Tier LT SFTs before the deadline for submission of the tier 3 nominations.

36.8.3.1.4 Tier 3. In tier 3, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate and the CAISO will allocate to the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE Seasonal CRRs up to one hundred percent (100%) of its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity for each season, minus the quantity of CRRs allocated to that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in tiers 1 and 2. In tier 3, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Seasonal CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. All allocated CRRs that result from such disaggregation will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub. A Qualified OBAALSE can only nominate CRRs from its verified CRR Sources as provided in Section 36.8.3.4.

36.8.3.2 Monthly CRR Allocation for CRR Year One

The monthly CRR Allocation in CRR Year One shall consist of a sequence of two (2) tiers for each time of use period (on-peak and off-peak). The monthly CRR Allocation will distribute Monthly CRRs to each LSE or Qualified OBAALSE up to one hundred percent (100%) of its Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity, minus CRRs allocated to that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in the annual CRR Allocation for the relevant month and time of use period. The monthly CRR Allocation for CRR Year One will be conducted as follows:

36.8.3.2.1 Tier 1. In tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocations, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate and the CAISO will allocate to the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE Monthly CRRs up to fifty percent (50%) of the difference between its Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity and the quantity of

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Seasonal CRRs and previously allocated Long Term CRRs that apply to that month and time of use period. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Monthly CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs in accordance with the LSE's or Qualified OBAALSE's verified CRR Sources. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Monthly CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. All allocated CRRs that result from such disaggregation will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub.

36.8.3.2.2 Tier 2. In tier 2 of the monthly CRR Allocations, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate and the CAISO will allocate to the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE Monthly CRRs up to one hundred percent (100%) of the difference between its CRR Eligible Quantity and the quantity of Seasonal CRRs and previously allocated Long Term CRRs that apply to that month and time of use period, minus the quantity of CRRs the entity was allocated in tier 1 of the CRR Year One monthly CRR Allocation. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Monthly CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Monthly CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1. In tier 2 of the monthly CRR Allocation, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. A Qualified OBAALSE can only nominate CRRs from its verified CRR Sources as provided in Section 36.8.3.4.2.

36.8.3.3 [NOT USED]

36.8.3.4 Source Verification

Source verification is required for LSE CRR nominations in tiers 1 and 2 of the CRR Year One annual allocation process and in tier 1 of each CRR Year One monthly allocation process.

Source verification is required for all Qualified OBAALSE CRR nominations in all tiers of all CRR Allocation processes.

36.8.3.4.1 CRR Year One Source Verification for LSEs

In CRR Year One, nominations for tier 1 and tier 2 of the annual CRR Allocation and tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocations must be source verified for all LSEs. Prior to the beginning of the CRR Allocation process but no later than thirty (30) days before the date on which the Candidate CRR

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Holders or CRR Holders will be required to submit their nominations for the CRR Allocation, the CAISO will make available a list of allowable CRR Sources to be used in the CRR Allocation. The allowable CRR Sources will be consistent with the applicable CRR FNM. In the event that unforeseen changes to network conditions arise after the thirty-day release of the list of allowable CRR Sources and warrant revisions to that list, the CAISO will provide updates to the list prior to the closing of nominations for the CRR Allocation. An LSE must demonstrate that it could actually submit Bids, including Self-Schedules and Inter-SC Trades, for Energy from the locations to be nominated as CRR Sources to serve its Load either through ownership of, or contractual rights to receive Energy from, the relevant Generating Units, or a contract to take ownership of power at the relevant source, such as a Trading Hub or a Scheduling Point. For the second, third and fourth quarters of calendar year 2008 for CRR Year One, in conducting its source verification the CAISO will use data for the period beginning April 1, 2006 and ending December 31, 2006. For the first quarter of calendar year 2009 for CRR Year One, the CAISO will use data for the period beginning January 1, 2007 and ending March 31, 2007 as the basis for verification. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the requesting LSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the LSE and attest to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such LSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration.

36.8.3.4.2 Source Verification for Qualified OBAALSEs

All CRR nominations by Qualified OBAALSEs must be source verified. A Qualified OBAALSE's source verification will be based on its legitimate need showing as specified in Section 36.9.1.

36.8.3.4.3 Calculation of Verified CRR Source Quantity

The Verified CRR Source Quantity associated with each verified CRR Source for a particular LSE or Qualified OBAALSE will be: (i) for an owned generation resource the PMax of the unit multiplied by the LSE's or Qualified OBAALSE's ownership share; (ii) for a contract with a generation resource, the hourly MWh of Energy specified in the contract averaged over all hours of the relevant time of use period, but no greater than the PMax of the unit; or (iii) for a contract that delivers Energy to a Trading Hub or Scheduling Point, the hourly MWh of energy specified in

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

the contract for delivery from the supplier to the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE at the Trading Hub or Scheduling Point, averaged over all hours of the relevant time of use period. Energy contracts submitted by an LSE to demonstrate that the LSE can submit Bids, including Self-Schedules and Inter-SC Trades, for Energy from the nominated CRR Sources to serve its Load must be at least one month in duration. Energy contracts submitted by a Qualified OBAALSE to demonstrate that the Qualified OBAALSE can submit Bids, including Self-Schedules and Inter-SC Trades, for Energy from the nominated CRR Sources to serve its Load must be at least one month in duration to support nominations of Monthly and Seasonal CRRs, and at least ten (10) years in duration to support nominations of Long Term CRRs. Nominations of CRRs for which the CRR Source is a Scheduling Point must be source verified in accordance with Section 36.8.4.2.

36.8.3.4.4 Calculation of Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity

For nominations by an LSE and a Qualified OBAALSE, except for a Qualified OBAALSE's nomination of Long Term CRRs, the CAISO will consider a contract that covers a portion of a season (but not less than one month) to be acceptable verification, with the adjustment described below, for the entire season for which a CRR is nominated. The CAISO will also consider a contract not less than one month in duration that covers portions of two consecutive months to be acceptable verification, with the adjustment described below, for both of the months that are partially covered. In such cases, for a contract that covers only a portion of the season or month for which the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE wishes to nominate source-verified CRRs, the CAISO will calculate an Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity, which equals the Verified CRR Source Quantity times the ratio of the number of days covered by the contract for a particular month or season to the total number of days in that month or season, consistent with the time of use period of the CRRs being nominated. Contracts submitted by a Qualified OBAALSE to support nomination of Long Term CRRs must be at least ten (10) years in duration and cover the entire season of the Long Term CRR being nominated, and therefore the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity calculation does not apply to such nominations.

