

2015 Filing Guide for System, Local and Flexible Resource Adequacy (RA) Compliance Filings

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1.

1. Purpose and Overview of Resource Adequacy Guides and Templates

This 2015 Resource Adequacy (RA) Compliance Guide (Guide) is meant to inform Load Serving Entities (LSEs) in demonstrating compliance with the CPUC's Resource Adequacy (RA) program. Along with the RA System and Local/Flexible Reporting Templates (Templates) LSEs are to use this Guide as reference material. To the extent that this Guide is incomplete or does not address a particular issue that the LSE may discover, the LSE is strongly requested to contact Energy Division (ED) staff (RAFiling@cpuc.ca.gov) immediately and request direction. Although this Guide is organized for quick reference, the LSE is strongly encouraged to read the entire Guide and become familiar with its contents. More specific line item instructions are provided in the templates on the instruction tab.

2. New for 2015 RA Compliance Year

For the 2015 RA Compliance Year, the CPUC is issuing this Guide to specify how to fill out the Templates. A webinar workshop was held on July 24th to cover the 2015 Templates and Guide. The System Monthly RA Filing has been modified to include flexible capacity requirements for 2015. The Local and Flexible RA Template includes a tab for showing flexible RA procured to meet Year-ahead RA targets. Both templates have been modified to include a category selection for flexible capacity. The specific changes made to the templates are discussed below. LSEs are encouraged to read this Guide and the instructions included in the Templates carefully and to contact Energy Division with any questions at: RAFiling@cpuc.ca.gov.

Changes to the Guide and Templates for 2015 include the following:

- Dates were revised to reflect 2015 dates, and some other minor rewordings to clarify directions. The schedule of filing deadlines included in section 2 of this guide are based on current rules regarding when RA filings are due; in the event alternate due dates are made please visit our online RA Filing calendar for an updated version - http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Procurement/RA/ra_compliance_materials.htm

Flexible RA Capacity procurement requirements have been adopted for the 2015 compliance year. Allocations were sent on August 4, 2014 with each LSE's initial year ahead allocations. LSE are required to make a showing of their flexible RA capacity requirement for each month of the compliance year in both the Year-ahead and the Month-ahead RA showings. LSEs are to use the "Local and Flexible RA template" to make their year-ahead flexible capacity RA showing and the "System RA template" to make their Month-ahead Flexible capacity RA showing.

- In the LSEs year-ahead showing of flexible capacity they are to demonstrate that they met 90% of the flexible capacity requirement with committed flexible RA capacity. In the LSE's month-ahead showing of flexible capacity the LSE is required to demonstrate that it has met 100% of its flexible capacity category requirements with committed flexible RA capacity.
- Flexible capacity categories have been added to the flexible capacity framework. The categories limit the amount of resources by category that a LSE can use to meet its flexible RA requirements. Flexible RA categories are explained in greater detail in section 7 of this RA Guide.

- To implement the flexible capacity categories a drop down list has been added to the resource tabs for reporting the flexible capacity category of the resource.
- A summary table that reports flexible capacity by category has been added to the Summary month ahead sheet.
- The System template no longer includes four columns to report system RA capacity by Maximum Cumulative Capacity (MCC) bucket. Alternatively there is now a drop down list for reporting the MCC bucket of the resource.
- The three MCC summary tables on the month ahead and year ahead summary sheets of the System template have been simplified to one table.
- The two Path 26 summary tables on the month ahead and year ahead summary sheets of the System template have been simplified to one table.
- The NQC list has been updated for 2015 compliance year.

The Effective Flexible Capacity (EFC) list has been developed for the 2015 compliance year and is posted on the CPUCs RA compliance website.

- Local, System and Flexible RA obligations are still being rounded to the whole MW for RA compliance.
- CAM and CHP allocations will be allocated consistent with the accounting process adopted in D.14-06-050. See section 8 for more details.
- Pursuant to the allocation timeline adopted in D.14-06-050 ED will allocate the capacity benefits of CAM, CHP & RMR resource as follows (see section 9 for more details):
 - For system benefits- ED staff will allocate system credits/debits quarterly. The first quarterly allocation will be sent in January 2015.
 - For Local and Flexible benefits- ED will conduct one incremental Local RAR and Flexible RAR reallocation annually. This incremental reallocation will adjust Local RAR and Flexible RAR for July compliance month through the end of the compliance year.

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Timeline for Year Ahead Load Forecasts for 2015 Compliance Year:

LSEs file Historical load info	Mar 20, 2014
LSEs file 2015 Year-Ahead Load Forecast	Apr 25, 2014
LSEs receive 2015 Year-Ahead RA obligations	July 31, 2014
Final date to file revised forecasts for 2015	Aug 19, 2014
LSEs receive revised 2015 RA obligations	Sep 18, 2014

Load Forecast and Month-Ahead filing dates for 2015 RA Compliance (Includes the due date for the Local RA True up Filing pursuant to D.14.06-050)

RA filing month	Load Forecast month	Due Date
Final 2015 Year-Ahead	January	Oct 31, 2014
January	February	Nov 14, 2014
February	March	December 17, 2014
March	April	Jan 14, 2015
April	May	Feb 13, 2015
May	June(August revised forecast)	Mar 17, 2015
June	July	Apr 16, 2015
July (with Local & Flex true up)	August	May 15, 2015
August (with Local & Flex true up)	September	Jun 16, 2015
September (with Local & Flex true up)	October	Jul 17, 2015
October (with Local & Flex true up)	November	Aug 14, 2015
November (with Local & Flex true up)	December	September 16, 2015
December (with Local & Flex true up)	January	Oct 16, 2015