36.8.3.5 Annual CRR Allocation Beyond CRR Year One

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

The annual CRR Allocation for years beyond CRR Year One consists of a sequence of four (4) tiers for each season and time of use period (on-peak and off-peak). Allocations of CRRs in each tier are considered final once they are provided by the CAISO to the respective LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs. After each tier, LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs will have an amount of time as specified in the Business Practice Manual after their receipt of the results of each tier to submit their nominations for the next tier, if there is one. The annual CRR Allocation will allow LSEs or Qualified OBAALSEs to submit nominations up to their Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs for each season of the relevant year, each time of use period and each CRR Sink at which they serve Load. Annual CRR Allocations for years beyond CRR Year One will be conducted in the following sequence of tiers:

36.8.3.5.1 Tier 1 – Priority Nomination Process

Tier 1 of the annual CRR Allocation in years beyond CRR Year One will be a Priority Nomination Process through which CRR Holders may nominate some of the same CRRs that they were allocated in the immediately previous annual CRR Allocation process. As provided in Section 36.8.3.4.2, nominations by a Qualified OBAALSE in the PNP are subject to source verification. In all annual CRR Allocations after CRR Year One, an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may make PNP nominations up to the lesser of: (1) its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity multiplied by two-thirds; minus the quantity of Long Term CRRs for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink for that year; and minus the net MW amount of load migration CRRs valid for each season, time of use period and CRR sink for that year; or, (2) the total quantity of Seasonal CRRs allocated to that LSE in the previous annual CRR Allocation; plus the net quantity of load migration CRRs associated with the immediately preceding Seasonal CRR Allocations for the corresponding season, time of use, and CRR sink location; minus the quantity of Long Term CRRs allocated in the immediately preceding Seasonal CRR Allocation for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink; and minus the net MW amount of load migration CRRs valid for each season, time of use period and CRR sink for that year. In addition, an LSE's or Qualified OBAALSE's nomination of any particular CRR Source-CRR Sink combination in the PNP may not exceed the MW quantity of CRRs having that CRR Source and CRR Sink that the LSE or Qualified OBAALSE

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

was allocated in the previous annual CRR Allocation, reduced by the MW quantity of those Long-Term CRRs with the same CRR Source and CRR Sink that were awarded in the prior year's Long-Term CRR allocation, for the same season and time of use period, and in the case of an LSE, adjusted for net Load loss or gain resulting from Load Migration as described in Section 36.8.5.2.2. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate CRRs awarded with a CRR Source at the Trading Hubs in the PNP. CRRs whose CRR Sink is a Sub-LAP are not eligible for nomination in the PNP. A CRR whose CRR Sink is a Custom LAP or PNode is eligible for nomination in the PNP. PNP Eligible Quantities are not affected by secondary transfers of CRRs, except as performed by the CAISO to reflect Load Migration as described in Section 36.8.5. That is, with the exception of transfers to reflect Load Migration: (i) an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate in the PNP a CRR it was allocated in the prior annual CRR Allocation even though it transferred that CRR to another party during the year, and (ii) an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may not nominate in the PNP a CRR that it received through a secondary transfer from another party. CRRs received through a CRR Auction are not eligible for nomination in the PNP. CRRs received as Offsetting CRRs to reflect Load Migration are not eligible for nomination in the PNP. The CAISO does not guarantee that all CRR nominations in the PNP will be allocated. The CAISO will conduct an SFT to determine whether all CRR nominations in the PNP are simultaneously feasible. If the SFT determines that all priority nominations are not simultaneously feasible, the CAISO will reduce the allocated CRRs until simultaneous feasibility is achieved.

36.8.3.5.2 Tier LT

In years subsequent to CRR Year One, Long Term CRRs will be allocated as provided in this section.

36.8.3.5.2.1 Tier LT for LSEs

In Tier LT of CRR Year Two, an LSE may nominate Long Term CRRs from any of the Seasonal CRRs it was allocated in the PNP up to a maximum of thirty percent (30%) of the its Adjusted Load Metric, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that year; except that the LSE may nominate Long Term CRRs in amounts greater than thirty percent

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

(30%) but no more than fifty percent (50%) of its Adjusted Load Metric if the LSE demonstrates that more than thirty percent (30%) of its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the requesting LSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the LSE and attest to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such LSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration. If the LSE has demonstrated that more than thirty percent (30%) of its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources, the amount of Long Term CRRs that it may nominate is equal to the minimum of: (i) the sum of the owned resources and long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or more, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that CRR year, and (ii) fifty percent (50%) of the LSE's Adjusted Load Metric, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that CRR year. In CRR Year Three, the limit on Long Term CRR nominations will increase by ten percent (10%) to forty percent (40%) of the eligible entity's Adjusted Load Metric but shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the Adjusted Load Metric.

In CRR Year Three, an LSE may exceed the forty percent (40%) limit on Long Term CRR nominations if it demonstrates that its Adjusted Load Metric is covered by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of Generation resources. The amount of Long Term CRRs that it may nominate is equal to the minimum of: (i) the sum of the owned resources and long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or more, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that CRR year, and (ii) fifty percent (50%) of the LSE's Adjusted Load Metric, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that CRR year. In CRR Year Four and all subsequent years, an LSE may nominate Long Term CRRs from any of the Seasonal CRRs allocated in the PNP up to the maximum of fifty percent (50%) of its Adjusted Load Metric, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that year.

36.8.3.5.2.2 Tier LT for Qualified OBAALSEs

A Qualified OBAALSE may submit nominations for Long Term CRRs up to the portion of its Adjusted Load Metric for which it has demonstrated coverage by a combination of long-term procurement arrangements of ten (10) years or greater and ownership of generation resources, up to a maximum of fifty percent (50%) of its Adjusted Load Metric for each season, time of use period and Scheduling Point, minus the quantity of previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that CRR year. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the requesting Qualified OBAALSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the Qualified OBAALSE and attest to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such Qualified OBAALSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration. Contracts submitted in support of OBAALSE nominations of Long Term CRRs must cover the entire season of the Long Term CRR being nominated.

36.8.3.5.2.3 Tier LT SFT

After receiving nominations for Long Term CRRs, the CAISO will run SFTs to ensure the feasibility of the nominated Long Term CRRs for the remaining nine years of the ten (10) year term of the Long Term CRR. The SFT run in Tier LT will test the feasibility of only the Long Term CRR nominations and will not include in the analysis those Seasonal CRRs allocated in the PNP that were not nominated as Long Term CRRs. The quantity of Long Term CRRs that can be allocated for any season and time of use period must be feasible for the entire ten (10) year term of the Long Term CRR. As a result of the Tier LT SFT runs, Long Term CRR nominations may not be fully allocated; however, such a result will not affect the validity of: (i) the Long Term CRRs allocated in previous years, or (ii) the Seasonal CRRs allocated in the PNP. The CAISO will inform nominating eligible entities of the results of the Tier LT SFTs before the deadline for submission of the tier 2 nominations.

36.8.3.5.3 Tier 2 In tier 2 of the annual CRR Allocation, the CAISO will allocate Seasonal CRRs to each LSE and Qualified OBAALSE up to two-thirds of its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink, minus the quantity of: (i) CRRs allocated to

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in tier 1, (ii) Long Term CRRs previously allocated to it that are valid for the CRR term currently being allocated, and (iii) the net MW amount of long-term Load Migrations CRRs assigned to the LSE that are valid for the term currently being allocated. In tier 2 of the annual CRR Allocation, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Seasonal CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1.

36.8.3.5.4 Tier 3. In tier 3 of the annual CRR Allocation, the CAISO will allocate Seasonal CRRs to each LSE or Qualified OBAALSE up to one hundred percent (100%) of its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantity for each season, time of use period and CRR Sink, minus the quantity of: (i) CRRs allocated to that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in tiers 1 and 2, (ii) Long Term CRRs previously allocated to that eligible entity that are valid for the CRR term currently being allocated, and (iii) the net MW amount of long-term Load Migrations CRRs assigned to the LSE that are valid for the term currently being allocated. In tier 3 of the annual CRR Allocation, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Seasonal CRRs where the CRR Source is a Trading Hub. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Seasonal CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1.