3. Major components of the RA templates

The Templates are comprised of a number of individual tabs including the following:

- ID and Local Areas tab listing resources available for use in the RA Filings. Information is taken from the CAISO NQC list
- LSE Specific Allocations of Demand Response, CAM, RMR, Path 26, and load forecasts are inserted into the LSE Allocations tab so as to minimize manual error and paperwork. The allocations in this tab now include monthly flexible RA procurement requirements
- The System RA Template includes both the Year Ahead and Month Ahead Summary Sheets that sum resources and compute LSE compliance. The Month Ahead summary sheet also includes a check for Local RA adjustments and a check for flexible RA capacity requirements by category.
- The Physical Resource and Import tab of the System template now includes a flexible capacity column and a flexible capacity category drop down list in which LSEs are to report flexible MW capacity procured by category. MCC buckets are to now to be specified on the resource tabs using a pull down list in lieu of the previous four MCC columns.
- The Local and Flexible RA template includes a reporting tab for year-ahead flexibility

RA requirements and a summary table on the summary tab of the workbook.

- Demand Response Resource worksheet for reporting DR allocations and all other DR programs not part of the DR allocations; DR allocation information is drawn from the LSE allocations tab, but LSEs can also enter information for programs that are not allocated. The DR tab draws DR allocations into the DR tab; this information then flows through into the Summary pages where a 15% PRM is added on to its value.

4. The Filing Process

Decision (D.) 05-10-042 established a Year-Ahead and Month Ahead **System RAR for LSEs** under the jurisdiction of the CPUC. D. 06-06-064 expanded the RA program to include a Year-Ahead **Local RAR**, and D.10-12-038 adopted a **Local RA True-up Process** for compliance year 2012 and onward. D.13-06-024 and D.14-06-050 adopted Flexible RA Framework and Flexible RA requirements for 2015. Below is a breakdown of the year ahead and month ahead RA requirements.

- (1) **Due October 31, 2014:** LSEs are required to make a 2015 **Year-Ahead System, Local and Flexible RAR** compliance showing that demonstrates Year Ahead compliance with the following obligations:
 - **For YA System** compliance LSEs must demonstrate they have procured 90% of the total forecasted load plus planning reserves for the five summer months of May through September of the applicable compliance year.
 - **For YA-Local compliance** LSEs must demonstrate they have procured 100% of the Local RAR for all 12 months of the applicable compliance year. LSEs must show all units they have under contract that are Local RA units and included in the CAISO NQC list, although units in excess of Local RA obligations may be listed on the Additional Local Resources tab.
 - For YA Flexible compliance LSEs must demonstrate they have procured 90% of each month's allocated flexible RAR.
- (2) 45 days prior to the compliance month (due dates specified in the RA calendar above) LSEs are required to file:
 - Monthly forecasts adjustments that track load migration. LSEs are allowed to update their month ahead load forecasts up to 25 days before the RA compliance filing due date for that month, pursuant to CEC approval. Pursuant to D.10-12-038 and revised by D.14-06-050 LSEs must make only one revised August load forecast (to inform the local reallocation process) in March of each year.
 - Monthly System RAR showings that demonstrate 100% compliance with an LSE's system RAR.
 - Incremental Local RAR showing that demonstrates compliance with the incremental local RAR from July-December. The incremental local RAR is based on the revised August forecasts filed in March.

- Monthly flexible RAR showings that demonstrate 100% compliance with an LSE's flexible RAR.

4.1 Templates

The Guide herein and the accompanying Templates (System RA template and Local-Flexible RA template) provide the means for LSEs to demonstrate compliance with the System, Local and Flexible RAR Program:

- (1) For **2015 Year Ahead System RAR** – LSEs are required to make a showing for May- September using the 2015 System RA Template. The Year Ahead Summary sheet is automated to perform the Year Ahead RA requirement checks.
- (2) For **2015 Year Ahead Local RAR** – LSEs are required to use the Local and Flexible RA Template to demonstrate compliance with the Local RAR for all 12 months of 2015. Local RA resources procured in excess of Local RA obligations may be listed on the Additional Local Resource tab.
- (3) For **2015 Year Ahead Flexible RAR** – LSEs are required to use the Local and Flexible RA Template to demonstrate compliance with the Flexible RAR for all 12 months of 2015.
- (4) For **2015 Monthly RAR**- LSEs are required to make a showing using the 2015 System RA template. The Month Ahead Summary sheet is automated to perform the Month Ahead RA requirement checks.
- (5) For **2015 Local RA Reallocations**: LSEs are required to use the California Energy Commission's (CEC) 2015 MA load forecast template to revise their forecasts through August 2015 once in March. Please consult the schedule in Section 2 of this guide.

4.2 Notification of LSE RA Requirements and Allocations

Each LSE will be notified by the CEC/CPUC Energy Division of its System, Local and Flexible RAR, as well as its DR and CAM allocations. This notification process consists of four parts.

- (3) For Year ahead **System RAR** – LSEs were notified on August 4th, 2014 via Secure FTP the following: annual monthly peak load forecasts, Local RARs, Flexible RARs, DR Allocations, and CAM Allocations for use **in the Year Ahead System RA Filing**. The CAM allocations will include the CAM accounting process adopted in D.14-06-050. For non-IOU LSEs CAM allocations will be allocated as they have in the past. For IOUs these allocations will be a negative value in an amount equal to what the non-IOUs were credited. LSEs are to consider these RA obligations and allocations preliminary. LSEs will receive Final 2015 RA obligations and allocations on or around September 18th, 2014 after LSEs have filed adjusted annual load forecasts. Barring change to RMR contracting, LSEs are to consider those allocations final. On a separate timeline, each LSE will receive notification of their Import Allocations and Path 26 Allocations for use in their System RAR filing. See Sections 12 and 13 for more details regarding Path 26 and Import Allocation.
- (1) For Year Ahead **Local RAR** – LSEs will be notified of their Local RA

requirements. These requirements will include the CAM accounting process adopted in D.14-06-050. For non-IOU LSEs these Local RARs will be net of CAM and RMR amounts for use in the Year Ahead Local RA Filing on or around July 31st, 2014. For IOUs Local RARs will only be net of RMR. These requirements will not be net of CAM resources, since the IOUs will be able to show CAM resources in its filings. Instead the IOUs' Local RARs are adjusted upwards in an amount equal to what the non-IOUTs are adjusted downwards. Additionally, Local RA obligations are not net of DR. DR is automatically taken off in the year-ahead local and flexible RA template. LSEs are to consider these RA obligations preliminary, as LSEs will receive Final 2015RA obligations on or around September 18th, 2014after LSEs have filed adjusted forecasts. Barring change to RMR contracting in October, LSEs are to consider those allocations final.

- (2) For Year ahead **Flexible RAR**– LSEs will be notified of flexible RA requirements on August 4th, 2014. These requirements will include the CAM accounting process adopted in D.14-06-050. For non-IOU LSEs these Flexible RARs will be net of CAM and RMR amounts for use in the Year Ahead Flexible RA Filing. For IOUs these Flexible RARs will not be net of CAM resources, since IOUs will be able to show the CAM resources in filings. Instead the IOU's Flexible RARs are adjusted upwards in an amount equal to what the non-IOUTs are adjusted downwards. LSEs are to consider these requirements preliminary, as LSEs will receive final 2015 flexible procurement targets on or about September 18th, 2014 after LSEs have filed adjusted load forecasts. Barring change to RMR contracting, LSEs are to consider those allocations final
- (3) For **Monthly System RAR** – LSEs will be issued their System RAR for all months of 2015 alongside the annual obligations. LSEs are required to comply with the Monthly Load Forecast Adjustment process throughout 2015 as done in past years. LSEs are to continue using the Import Allocations and Path 26 Allocations they receive in August 2014 for all 2015 Month Ahead RA Filings. CPUC Energy Division will notify LSEs via Secure FTP of any change to Condition 2 RMR allocations and CAM Allocations as they occur throughout compliance year 2015 for use in subsequent Monthly RA Filings.
- (4) For **Local and Flexible RA Reallocation Requirements**- LSEs will receive notification of adjustments to its Local and Flexible RA obligations concurrent with their CAM and RMR allocation letters via Secure FTP. The Local and Flexible RA adjustments will apply to the July through December compliance months and will be sent in March with the July CAM/RMR allocation letters. Pursuant to D.14-06-050 there is only one local and flexible true up cycle for 2015 and on.

5. Using the templates – 2015 System and Local RA compliance

For 2015 RA compliance year, several key changes were made, both adopted by decision and implemented by Energy Division staff consistent with adopted CPUC policy, thus LSEs are encouraged to pay close attention during RA workshops and to contact Energy Division staff for more direction.

LSEs use the templates to report contracts they have signed with qualifying generators in order to verify compliance with RA obligations. LSEs notice their RA obligations on the summary page, and begin listing contracts to meet their RA obligations on the appropriate resource tab. For unit specific RA resources, either internal to CAISO or imported into CAISO, the LSE is to use the Phys_RES_Import_RES tab.

LSEs begin by entering a contract identifier in the first column, then selecting a Scheduling ID in the second column. The Local and Zonal Area designation will be automatically propagated. From there, the LSE is to enter the applicable System, Local and Flexible MW amounts in the appropriate columns, along with the associated bucket and category, so the LSE can demonstrate compliance with the System, Local and Flexible RA obligations.

The MW capacity values will be totaled and flow into the summary pages where they total against the the yearly and monthly requirements. LSEs are to use the appropriate summary tabs (year ahead or month ahead) to verify they are in compliance before filing. CPUC staff will then do compliance review on the templates and notify LSEs of any corrections or errors found.

Pursuant to D.14-06-050 LSEs are now required to show Flexible RA capacity to meet the 2015 Flexible RAR. Two columns have been added to the Physical resource page of the System template for LSEs to report its monthly flexible RA capacity by category. The claimed flexible capacity gets tabulated in Table 6 and Table 7 of the Month-ahead summary tab and compared against the monthly allocated flexible RA target.

For the year ahead flexible RA showing the Local RA template has been changed to now include the Year –ahead flexible showing. The template is no longer being called the “Local RA template”. Instead it is now called the “Local and Flexible RA template”. The Local resource tab is to be used for reporting year-ahead local resources committed to meet Local RA obligations. The Committed Flexible Capacity tab is to be used for reporting flexible resources that are committed to meeting flexible capacity obligations. Finally, Table 6 has been added to the summary tab of the Local and Flexible RA template. Table 6 sums the committed flexible RA that’s being reported for each month and reports it next to the monthly Flexible RAR. The year ahead Flexible RAR is equal to 90% of the allocated monthly Flexible RARs.