36.8.3.5.5 Alternatives for Renewal of Long Term CRRs and for the Transition of Expiring ETCs and Converted Rights to Long Term CRRs

Eligible entities may, in the final year of a Long Term CRR, nominate the identical CRR Source, CRR Sink, and MW terms of the expiring Long Term CRR in the PNP conducted that year, subject to any applicable quantity limitations specified in this Section 36. An eligible entity with an Existing Transmission Contract or Converted Rights that expire by the start of the year for which the CRR Allocation process is conducted may participate in the PNP as if its Existing Transmission Contract or Converted Rights sources and sinks were previously allocated Seasonal CRRs, subject to any applicable quantity limitations specified in this Section 36. In either case, if Seasonal CRRs are awarded to an LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE in the PNP based

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

on its nomination of its expiring rights, such entity may then nominate those Seasonal CRRs in Tier LT of the same year's annual CRR Allocation process, subject to any applicable quantity limitations specified in this Section 36. Alternatively, CRR Holders of expiring LT CRRs, expiring Existing Transmission Contracts or expiring Converted Rights may bypass the tier 1 Priority Nomination Process and nominate their expiring rights as Long Term CRRs in Tier LT one year prior to the year of expiration, subject to any applicable quantity limitations specified in this Section 36. This alternative allows the holder of the expiring rights to nominate Long Term CRRs in the first Tier LT SFT in which the capacity corresponding to the expiring rights becomes available for the full nine (9) year period of the Tier LT SFT. For any entity who elects this alternative and obtains an allocated Long Term CRR, the length of the renewed Long Term CRR (or initial Long Term CRR in the case of expiring Existing Transmission Contracts or expiring Converted Rights) will be nine (9) years, corresponding to the years included in the Tier LT SFT.

36.8.3.6 Monthly CRR Allocation Beyond CRR Year One

The monthly CRR Allocation shall consist of a sequence of two (2) tiers of allocations for each time of use period (on-peak and off-peak). The monthly CRR Allocation will distribute Monthly CRRs and will allow an LSE and a Qualified OBAALSE to nominate CRRs up to one hundred percent (100%) of its Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity, minus the total of any Seasonal CRRs allocated in the annual CRR Allocation, and minus any holdings of Long Term CRRs that are valid for the month and time of use of the CRRs being nominated. All CRR nominations by Qualified OBAALSEs must be source verified.

36.8.3.6.1 Tier 1 In tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocations, each LSE or Qualified OBAALSE may nominate Monthly CRRs up to one-hundred percent (100%) of the difference between its Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity and the total of any Seasonal CRRs allocated in the annual CRR Allocation and any holdings of Long Term CRRs that are valid for the month and time of use of the CRRs being nominated. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Monthly CRRs where the CRR Source is a Trading Hub. In tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocation, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks, provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. In running the SFT

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

the CAISO shall disaggregate the Monthly CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1.

36.8.3.6.2 Tier 2. In tier 2 of the monthly CRR Allocations, each LSE or Qualified OBAALSE may nominate Monthly CRRs up to one hundred percent (100%) of the difference between its Monthly CRR Eligible Quantity and the total of any Seasonal CRRs allocated in the annual CRR Allocation and any holdings of Long Term CRRs that are valid for the month and time of use of the CRRs being nominated, minus the quantity of CRRs allocated to that LSE or Qualified OBAALSE in tier 1 of the current monthly CRR Allocation. In tier 2 of the monthly CRR Allocation, Sub-LAPs will be eligible CRR Sinks, provided that the Sub-LAP is within the nominating LSE's Default LAP. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE can nominate Monthly CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs. In running the SFT the CAISO shall disaggregate the Monthly CRR nominations sourced at Trading Hubs as described in Section 36.8.4.1.

36.8.4 Eligible Sources For CRR Allocation

In the CRR Allocation processes for Seasonal CRRs, Monthly CRRs, and Long Term CRRs, nominated CRR Sources can be either PNodes (including Scheduling Points) or Trading Hubs, except that a Proxy Demand Resource or Reliability Demand Response Resource cannot be a nominated CRR Source in a CRR Allocation process. An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate up to one hundred percent (100%) of its Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantities for Seasonal or Monthly CRRs in the combined tiers of the annual and monthly CRR Allocation processes as provided in this Section. For tiers 1 and 2 of the annual CRR Allocation in CRR Year One, an LSE may nominate CRRs from each of its verified CRR Sources in a quantity no greater than seventy-five percent (75%) of the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity corresponding to each verified CRR Source. The LSE may then use tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocations in CRR Year One to nominate up to the full one hundred percent (100%) of the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity corresponding to each verified CRR Source. In tiers 1, 2 and 3 of the annual CRR Allocation in each year in which it participates, a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate CRRs from each of its verified CRR Sources in a quantity no greater than seventy-five percent (75%) of the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity corresponding to each CRR

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Source. The Qualified OBAALSE may then use tiers 1 and 2 of the monthly CRR Allocations in the same year to nominate up to the full one hundred percent (100%) of the Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity corresponding to each verified CRR Source

36.8.4.1 CRRs with Trading Hub Sources

For purposes of the CRR Allocation processes the CAISO shall disaggregate CRR nominations with Trading Hub CRR Sources into Point-to-Point CRR nominations each of whose CRR Source is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub. In performing this disaggregation the MW quantity of each Point-to-Point CRR nomination will equal the MW quantity of the CRR nomination multiplied by the weighting factor of the corresponding Generating Unit PNode in the defined Trading Hub. The disaggregated, individual Point-to-Point CRRs will be used by the CAISO in conducting the SFTs for the nominated CRRs. In CRR years other than CRR Year One, an LSE may nominate in the PNP any Point-to-Point CRRs it was allocated the previous year as a result of Seasonal CRR nominations with Trading Hubs as CRR Sources, and may then nominate those Seasonal CRRs awarded in the PNP as Long Term CRRs in Tier LT. In CRR Year One, an LSE that was allocated individual Point-to-Point CRRs in tiers 1 and 2 as a result of nominating CRRs sourced at a Trading Hub must nominate CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs in Tier LT in accordance with Section 36.8.3.1.3.1. For Qualified OBAALSEs, all nominated CRR Sources must be source verified as specified in Section 36.9.1. Any Long Term CRRs allocated by the CAISO as a result of nominations of CRRs sourced at Trading Hubs will be Point-to-Point CRRs each of whose CRR Sources is a Generating Unit PNode that is an element of the Trading Hub. After Trading Hub CRRs are allocated in each annual and monthly CRR Allocation process, the CAISO shall combine the allocated CRRs into a Trading Hub CRR and issue counterflow CRRs to the holders of Trading Hub CRRs as necessary to maintain simultaneous feasibility. CRR Holders of such combined Trading Hub CRRs will be eligible to renew these Trading Hub CRRs in the Priority Nomination Process of the subsequent seasonal CRR Allocation process as described in this Section 36.8.4.1 and Section 36.8.3.5.1.

36.8.4.2 Import CRRs

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

An LSE or a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate Seasonal, Monthly or Long Term CRRs whose CRR Source is a Scheduling Point in the annual and monthly CRR Allocation in accordance with this Section.