Pursuant to D.10-06-036¹ LSEs are able to list additional Local RA resources that they have contracted for but are not committed for RA. That way, LSEs can list resources under contract for possible backstop designations but not commit them to availability penalties in the event of forced outage. The Local RA template has a tab for Additional Local Resources controlled by LSEs but not committed as RA resources.

Listing all Local resources that LSEs control is mandatory, meaning that LSEs are not able to avoid informing CPUC and CAISO as to which Local resources are under contract to LSEs, but it is no longer mandatory that all Local resources that LSEs control must be committed for RA and subject to the RA Must Offer Obligation.

6. Net Qualifying Capacity

D. 05-10-042 requires all LSEs to fulfill their System RAR through purchase of Net Qualifying Capacity (NQC). Decision 10-06-036 adopted a Qualifying Capacity Manual that describes the methodologies used to calculate NQC values for all resources. This manual can be found under

¹ Section 4.3.5 and OP 6(f), link here:
http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PUBLISHED/FINAL_DECISION/119856.htm

2009 RA compliance materials on the RA compliance materials page.²

D.14-06-050 adopted a QC (and EFC) methodology pertaining to Energy Storage and Supply-Side Demand Response Resources for compliance years 2015-2017. The adopted methodologies can be found in appendix B of D.14-06-050.³

The Final 2015 CAISO NQC List will be available and posted under “Current Net Qualifying Capacity (NQC)” on the CAISO website at:

<http://www.caiso.com/planning/Pages/ReliabilityRequirements/Default.aspx> as well as on the CPUC website at:

http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Procurement/RA/ra_compliance_materials.htm

Every resource has a resource name (“RES Name”) and associated resource identification number (“Scheduling Resource ID”). Each unit also has a Path 26 and Local Area designation. Resources not located in Local Areas are labeled as “CAISO system” and can only count toward the System RAR. There are also other import resources not listed on the NQC list that can count for RA, provided the LSE has import allocation on the applicable path allocated by CAISO or obtained from someone who received the allocation from the CAISO. Please check that you have an Import Allocation applicable to these resources and that these resources are added to the ID and Local Area sheet of the RA template. It is the responsibility of the LSE to ensure that information is entered correctly.

A list of Scheduling IDs and their Zonal and Local designations is included in the RA template, for purposes of making the compliance workbook more automated for LSEs. New resources that are added as they come online in 2015 or that change their Scheduling Resource ID can be added to the bottom of the list until the new units are reflected in an update that is posted on the CPUC website. It is the responsibility of the LSE to ensure that information is entered correctly.

Resources under construction are listed on a separate tab of the NQC List, and the resources on this list are available for listing by an LSE in their Year Ahead RA Filing on the “Under Construction” tab provided that the current projected date of commercial operation (COD) for the resource is on or before the first date of the compliance month in which the LSE wishes to count the resource towards their RA obligation⁴. Information on the 2015 NQC List will not be changed except for data maintenance and correction of errors, and addition of new resources that come online during the course of 2015. Any revisions made by the CAISO after it is published will be evaluated by the CPUC before being added to the list posted on the CPUC website. Revisions can raise a given unit’s NQC or add units to the NQC list, but CAISO revisions cannot lower the resource’s NQC or remove units for purposes of RA. In instances where more than one Local Regulatory Authority seeks to determine NQC values for a given Scheduling ID, the CPUC will post NQC values consistent with CPUC adopted QC calculation methodologies and CPUC jurisdictional LSEs are required to use the values posted on the CPUC website for subsequent compliance filings..

NQC and Local RA compliance

D.06-06-064 adopted a program of Local RAR for LSEs that are under the jurisdiction of the CPUC, while D.14-06-050 adopted Local RA totals for 2015 compliance year. These decisions require all LSEs to procure physical resources to meet the Local RARs. These units are to be

² http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Procurement/RA/ra_compliance_materials.htm

³ <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/SearchRes.aspx?DocFormat=ALL&DocID=97619935>

⁴ D.05-10-042, section 7.9

located in the ten LCR areas identified in the CAISO NQC list. For purposes of RA compliance, the ten LCR areas have been aggregated into five Local Areas (LA Basin, Big Creek/Ventura, San Diego-IV, Other PG&E Local Areas, and the Greater Bay Area). The Other PG&E Local Areas include the Local Areas of Fresno, Humboldt, Kern, North Coast/North Bay, Sierra, and Stockton. The LSE is responsible for verification of the Local Area Designation of the unit, as well as the NQC value and the Scheduling Resource ID.

To report a contract with a unit located within a Local Area on the Local Template, LSEs select the correct Scheduling ID from a drop down list in Column C of the Reporting Template, and upon selection, the Local Area designation is filled in for the LSE.

In the case of DR resources, the template will utilize the August DR values (located in the LSE allocation tab) for each Local Area for each of the 12 months of the year.

During 2015 compliance year, LSEs are to make RA showings demonstrating compliance with the Local RA obligations as adjusted by the Local RA True-up methodology adopted in D.10-12-038 and modified by D.14-06-050. A Local RA column was added to the Physical Resource worksheet and the Demand Response worksheet to allow LSEs to demonstrate monthly Local RA compliance on the same template as System RA compliance.

The Physical Resource tab has a column called “Local RA MW” (Column E) where the LSE is to enter the amount in MW that is meant to satisfy Local RA obligations from that unit. This amount is to be the same MW amount the LSE has listed in their Year Ahead Local RA filing for the appropriate month, which means that this value will be different from the System RA MW for that month for two reasons. First, the LSE that showed the local resource in the year-ahead showing sold the capacity to another LSE due to load migration, and thus the MW value of the resource is listed by another LSE or LSEs for the same aggregate amount. Second, this value will be different from the System RA MW for the appropriate month in the event that the resource has a monthly NQC, which differs by month. In that event, the LSE would list the correct applicable month’s NQC in as a System MW but list the August NQC value in the Local RA MW column.

7. Flexible Capacity Framework

7.1 Flexible Need and Allocation

D.13-06-024 recognized a need for flexible capacity in the RA fleet and defined flexible capacity need: “Flexible capacity need” is defined as the quantity of economically dispatched resources needed by the California ISO to manage grid reliability during the greatest three-hour continuous ramp in each month. Resources will be considered as “flexible capacity” if they can sustain or increase output, or reduce ramping needs, during the hours of “flexible need.” (D 13-06-024, page 2). The Decision adopted the following formula to calculate system flexibility requirement:

$$\text{Flexibility Need}_{MTH_y} = \text{Max} [(3RRHR_x) MTH_y] + \text{Max}(MSSC, 3.5\% * E(PLMTH_y)) + \epsilon$$

Where,

Max [(3RRHR_x) MTH_y] = Largest three hour continuous ramp starting in hour x for month y

E(PL) = Expected peak load

MTH_y = Month y

MSSC = Most Severe Single Contingency

ε = annually adjustable error term to account for uncertainties such as load following. This term is zero for 2015.

CPUC decision D.14-06-050 adopted 2015 Flexible RA procurement obligations for LSEs that serve load within the CAISO Balancing Authority. ED staff will use peak load-ratio share to allocate flexibility among LSEs. In the future, ED intends to explore other methods of allocation based on causation through the RA proceeding, potentially in conjunction with staff's analysis of reliability needs. An LSE's flexible procurement obligation is calculated as follows, consistent with how system and local RA requirements are allocated.

LSE monthly flexible capacity procurement obligation = [(LSE monthly coincident peak load) / (ISO monthly coincident peak load)] * Cumulative monthly flexible capacity requirement

7.2 Flexible capacity requirements study

By May 1 of each year (or as soon as practical), the ISO will complete and file in the RA proceeding, a flexible capacity requirements ("FCR") study together with the Local Capacity Requirements ("LCR") study, which lists flexible capacity needs for each month of the following year. Parties to the RA proceeding will vet the studies and submit comments to the CPUC. The annual RA decision will then adopt final study results, which consist of total monthly flexible obligations for CPUC LSEs along with the LCR. The timeline of this study process will mirror that of the current LCR schedule.

7.3 Effective Flexible Capacity (EFC) Counting conventions and EFC List

In order to qualify as a flexible resource, the resource must meet the following criteria:

1. A resource must qualify as an RA resource and have a qualifying capacity ("QC") in order to have an EFC
2. A resource must be able to ramp and sustain energy output for a minimum of three hours

Specific counting conventions apply to determine the EFC of resources relative to a resource's NQC. The EFC reflects the flexibility of a resource that can be counted towards an LSE's flexible RA obligations.

The proposed counting conventions for EFC applicable in 2015 are listed below:

Dispatchable thermal resources

- If start-up time of resource is greater than 90 minutes then EFC is limited to the MW range between Pmin and NQC as limited by ramp rate.

$$\text{EFC} = \text{minimum of } (\text{NQC} - \text{Pmin}) \text{ or } (180 \text{ min} * \text{RRavg})$$

Where: RRavg = average between Pmin and NQC.

If start-up time of resource is less than or equal to 90 minutes then EFC is limited to the MW range between zero and NQC as limited by start-up time and ramp rate.

$$\text{EFC} = \text{minimum of } (\text{NQC}) \text{ or } (\text{Pmin} + (180 \text{ min} - \text{SUT}) * \text{RRavg})$$

Where: SUT = Longest (cold) RDT start-up time in minutes.

Cold start-up time is the highest value in the startup time segments for the resource.

RRavg = average ramp rate between Pmin and NQC.

Hydro resources

A hydro resource will qualify as flexible if it has the physical storage capacity to provide energy for up to Pmax for six hours. A hydro resource will be permitted to designate an EFC value annually for each month of a counting year. The proposed EFC shall not exceed the NQC or the Pmax of the hydro resource.

Combined Heat and Power Facilities

A Combined Heat and Power (“CHP”) resource will be permitted to designate an EFC value annually for each month of a counting year to reflect its unique operating requirements related to industrial host obligations or CHP contract limitations. EFC of a CHP resource is capped at the lesser of the NQC or Pmax minus Pmin.