36.8.4.2.1 Scheduling Points as CRR Sources for LSEs in CRR Year One

In CRR Year One, in tiers 1 and 2 of the annual CRR Allocation process an LSE may nominate Seasonal CRRs whose CRR Source is a Scheduling Point to the extent that it can demonstrate to the CAISO that, for the verification period stated in Section 36.8.3.4, it owned or was a party to a contract with a System Resource, and that it or the counter-party to the contract had procured appropriate transmission from the applicable transmission provider outside the CAISO to the Scheduling Point. In addition, also in tiers 1 and 2 of the annual CRR Allocation in CRR Year One, all LSEs eligible to nominate CRRs under this Section 36.8 may nominate as CRR Sources, without any verification, shares of the residual import CRR capacity at each Scheduling Point that remains after the completion of the CRR Source verification process. Each LSE's share of the residual import CRR capacity will be calculated as follows. Starting with the total capacity at each Scheduling Point that is available in the DC FNM for the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes, the CAISO will calculate the residual amount of capacity that remains at each Scheduling Point after subtracting the capacity accounted for by those Scheduling Point CRR Sources submitted by LSEs for verification that have been verified. The CAISO will then set aside fifty percent (50%) of this residual amount at each Scheduling Point for the annual CRR Auction, and will allow LSEs to nominate pro rata shares of the other fifty percent (50%) in proportion to their Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities. In each monthly CRR Allocation during CRR Year One, CRR Source verification will be required in tier 1 as in the annual CRR Allocation process. Following the verification process, the CAISO will calculate and set aside for the monthly CRR Auction fifty percent (50%) of the import capacity that remains at each Scheduling Point after accounting for the verified Scheduling Point CRR Source submissions to the monthly process and the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction results for that month, and will allow LSEs to nominate in tier 1 Monthly CRRs with CRR Sources at each Scheduling Point in

quantities up to their pro rata shares of the other fifty percent (50%) in proportion to their Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities.

36.8.4.2.2 Scheduling Points as CRR Sources for LSEs Beyond CRR Year One

In the annual CRR Allocation processes subsequent to CRR Year One, there will be no special provisions regarding CRR Sources at Scheduling Points in tiers 1 and 2 for LSEs. For tier 3 the CAISO will calculate and set aside for the annual CRR Auction fifty percent (50%) of the import capacity at each Scheduling Point that remains after the tier 1 and tier 2 CRR Allocations and after considering any previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that month as described in Section 36.4.1. In the monthly CRR Allocation processes subsequent to CRR Year One there will be no special provisions regarding CRR Sources at Scheduling Points in tier 1 for LSEs. For tier 2 the CAISO will calculate and set aside for the monthly CRR Auction fifty percent (50%) of the import capacity that remains at each Scheduling Point after accounting for the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction results for that month, any previously allocated Long Term CRRs that are valid for that month, and the results of tier 1 of the monthly CRR Allocation.

36.8.4.2.3 Scheduling Points as CRR Sources for Qualified OBAALSEs

In the annual CRR Allocation process a Qualified OBAALSE may nominate CRRs whose CRR Source is a Scheduling Point to the extent it meets the requirements of Section 36.9.1.

36.8.5 Load Migration Between LSEs

The CAISO shall track Load Migration between LSEs through Load Migration data provided to the CAISO by each UDC, MSS Operator or other entity that provides distribution serve to customers. Load Migration will be reflected in the hourly Load data and Load forecasts used by the CAISO to calculate the CRR Load Metrics and Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities for each LSE, in accordance with procedures set forth in the applicable Business Practice Manual. Load Migration will be reflected in appropriate adjustments to each affected LSE's Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities in subsequent annual and monthly CRR Allocations, as well as its PNP Eligible Quantities in the next annual CRR Allocation. LSEs that hold Seasonal CRRs or Long Term CRRs and that lose or gain Load

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

through Load Migration must comply with Section 36.8.5.3 regarding the transfers of current CRR holdings to reflect Load Migration.

36.8.5.1 Tracking of Load Migration by CAISO

The CAISO will implement all appropriate adjustments due to Load Migration on a monthly basis. In order to enable the CAISO to track Load Migration and determine the appropriate adjustments, each UDC, MSS Operator, and other entity that provides distribution service to customers will provide to the CAISO the number of end-use customers that migrated in each of the customer classes in their service area. The end-use customer information provided to the CAISO by such parties shall be calculated based on the following details on each customer that migrates between LSEs: (i) customer identification information, (ii) information to establish the customer's retail customer class, (iii) the original and new LSEs serving the customer, (iv) the effective date of the Load Migration, and (v) the most recent twelve (12) months of billing data for the customer. Each UDC, MSS Operator and other entity that provides distribution service to customers will retain the details of the underlying calculations unless as requested by the CAISO pursuant to the dispute resolution process discussed in Section 36.8.5.7. The migration information provided to the CAISO by the parties shall consist of the number of customers served by each LSE in each retail customer class as of the start of each month, multiplied by the average consumption by customers in each retail customer class. Further details regarding the methodology used by the UDCs, MSSs, and other entities that provide distribution service to customers, to calculate this migration information to be supplied to the CAISO is set forth in the applicable Business Practice Manual. The CAISO will receive information from each UDC, MSS Operator, and other entity providing distribution service on an ongoing daily basis, and will perform the calculations for any appropriate adjustments due to Load Migration on a monthly basis. New CRRs allocated due to Load Migration in accordance with Section 36.8.5.3 will be made effective on the first day of the first month, following the CAISO's performance of the calculations, in which the Load Migration is effective by the first of the month.

36.8.5.2 Adjustments to CRR Eligible Quantities to Reflect Load Migration

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

An LSE who loses or gains net Load through Load Migration in a given year will have its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities in the next annual CRR Allocation reduced or increased, respectively, in proportion to the net Load lost or gained through Load Migration. In addition, an LSE that loses Load through Load Migration in a given year will have its PNP Eligible Quantities reduced in proportion to the gross amount of Load lost through Load Migration. An LSE that gains Load through Load Migration in a given year will have its PNP Eligible Quantities increased in proportion to the amount of Load gained through Load Migration.

36.8.5.3 Adjustments to Current CRR Holdings to Reflect Load Migration

Because in between CRR Allocations each LSE can both lose Load and gain Load between itself and multiple other LSEs, the CAISO will calculate and perform appropriate adjustments to current CRR holdings for each pair of LSEs affected by Load Migration to reflect the net amount of Load that migrated between those two LSEs during each Load Migration tracking period and for each LAP in which the LSEs serve Load. The CAISO will perform such calculations in accordance with the appropriate Business Practice Manual, and will perform the adjustments by creating and allocating equal and opposite sets of new CRRs for each pair of LSEs affected by Load Migration. The net Load gaining LSE of the pair will receive a set of new CRRs that match the CRR Sources and CRR Sinks of all the Seasonal CRRs and Long Term CRRs previously allocated to the net Load losing LSE of the pair, in MW quantities proportional to the net amount of the net Load losing LSE's Load that migrated to the net Load gaining LSE of the pair within each LAP in which the LSEs serve Load. The net Load losing LSE of the pair will receive a set of new Offsetting CRRs. After the assignment of Offsetting CRRs, the net Load losing LSE will still hold the CRRs it held before it was assigned the Offsetting CRRs. The Load gaining LSE may nominate its new Seasonal CRRs in the Priority Nomination Process of the next annual CRR Allocation process. The net Load losing LSE may not nominate in the Priority Nomination Process either: (i) the Seasonal CRRs corresponding to the new CRRs allocated to the Load gaining LSE, or (ii) the Offsetting CRRs allocated due to Load Migration. An LSE to which the CAISO allocates new CRRs to reflect Load Migration must be either a Candidate CRR Holder or a CRR Holder and meet all requirements applicable to such entities.