Energy Storage and Supply side Demand Response

Please see Appendix B of D.14-06-050.⁵

The CPUC and ISO will develop and post a draft listing the effective flexible capacity amount for each participating dispatchable resource (“EFC list”) which passes a threshold test. The test requires the resource to have placed at least one economic bid in the real-time market for ten or more days in the previous calendar year. If the resource passes this test, then its EFC is calculated using the relevant counting conventions.⁶ Newly constructed resources are exempt from this test during the first calendar year of operation. Additionally, to accommodate the CHP settlement, which allows existing CHP resources to convert to dispatchable (referred to in the settlement as “Utility Prescheduled Facilities”), CHP resources that change their operations as specified in the CHP settlement will be able to request an EFC value from the CAISO without having a history of economic bids.

Mirroring the current NQC list process, the ISO is expected to issue a draft EFC list in May. Generators may request modifications or additions to these lists and by sending these requests to the CPUC and ISO. Generators may refer to the CPUC for further details. The

⁵ <http://delaps1.cpuc.ca.gov/CPUCProceedingLookup/f?p=401:59:3813823951043::NO>

⁶ FRAC-MOO proposal, Section 4, page 13.

ISO and CPUC will issue the final EFC list for CPUC jurisdictional LSEs by September.

7.4 RA showings and validation

CPUC Staff will send each LSE its flexible capacity obligation along with the system and local RA requirements in July of 2014 for the 2015 compliance year. Demand response programs are not listed on the EFC list but will be allocated to the LSE by the ED. LSEs must use NQC to satisfy system and local RA obligations. The EFC and NQC of a resource are distinct numbers, and may not be used interchangeably. Each LSE shall make a 1) year-ahead, and 2) month-ahead showing of flexible capacity for each month of the compliance year. In the showing an LSE must submit the committed flexible capacity it has contracted for the compliance period to meet its flexible RA obligation. The LSE is not required to commit additional flexible capacity beyond its flexible RA obligation. A committed flexible resource is a qualified flexible resource under contract to perform under the applicable flexible must-offer obligation. In order to verify the committed flexible capacity that is being shown in the RA filing, staff will compare LSE RA filings against the generator's corresponding supply plan filed with the ISO. Validation of each LSE's flexible capacity obligation supplements the validation of RA filings against local and system RA obligations. Year-ahead compliance filings should demonstrate that 90% of flexible capacity obligation is met for January to December. Month-ahead filings need to demonstrate that 100% of flexible capacity obligation is met for the month.

A megawatt of capacity counts only once – as flexible or generic. A resource may have flexible megawatts and generic megawatts based on its start-up time and how it was contracted to the LSE. Flexible megawatt and generic megawatt count towards system RA obligation. Only flexible megawatts count towards meeting flexible RA obligation. If the resource is in a local area, the combined total MW contracted from the facility count towards system and local RA requirements. For example, an LSE contracts with a resource with an NQC of 200 MW, a Pmin of 50 MW, and an EFC of 150 MW in a local area. The LSE can make the following RA showing if it contracts all the capacity within a resource including both flexible and generic.

System RA	Local RA	Flexible RA
200 MW	200 MW	150 MW

For RA showing purposes the EFC of a resource committed by an LSE may be greater than, equal to, or less than the NQC committed for that resource. The committed EFC will bear obligations under the flexible must-offer obligation as specified by the ISO tariff. The NQC of a resource will bear obligations under the resource adequacy must-offer obligations as specified by the ISO tariffs for generic capacity.

7.5 Sale and purchase of flexible capacity

The sale of flexible capacity will entail an enhanced must-offer obligation and a potentially higher cost to a resource owner due to potential increases in wear and tear on a facility due to cycling. Therefore, a resource owner will have discretion in the sale of generic and flexible capacity. A resource must submit economic bids into the ISO's day-ahead and real time markets for the committed flexible portion of the facility's

operating range. A megawatt may be sold only once as either flexible or inflexible. A resource owner may sell the flexible and inflexible capacity in separate transactions and to different purchasers. A resource owner may elect to sell any portion of qualified flexible capacity as inflexible. A resource owner with a resource consisting of both “generic” capacity (below Pmin) and “flexible” capacity, may elect to, or not to, sell the generic capacity prior to selling the flexible portion capacity.

For example an LSE contracts with a resource with an NQC of 200 MW and a Pmin of 50 MW. The resource owner could:

1. Sell the entire 200 MW as generic capacity;
2. Sell or not sell up to 50 MW as generic and sell up to 150 MW as flexible. In either case, the scheduling coordinator would still have to bid or self-schedule the 50 MW of generic capacity;
3. Sell up to 200 MWs in any of the above combinations to different purchasers.

An LSE’s generic and flexible obligations will be examined separately. Each generic RA MW committed by an LSE in its RA showing as generic RA counts toward that LSE’s generic RA obligation, and each flexible RA MW of a resource committed by an LSE in its RA showing as flexible RA counts toward its flexible RA obligation. We expect LSEs to employ procurement and showing practices that maximize efficiency and avoid any excess procurement.

7.6 Use-limited flexible resources

D.13-06-024 directed staff and parties to develop rules regarding use-limited resources. Staff organized a workshop on October 15, 2013, which among other things included a discussion on use-limited resources.

Use-limited resources can be classified as resources that can run in all or most hours, but are limited in the total starts or hours they can run; or resources that cannot offer in certain hours (excluding outages). This includes but is not limited to, thermal units limited by starts or emissions, demand response, hydro resources, storage, and variable energy resources (“VERs”). Flexible use-limited resources must be operationally capable of ramping or sustaining output for three continuous hours.