36.8.5.4 Load Migration and Compliance with CAISO Credit Requirements

To the extent that the credit requirements of an LSE as specified in Section 12 are updated by the allocation of new CRRs to reflect Load Migration, the LSE will have its respective credit requirements updated and any changes will be processed through the otherwise applicable credit and collateral processes delineated in Section 12 and the appropriate Business Practice Manuals. In the event that the Load gaining LSE is not a CRR Holder or Candidate CRR Holder at the time the Load Migration process takes place, then the Load Migration CRRs will not be transferred to that load gaining LSE and will not be financially settled. Instead, the unclaimed Load Migration CRRs will be absorbed within the CRR Balancing Account for the duration of the term of the Load Migration CRRs. In addition, the LSEs affected by the Load Migration will not be eligible to nominate the transferred CRRs in subsequent Priority Nomination Tiers.

36.8.5.5 Load Migration Adjustment for CRR Year One

For the CRR Year One CRR Allocation process, the CAISO will account for the cumulative Load Migration that takes place between the beginning of the CRR Year One CRR Allocation process and the first date that the Day-Ahead Market is operational as a single adjustment as described in the Business Practice Manuals.

36.8.5.6 Load Migration Reflected in the Monthly CRR Allocation Process

An LSE who loses or gains net Load through Load Migration must reflect that loss or gain in the monthly Load forecasts it submits to the CAISO for determining its monthly CRR Eligible Quantities for future monthly CRR Allocations.

36.8.5.7 Dispute Resolution Mechanism Regarding Load Migration Data Transfers

The CAISO shall provide the Load migration information referred to in Section 36.8.5.1 to the affected load-gaining or load-losing LSE. The data received by each affected LSE will be limited to the count of customers for which it is the load-gaining LSE, and the count of customers for which it is the load-losing LSE. The affected LSEs shall contact the CAISO and the UDC, MSS or other entities that provide distribution service to customers that calculate this migration information, of any dispute regarding the load migration data provided to the CAISO no later than four calendar days after the affected LSE has received the load migration data. In the event that

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

the affected LSE and UDC, MSS or other entity that provide distribution service to customers, are unable to resolve the LSE's disagreement, the LSE and UDC, MSS, or other entity that provides distribution service to customers, will submit the dispute to the CAISO. During the consultations with the CAISO concerning the dispute, the CAISO may request the data specified in Section 36.8.5.1, on which the load migration data is based and may request explanations of the disputed data from the disputing parties. In the event that the CAISO needs to receive and review the relevant data, the CAISO will purge the data after the resolution of the dispute. In the event that the affected parties cannot agree to a resolution of the dispute prior to the expiration of the fourth calendar day after the data was provided to the load-gaining or load-losing LSE by the CAISO, the CAISO will decide either to: (1) recalculate, to the extent feasible, the aggregated count of transferring customers and proceed with the subsequent steps based on that calculated amount; or (2) proceed with the amounts provided by the UDC, MSS or other entity that provides distribution service to customers. Nothing in this section should be construed to restrict the affected parties from seeking the dispute resolution mechanism available under Section 13; provided however, that in the interim the CAISO may proceed with the CRR processes defined in the CAISO Tariff based on the load migration amounts provided by the UDC, MSS or other entity that provides distribution service to customers. If the CAISO later determines that the resolution of the dispute requires a modification of the load-gaining or load-losing LSE's rights, the CAISO will make the appropriate adjustments in any of the upcoming CRR Allocations, but will not make any retroactive adjustments to the load-gaining or load-losing LSE's rights.

36.8.6 Load Forecasts Used To Calculate CRR MW Eligibility

The CAISO will work closely with appropriate state and Local Regulatory Authorities and agencies to ensure that historical Load data and Load forecasts used to establish Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities as provided in Section 36.8.2 are consistent with the Load data and Load forecasts used to establish resource adequacy requirements. For the purpose of this consistency assessment, the CAISO will consider the most current available Load data and Load forecasts submitted by the LSE to the applicable state, Local Regulatory Authorities and agencies, subject to the CAISO's ability to perform the

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

consistency assessment and any necessary adjustments pursuant to Sections 36.8.2.1 and 36.8.2.2 within the CRR production time line as specified in the applicable Business Practice Manual.

36.8.7 Reconfiguration of CRRs

36.8.7.1 Long Term CRRs And PTO Withdrawal From CAISO Controlled Grid

In the event a Participating TO gives the required notice and withdraws facilities or Entitlements from the CAISO Controlled Grid, the CAISO will reconfigure Long Term CRRs as necessary to reflect the CAISO Controlled Grid after the withdrawal. After reconfiguration, the CAISO will run SFTs on the reconfigured Long Term CRRs and, if necessary, reduce some of the reconfigured Long Term CRRs to ensure their feasibility. If the CRR Source and CRR Sink for an allocated Long Term CRR both are located within a departing Participating TO Service Territory, the Long Term CRR would expire on the effective date of the Participating TO's withdrawal.

36.8.7.2 Changes in Topology of the ISO Transmission Grid

In the event that the CAISO experiences changes to the CAISO Controlled Grid within the term of outstanding annual CRRs, the CAISO will reconfigure outstanding Seasonal CRRs, as necessary, to reflect the changes to the CAISO Controlled Grid. After reconfiguration, the CAISO will run SFTs on the reconfigured Seasonal CRRs and, if necessary, reduce some of the reconfigured Seasonal CRRs to ensure their feasibility. If the CRR Source and CRR Sink for an allocated Seasonal CRR both are located within a departing Participating TO Service Territory, the Seasonal CRRs would expire on the effective date of the Participating TO's withdrawal. The Priority Nomination Tier eligibility for the affected CRR Holders will be based on the MW quantity of the reconfigured Seasonal CRRs after ensuring the CAISO has conducted the Simultaneous Feasibility Test.

36.9 CRR Allocation To OBAALSEs

OBAALSEs who wish to nominate and be allocated CRR Obligations in the same annual and monthly CRR Allocation processes described in Section 36.8 may do so subject to the provisions of this Section 36.9 and if such OBAALSEs are qualified and registered as Candidate CRR Holders or CRR Holders. An OBAALSE may participate in the CRR Allocation processes and be allocated

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

CRRs to the extent that: (1) such OBAALSE makes a showing of legitimate need for the CRRs nominated as provided by Section 36.9.1; (2) such OBAALSE pre-pays or commits to pay the appropriate Wheeling Access Charge in the amount of MWs of CRRs nominated as provided in Section 36.9.2; (3) the external load for which CRRs are nominated will be exposed to CAISO Congestion charges because it is not served by Supply resources other than exports from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area; (4) the external load for which CRRs are nominated is not served through an ETC, TOR or Converted Rights by which it has been designated as eligible to receive the reversal of Congestion charges; (5) such OBAALSE complies with the verification requirements in Section 36.9.4; and (6) the nominated CRRs clear the relevant SFTs. An OBAALSE that participates in the CRR Allocation processes will be subject to the applicable rules governing the tiered structure of these processes. All CRRs allocated under the terms of this Section 36.9 will be CRR Obligations.

36.9.1 Showing Of Legitimate Need

An OBAALSE must make a showing to the CAISO of legitimate need to enable the CAISO to verify the CRR Sources it wants to nominate. All CRR nominations by OBAALSEs in all CRR years must be source verified based on the showing of legitimate need. The CAISO's verification of legitimate need will be based on demonstration by the OBAALSE of an executed Energy contract from a Generating Unit or System Resource that covers the time period of the CRRs nominated, or ownership of such Generating Unit or System Resource. For such CRR Sources the showing of legitimate need must be made for each CRR term for which the OBAALSE wants to nominate CRRs in a timely manner prior to the start of the relevant annual or monthly CRR Allocation process. For CRR Sources that will be verified based on generating resources located outside the CAISO Balancing Authority Area, a Scheduling Point must be nominated as the corresponding CRR Source. Generating resources located outside of the CAISO Balancing Authority Area to be used by the OBAALSE to verify a Scheduling Point as a CRR Source must not be located within the OBAALSE's own Balancing Authority Area. The Verified CRR Source Quantity and Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantity corresponding to any CRR Source nominated by an OBAALSE will be calculated in accordance with Section 36.8.3.4, with the modification that for an OBAALSE these

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

quantities will be calculated for each CRR Allocation process in which the Qualified OBAALSE wants to participate, consistent with the requirement for ongoing source verification based on a forward showing in conjunction with the OBAALSE's annual showing of legitimate need. For a CRR Source that is a Scheduling Point, pursuant to the legitimate need showing requirement, an OBAALSE must demonstrate that it has procured the appropriate transmission service from the transmission provider outside the CAISO Balancing Authority Area to the Scheduling Point that the OBAALSE intends to nominate as a CRR Source for the term of the CRR being nominated. Such demonstrations shall be provided by the OBAALSE to the CAISO through the submission of a written sworn declaration by an executive employee authorized to represent the OBAALSE and attest to the accuracy of the data demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such OBAALSE must produce in a timely manner, documents in support of such declaration.

36.9.2 Prepayment Of Wheeling Access Charges

36.9.2.1 Prepayment of Wheeling Access Charges for Allocated CRRs

An OBAALSE will be required to prepay relevant Wheeling Access Charges, to be calculated as described in this section and further specified in the Business Practice Manual, for the full term of the Monthly CRRs, Seasonal CRRs and Long Term CRRs it intends to nominate in order to participate in the CRR Allocation processes and be allocated CRRs. To be eligible for the allocation of Seasonal CRRs or Monthly CRRs the OBAALSE must submit the full required prepayment and have it accepted by the CAISO prior to the OBAALSE's submission of nominations for the relevant annual or monthly CRR Allocation, except as provided below in Section 36.9.2.2. To be eligible for nominations of Long Term CRRs, the OBAALSE must submit the full prepayment and have it accepted by the CAISO prior to the OBAALSE's submission of nominations of Long Term CRRs in Tier LT, except as provided below in Section 36.9.2.2. For each MW of Monthly CRR, Seasonal CRR or Long Term CRR to be nominated the nominating OBAALSE must prepay one MW of the relevant Wheeling Access Charge, which equals the per-MWh WAC that is associated with the Scheduling Point the OBAALSE intends to nominate as a CRR Sink and that is expected at the time the CRR Allocation process is conducted to be

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

applicable for the period of the CRR nominated, times the number of hours comprising the period of the CRR nominated as further specified in the applicable Business Practice Manual.

36.9.2.2 Eligibility for Prepayment of WAC on an Annual or Monthly Basis

An OBAALSE deemed creditworthy pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 may elect to prepay the determined WAC responsibility on a monthly basis for the Seasonal CRRs or Long Term CRRs that it seeks to be allocated, provided that such OBAALSE has demonstrated a commitment to pay the required WAC for the entire term of the CRRs sought by submitting to the CAISO a written sworn statement by an executive that can bind the entity. In order to be eligible for this option, the OBAALSE must submit and the CAISO must accept this sworn statement prior to the applicable CRR Allocation process in which the OBAALSE intends to nominate a CRR. An OBAALSE choosing to pay on a monthly basis shall make its monthly payments on a schedule specified in the applicable Business Practice Manual. An OBAALSE deemed creditworthy pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 may also elect to prepay its determined WAC responsibility associated with an allocated Long Term CRR on an annual basis, provided that such OBAALSE has demonstrated a commitment to pay for the entire term of the Long Term CRRs sought by submitting to the CAISO and the CAISO accepting a written sworn statement by an executive that can bind the entity. An OBAALSE choosing to pay such WAC obligation on an annual basis shall make its payment each year on a schedule specified in the applicable Business Practice Manual.

36.9.2.3 Refund of Prepaid WAC for Unallocated CRRs

To the extent that an OBAALSE prepays a quantity of the WAC and is not allocated the full amount of CRRs nominated, WAC prepayment for CRRs not allocated will be refunded by the CAISO within thirty (30) days following the completion of the relevant CRR Allocation process.

36.9.3 CRR Eligible Quantities

The CAISO will calculate the Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities for OBAALSEs as described in Section 36.8.2 with the following modifications. The OBAALSE must submit two (2) sets of hourly data from which the CAISO will construct Load duration curves for determining the Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Quantities. One set of hourly data must reflect the OBAALSE's historical hourly exports at the Scheduling Point that is the CRR Sink of the nominated CRRs. The historical hourly exports shall be based on the tagged Real-Time Interchange Export Schedules for the OBAALSE. An OBAALSE that wishes to nominate multiple Scheduling Points as CRR Sinks in the CRR Allocation process will have distinct CRR Eligible Quantities for each nominated Scheduling Point, and prior to each annual CRR Allocation process must submit historical hourly export data at each such Scheduling Point from which the CAISO will calculate the associated CRR Eligible Quantities. The second set of hourly data must reflect the prior year's hourly metered Load for the end-use customers the OBAALSE served outside the CAISO Balancing Authority Area and that were not served from sources other than exports from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area. The OBAALSE's Seasonal and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities will be based on the lesser of (1) the total historical hourly export data for all Scheduling Points submitted as CRR Sinks, and (2) the hourly metered load for the external end-use customers served by the OBAALSE and that were not served from sources other than exports from the CAISO Balancing Authority Area. An OBAALSE also must demonstrate that it has firm transmission rights pursuant to the tariffs of intervening transmission providers from its Scheduling Point sink to the end-use customers in the OBAALSE's Balancing Authority Area. The OBAALSE shall support its data submission and the demonstration of transmission rights to its end-use customers with a sworn affidavit by an executive employee authorized to represent the OBAALSE and attest to the accuracy of the data and demonstration. As necessary, the CAISO may request, and such OBAALSE must produce in a timely manner, the raw data and calculations used to develop the submitted data set and the demonstration of transmission rights to its end-use customers.

36.9.4 Eligible CRR Sources And Sinks

Eligible CRR Sources will be the PNodes of the Generating Units or Scheduling Points for which the OBAALSE has made a legitimate need showing as described above in Section 36.9.1.

Eligible CRR Sinks will be the Scheduling Points for which the CAISO has established Seasonal and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities as described in Section 36.9.3. An OBAALSE nominating CRRs having CRR Sources internal to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area will be limited to

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

seventy-five percent (75%) of each of its corresponding Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantities in all tiers of the annual CRR Allocation process in CRR Year One and in subsequent years. An OBAALSE nominating CRRs having CRR Sources external to the CAISO Balancing Authority Area will be limited to seventy-five percent (75%) of each of its corresponding Adjusted Verified CRR Source Quantities in all tiers of the annual CRR Allocation process in CRR Year One. In CRR years subsequent to CRR Year One, the OBAALSE may renew previously allocated CRRs having external CRR Sources, subject to the applicable quantity limitations and other requirements specified in this Section 36.

36.9.5 Priority Nomination Process

CRRs allocated pursuant to this Section 36.9 shall be eligible for nomination in the Priority Nomination Process to the extent that the requirements of this Section 36.9 are met at the time of the relevant CRR Allocation.