Interim Approach

Due to developments in the Reliability Services Initiative as well as the Commission’s OIR regarding multi year RA requirements, the CPUC instituted an interim approach through December 31, 2017.

This interim approach requires LSEs to procure flexible resources in accordance with flexible categories based on varying must-offer obligations and energy limitations. There is a a three- category approach with fixed monthly percentage limits.

The LSEs shall procure and show their flexible resources according to the characteristics defined in Table-1.

Table -2 Categories of must-offer

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Must-offer obligation	17 Hours	5 Hours	5 Hours
	5 AM- 10 PM Daily For the whole year	7 AM – 12 PM for May – September	7 AM – 12 PM for May – September
	5 AM- 10 PM Daily For the whole year	3 PM- 8 PM for January- April and October-December	3 PM- 8 PM for January- April and October-
	Daily	Daily	Non-holiday weekdays
Energy limitation	At least 6 Hours	At least 3 Hours	At least 3 Hours
Starts	The minimum of two starts per day or the number of starts allowed by operational limits as determined by minimum up and down time	At least one start per day	Minimum 5 starts a month
Percentage of LSE portfolio of flexible resources	At least 68 % for May – September	Up to 32% for categories 2 and 3 combined	Up to 5%
	At least 74 % for January- April and October-December	Up to 26% for categories 2 and 3 combined	Up to 5%

If the ISO observes a collective deficiency in these categories, it might backstop to meet the requirements. In case of such a shortfall, the CPUC will allocate the backstop costs to LSEs based on their respective load ratio shares. The categories will be assessed annually and the percentages for flexible categories may change accordingly.

The ISO is expected to issue monthly advisory targets to the CPUC for flexible categories in the FCR study.

Long term approach

The Commission will design a long-term approach based on learning following implementation of this proposal, which may include a revision of percentage or timing limitations on all flexible categories.³

7.7 Next steps for 2016 RA year

³ In the case of demand response resources, the Commission will design future programs to meet CAISO and CPUC RA criteria, for flexible, system and local, as they exist in this proposal and as these criteria are modified in the future.

1. Explore a flexible capacity allocation methodology that reflects causation.
2. RA compliance is complex and includes multiple degrees of scrutiny regarding requirements for system RA, local RA, and flexible RA, monthly CAM allocations, import allocations, Path-26 restrictions, regular true ups, load migration adjustments, flexible categories etc. Further assess if the three flexible categories address the objective of managing use- limited resources and allowing the participation of preferred resources and the appropriateness of characteristics for each category. For example, category 3 resources only need to provide flexibility during the weekdays. We might evaluate current DR programs and recommend changing the weekday requirement to a daily requirement.
3. Explore the possibility of exempting flexible resources from satisfying system RA requirements. System RA is geared towards meeting peak load while flexible meets non-peak requirements. We will assess the overall impact on contracting, procurement, and must-offer obligations before recommending this policy.

8. Capacity Allocation Mechanism and Combined Heat and Power contracts accounting process

D.06-07-029 adopted the CAM. CAM allows the IOUs to allocate the capacity costs and benefits of certain new generation resources, to all benefiting customers within its service areas. System reliability need identified in the LTPP proceedings is specific to the service area of each IOU. Each IOU is tasked with protecting reliable operation within their service area, although they do not serve all retail customers in their service area.

Similar to the CAM process, D.10-12-035 QF/CHP settlement established a cost treatment to be used to share the benefits and costs associated with meeting the CHP and greenhouse gas goals. This adopted cost treatment is almost identical to what was adopted in the LTPP decision for CAM resources. Under the QF/CHP settlement framework, the costs and the RA benefits are also allocated to all benefiting customers.

Historically all LSEs have receive CAM and CHP RA credits that count towards each LSEs RARs. However, (pursuant to D.14-06-050) beginning in 2015 the CAM accounting process will change ONLY for IOUs. IOUs will no longer receive CAM and CHP System RA capacity credits. Instead the IOU responsible for the resources procurement will act as the Scheduling Coordinator for the LSE. Which means IOUs can show entire CAM and CHP resources on its RA filings to count towards its RARs.

As the Scheduling coordinator for the LSE, the IOUs must manage the resources for scheduled outages. When scheduled outage replacement costs falls on responsibility of the SC for the LSE, the IOUs have the authority to recover those costs through a balancing account mechanism. For scheduled outages that are approved after the compliance filing due date, the SC of the resource

will still be responsible for outage replacement as specified in the CAISOs replacement rule.

IOUs are required to manage their CAM and CHP scheduled outage replacement costs consistent with least-cost-best evaluation. The recoverable cost of replacement capacity for CAM and CHP resources shall be as follows:

- i. For replacement with IOU portfolio resources (resources already under contract or owned by the IOU), the weighted average RA capacity price by zone and month from the most recent Energy Division Resource Adequacy report shall be used to determine the recoverable costs. These prices can be found on page 28 of the 2012 RA report in figure 7.
- ii. For replacement with capacity procured in the market, the actual capacity price paid shall be used to determine the recoverable costs.
- iii. For replacement capacity that is unavailable in the market and for which CAISO exercises backstop authority using its capacity procurement mechanism (CPM), the CPM price shall be used to determine the recoverable costs.