36.10 CRR Allocation To Metered Subsystems

An MSS Operator that elects gross Settlement may participate in the CRR Allocation processes and be allocated CRR Obligations. An MSS Operator that elects net Settlement may participate in the CRR Allocation processes and be allocated CRRs, except that its Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities will reflect its net Load and its allocated CRRs will use MSS-LAPs as CRR Sinks. The MSS Operator will be required to submit to the CAISO the appropriate hourly historical net Load data and net Load forecast data from which the CAISO will construct net Load duration curves to determine the Seasonal CRR Eligible Quantities and Monthly CRR Eligible Quantities.

36.11 CRR Allocation To Merchant Transmission Facilities

Project Sponsors of Merchant Transmission Facilities who turn such facilities over to CAISO Operational Control and do not recover the cost of the transmission investment through the CAISO's Access Charge or WAC or other regulatory cost recovery mechanism may be allocated, at the Project Sponsor's election, either CRR Options or CRR Obligations that reflect the contribution of the facility to grid transfer capacity as determined below.

36.11.1 Eligibility For Merchant Transmission CRRs

The Project Sponsor of a Merchant Transmission Facility shall be entitled to receive Merchant Transmission CRRs as determined in accordance with this Section 36.11. A Merchant Transmission CRR allocated through this process is effective for thirty (30) years or for the pre-specified intended life of the Merchant Transmission Facility, whichever is less. Merchant Transmission CRRs represent binding commitments for thirty (30) years or for the pre-specified intended life of the Merchant Transmission Facility, whichever is less. The binding commitment by a CRR Holder that holds Merchant Transmission CRRs may not be terminated or otherwise modified by the CRR Holder prior to the end of the term of the Merchant Transmission CRR.

36.11.2 Procedure For Allocating Merchant Transmission CRRs

No less than forty-five (45) days prior to the in-service date of a Merchant Transmission Facility, the Project Sponsor of the facility will inform the CAISO of the In-Service Date of the facility and that the Project Sponsor will be requesting Merchant Transmission CRRs associated with the Merchant Transmission Facility. The CAISO will complete the Merchant CRR Allocation after the In-Service Date of the facility and will allocate Merchant Transmission CRRs whose payment stream will be retroactive back to the In-Service Date.

36.11.3 CRRs Allocated To A Transmission Facility Project Sponsor

36.11.3.1 Nominations of Merchant Transmission CRRs

The Project Sponsor of a Merchant Transmission Facility must submit nominations for Merchant Transmission CRRs at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the In-Service Date of the facility. The Project Sponsor may nominate up to five (5) individual, Point-to-Point CRRs for each of the two (2) on-peak and off-peak time of use periods. Each of the individual, point-to-point nominations must specify: (i) a single CRR Source location; (ii) a single CRR Sink location, (iii) a MW quantity; (iv) a time of use period (on-peak or off-peak); and (v) a CRR type, either CRR Options or CRR Obligations.

36.11.3.2 Methodology to Determine Merchant Transmission CRRs

The CAISO shall determine the incremental Merchant Transmission CRRs associated with a Merchant Transmission Facility pursuant to this Section 36.11.3.2. The determination will include

an assessment of the simultaneous feasibility of the incremental Merchant Transmission CRRs and all other outstanding CRRs. The CAISO will determine the feasible incremental Merchant Transmission CRRs using a three-step process.

36.11.3.2.1 Step One: the Capability of the Existing Transmission System

In step one the CAISO will determine the base CRR capability of the system using a Simultaneous Feasibility Test that incorporates as Fixed CRRs all existing Encumbrances through the end of the CRR year for which the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes have already been conducted, including Encumbrances for the month covered by the most recently conducted monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes. This analysis will determine the extent to which the nominated Merchant Transmission CRRs are feasible on the existing transmission system absent the Merchant Transmission Facility. As a result of this analysis, the CAISO will create temporary test CRR Options to reserve grid capacity that the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility is not eligible to receive. The temporary test CRR Options will have the same CRR Source and CRR Sink pairs as the Merchant Transmission CRR nominations submitted by the Project Sponsor.

36.11.3.2.2 Step Two: Mitigation of Impacts on Existing Encumbrances

In the second step, the CAISO will add the proposed Merchant Transmission Facility to the DC FNM and run a SFT using the Fixed CRRs. The second step will ensure that the addition of a Merchant Transmission Facility does not negatively impact any existing Encumbrances through the end of the CRR year for which the annual CRR Allocation and Auction process for Annual CRRs has already been conducted, including encumbrances for the month covered by the most recently conducted monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes. For any impacts identified in this step the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility will be required to mitigate the impacts for the same period. The mitigation can include having the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility hold counterflow CRRs that maintain the feasibility of the existing encumbrances over the same period.

36.11.3.2.3 Step Three: the Incremental Merchant Transmission CRRs

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

In the third step, the CAISO will determine the Merchant Transmission CRRs to be allocated to the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility. The CAISO will determine the capability of the system to award incremental Merchant Transmission CRRs using a DC FNM that incorporates the proposed Merchant Transmission Facility. The CAISO will conduct separate SFTs for each time of use period and season, as needed. For each time of use period and season, as needed, the CAISO will perform a SFT. The SFT includes all existing Encumbrances for the month covered by the most recently conducted CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes for Monthly CRRs including any temporary test CRRs from step one and any counterflow CRRs from step two. Each SFT will consider the entire set of Merchant Transmission CRR nominations for the time of use period and will solve to award Merchant Transmission CRRs to the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility, subject to simultaneous feasibility. The nominated Merchant Transmission CRRs that are feasible in the SFT for each time of use period will be allocated to the Project Sponsor of the Merchant Transmission Facility.

36.12 [NOT USED]

36.13 CRR Auction

The CAISO shall conduct CRR Auctions on an annual and monthly basis subsequent to each annual and monthly CRR Allocation process. Candidate CRR Holders may bid to purchase and may acquire CRR Obligations, and may sell CRRs, through the CAISO's annual and monthly CRR Auctions in accordance with the provisions of this Section 36.13. CRR Auction results shall be settled as provided in Section 11.2.4.3.

36.13.1 Scope Of The CRR Auctions

The CAISO will conduct a CRR Auction corresponding to and subsequent to the completion of each CRR Allocation process, and prior to the start of the period to which the auctioned CRRs will apply. Each CRR Auction will release CRRs having the same seasons, months and time of use specifications as the CRRs released in the corresponding CRR Allocation. Each CRR Auction will utilize the same DC FNM that was utilized in the corresponding CRR Allocation. For each CRR Auction, the CRRs allocated in the corresponding CRR Allocation will be modeled as fixed injections and withdrawals on the DC FNM and will not be adjusted by the SFT in the CRR

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

Auction process. Thus the CRR Auction will release only those CRRs that are feasible given the results of the corresponding CRR Allocation. CRRs released in a CRR Auction will be indistinguishable from CRRs released in the corresponding CRR Allocation for purposes of settlement and secondary trading. The following additional provisions apply. First, participants in the CRR Auctions will have more choices regarding CRR Sources and CRR Sinks than are eligible for nomination in the CRR Allocations, as described in Section 36.13.5. Second, to the extent a Market Participant receives CRRs in both a CRR Allocation and the corresponding CRR Auction, the CRRs obtained in the CRR Auction will not be eligible for nomination in the PNP. Third, in CRR Year One the CRR Auction cannot be used by CRR Holders to offer for sale CRRs they acquired in a prior CRR Allocation, CRR Auction or through the Secondary Registration System. In the annual and monthly CRR Auction processes for years following CRR Year One, CRR Holders may offer for sale any CRRs held by such holders, subject to the limitations on sale and transfer of Long Term CRRs specified in Section 36.7.1.2. Merchant Transmission CRRs that are CRR Options may be offered for sale in the annual and monthly CRR Auctions for years following CRR Year One, subject to the same temporal limitations that apply to Long Term CRRs as specified in Section 36.7.1.2. As further described in Section 36.13.4, sales of CRRs in the CRR Auctions are accomplished through the submission of a CRR bid to procure a counterflow CRR of the CRR to be liquidated.

36.13.2 Responsibilities Of The CAISO Prior To Each CRR Auction

The CAISO shall publish on the CAISO Website a notice of upcoming CRR Auctions at least seven (7) days prior to the CRR Auction. The CAISO will also provide additional information needed by CRR Auction participants in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.5.1.

36.13.3 CRR Holder Creditworthiness

All Market Participants are eligible to acquire CRRs by participating in the CRR Auction, provided that the Market Participant has met all the CRR Holder requirements described in Section 36.5, the creditworthiness provisions in Section 12 and Section 12.6 and the relevant Business Practice Manual.

36.13.4 Bids In The CRR Auctions

Bids to purchase CRRs shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements set out in this Section 36.13.4 and as further specified in the applicable Business Practice Manuals. Once submitted to the CAISO, CRR bids may not be cancelled or rescinded by the Market Participant after the CRR Auction is closed. Market Participants may bid for Point-to-Point CRRs. Each bid for a Point-to-Point CRR shall specify:

- (a) The associated month or season and time of use period;
- (b) The associated CRR Source and CRR Sink;
- (c) A monotonically non-increasing piecewise linear bid curve in quantities (denominated in thousandths of a MW) and prices (\$/MW).

Bid prices in all CRR bids may be negative. Sales of CRRs in the CRR Auctions are accomplished through the submission of a CRR bid to procure a counterflow CRR of the CRR to be liquidated. If such bids for sale of CRRs are cleared through the CRR Auction, the entitlements rights of the CRR Holder that sold the CRR in this manner are effectively liquidated.

36.13.5 Eligible Sources And Sinks For CRR Auction

Allowable CRR Sources for CRRs acquired/sold in the CRR Auction will be PNodes, Scheduling Points, Trading Hubs, LAPs, MSS-LAPs and Sub-LAPs. Allowable CRR Sinks for CRRs acquired/sold in the CRR Auction will be PNodes, Scheduling Points, Trading Hubs, LAPs, MSS-LAPs and Sub-LAPs.

36.13.6 Clearing Of The CRR Auction

The SFT used to clear the CRR Auction will utilize the same DC FNM and optimization algorithm as the corresponding CRR Allocation, except that nominations to the CRR Auction will have associated price-quantity bid curves. The CRR Auction SFT will use the bid prices in determining which CRRs to award when not all nominations are simultaneously feasible, will select the set of simultaneously feasible CRRs with the highest total auction value as determined by the CRR bids, and will calculate nodal prices at each PNode of the DC FNM. In the event that there are two (2) or more identical bids for a specific combination of CRR Source and CRR Sink that affect an overloaded constraint, the CRR Auction optimization cannot distinguish these bids based on

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

either effectiveness or price and therefore the CRR Auction optimization will award each CRR bidder a pro rata share of the CRRs that can be awarded based on the bid MW amounts. Based on the nodal prices calculated by the CRR Auction SFT, the CRR Market Clearing Price per MW for a specific CRR in most cases will equal the nodal price at the CRR Source minus the nodal price at the CRR Sink. In certain anomalous cases as further described in the Business Practice Manuals, the CRR Market Clearing Price will be based on the CRR MWs cleared and the shadow price for each binding constraint at the specified location.

36.13.7 Announcement Of CRR Auction Results

Within five (5) Business Days after the close of a CRR Auction, the CAISO shall post the results. The results shall include but are not limited to the MW quantity, the CRR Source and CRR Sink for each CRR awarded, the nodal prices calculated by the CRR Auction SFT, and the parties to whom the CRRs were awarded. The CAISO shall not disclose prices specified in any CRR bid.

36.14 CRR Implications Of New IBAA's Or Modifying Existing IBAA's

36.14.1 Coordination Of IBAA Changes With Release Of CRRs

To the extent practicable, the CAISO will coordinate future IBAA changes, including establishment of new IBAA's and modifications to existing IBAA's, with the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction processes. Where feasible, the CAISO will implement the FNM containing the IBAA changes for use in the CAISO Markets beginning with the markets for a Trading Day of January 1 of a new calendar year and, consistent with Section 6.5.1, will provide Market Participants all the IBAA modeling and pricing details as part of the FNM information package that is made available for CRR purposes prior to the CAISO conducting the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction process for that calendar year. As a result, all CRRs released in that process will be based upon the same FNM for IBAA's that will be used in the CAISO Markets when the released CRRs and the IBAA changes become effective. In the event that there is a need to implement an IBAA change other than on January 1, the CAISO will incorporate the IBAA change into the FNM for the monthly CRR Allocation and CRR Auction process for the first month in which the IBAA change will take effect. In all cases the CAISO will follow the provisions of this Section 36.14 for assessing and mitigating impacts on any Previously-Released CRRs.

36.14.2 Modifications To CRR Settlement To Reflect Ibaa Changes

To the extent an IBAA change, including the establishment of a new IBAA or a change to an existing IBAA, modifies the pricing for Settlement purposes of IFM scheduled transactions between the CAISO Balancing Authority Area and the IBAA, the Settlement of certain Previously-Released CRRs may no longer be consistent with the modified IFM Settlement. A CRR Holder of a Previously-Released CRR whose CRR Source or CRR Sink is affected by an IBAA change may make a one-time election either to (a) modify the Settlement of the affected CRR Source or CRR Sink to conform to the revised IFM pricing associated with the IBAA change, or (b) retain the original CRR Source or CRR Sink specification of the Previously-Released CRR. The CRR Holder of such a CRR must make the one-time election prior to the first CRR Allocation and CRR Auction process that incorporates the IBAA change in the CRR FNM, in accordance with the process time line specified in the applicable Business Practice Manual. If the IBAA change is implemented to coincide with the beginning of a calendar year and is coordinated with the annual CRR Allocation and CRR Auction process for that year, as described in Section 36.14.1, the provisions discussed herein apply only to Previously-Released CRRs that are Long Term CRRs and Previously-Released CRRs that are Seasonal CRRs obtained through the CRR Allocation and are eligible for PNP nomination. In the event that the IBAA change is implemented in the CAISO Markets other than on January 1, then these provisions apply also to any Previously-Released CRRs that are Seasonal CRRs effective for the remainder of the year in which the IBAA change is implemented.

36.14.3 IBAA Change Impact On Adequacy Of Previously-Released CRRs

It is possible that, as a result of modifying the CRR Sources or CRR Sinks of Previously-Released CRRs as provided in Section 36.14.2, the entire set of Previously-Released CRRs may no longer be simultaneously feasible. Any such violation of simultaneous feasibility may or may not lead to a revenue shortfall, that is, a deficiency over the course of a month between the IFM Congestion Charge and the amount of funds needed to fully settle the CRRs that are in effect for that month. Consistent with Section 11.2.4.4.1, any revenue shortfall that may result from IBAA-

California Independent System Operator Corporation
Fifth Replacement Electronic Tariff

related changes to CRR Sources and CRR Sinks would be funded through the relevant daily
CRR Balancing Account.

36.15 **[NOT USED]**