For non-IOU LSEs, the CAM and CHP allocation process will not change. The CPUC will still provide non-IOU LSEs with a CAM and CHP credit that will count towards their System RA requirements. The CPUC will also provide the IOUs with a CAM and CHP debit. The CAM and CHP debit will be a negative value (meaning addition to the IOU's RA obligation) equal to the amount of CAM and CHP credits provided to non-utility LSEs serving load in each TAC area.

For example, assume that an IOU has a 90% load ratio share in its TAC and has procured a CAM resource with a NQC of 100MW. The IOU would show the 100 MW CAM resource (or a replacement if the resource is on a planned outage) in its RA showing, all LSEs serving load in the TAC area would get a total of 10 MW RA CAM credit, and the IOU would get a 10 MW CAM debit (negative value). In this case, the IOU would receive a higher RA requirement equal to the credit the other LSEs are receiving. The CAM resource, or replacement, would be shown in the IOU's RA filing as a physical resource which would count for a 100MW towards its RA requirement (higher by 10 MW).

The process of allocating the Local RA benefit associated with the CAM and CHP resources is also modified for ONLY IOUs. For non-IOU LSEs the process will not change: the RA requirement for each local area will first be reduced by the RA value of all the CAM and CHP resources in the local area. LSEs will then be assigned their Local RA requirements net of all CAM and CHP local benefits. For IOUs, the Local RARs will be allocated **NOT** considering the RA benefit of CAM and CHP resources. Instead, the IOUs will be given a higher local RA requirement equal to the amount of local CAM and CHP benefits subtracted off the non-utility LSEs serving load in each TAC. The IOUs will then show the whole local value of the CAM and CHP resource or that of replacement units on its RA showing, to meet its Local RA requirement.

For Flexible RA benefits the same process outlined above for allocation of Local RA benefits would apply. Flexible capacity benefits will be allocated consistent with the flexible categories adopted in D.14-06-050. All three IOUs are required to submit a list of its CAM and CHP resources with contracted system and flexible capacity benefits of each resource to Energy

Division prior to the allocation timeline laid out for local RA in the RA Compliance Guide.

Pursuant to the allocation timeline adopted in D.14-06-050 Energy Division will allocated the Capacity benefits of CAM, CHP & RMR resource as follows:

- For system benefits- Energy Division staff will allocate system credits/debits quarterly. The first quarterly allocation will be sent in January 2015.
- For Local and Flexible benefits- Energy Division will conduct one incremental Local RAR and Flexible RAR reallocation annually. This incremental reallocation will adjust Local RAR and Flexible RAR for July compliance month through the end of the compliance year.

The IOUs are to submit the CAM and CHP scheduled outage replacement costs to Energy Division quarterly in the CAM template sent by Energy Division prior to each allocation.

9. Local and Flexible RA Reallocation Process for 2015 Compliance Year

D.10-12-038 adopted a local RA reallocation process for the 2012 compliance year and onwards. D.14-06-050 modified that process, to have only one incremental reallocation cycle, and extended the reallocation process to flexible capacity.

The Local and Flexible RA reallocation process requires the use of the two existing templates, the load migration forecast template and the System RA compliance template.

The Local and Flexible RA reallocation process includes one adjustment cycle, occurring in the second quarter (April) of the year to apply for filings in the third and fourth quarters (July-December) of the year. LSEs file adjusted load migration forecasts in March with their May MA RA filing and receive incremental Local RA adjustments in April.

The Local and Flexible RA reallocation cycle requires LSEs to file load forecast adjustments through August compliance month and submit those forecasts with the June load forecast adjustments. LSEs will have approximately five days to make any corrections to their load forecasts. Energy Division staff will notify LSEs of incremental adjustments to Local and Flexible RARs for July through December and send these to LSEs 45 days before the July MA filing compliance due date with the July CAM-RMR allocation letter. The adjusted Local Flexible RARs will then be used for July through December Month Ahead RA filings. The incremental Local RA adjustments must be inserted into the LSE Allocations tab of the RA Compliance Template in Table 5. Table 5 in the month-ahead summary tab will calculate any needed or extra local capacity for the month-ahead RAR. The incremental Flexible RARs must be inserted into the LSE Allocations tab of the RA Compliance Template. Table 7 in the month-ahead summary tab will calculate any needed or extra flexible capacity for the month-ahead RAR.

LSEs will receive its incremental Local and Flexible RA obligations through the Secure FTP. LSEs may request these allocations to be inserted into the System RA template, or LSEs can insert the allocations themselves.

Pursuant to the Local RA Reallocation process adopted in D.10-12-038, incremental Local RARs may be aggregated by TAC area. To implement this provision⁷, LSEs will receive

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incremental adjustments to their Local RA obligations (either a positive or a negative number) for each Local Area. LSEs may enter the allocation in any Local Area in the same Transmission Access Charge (TAC) Area. For example, if an LSE receives a two MW incremental Local RA adjustment in LA Basin, the LSE could enter 2 MW in Big Creek/Ventura and procure a two MW resource in Big Creek-Ventura instead. The LSE could also enter one MW in each LA Basin and Big Creek-Ventura. The template will draw the allocations entered by LSEs into the Summary Tab and calculate any needed or extra local capacity for the Month Ahead-RA showing.

10. Confidentiality and RA Filings

We start with a presumption that information should be publicly disclosed and that any party seeking confidentiality bears a strong burden of proof. However, in some instances (such as "market sensitive" information relating to electric procurement that passes a materiality standard), confidential treatment of data may not only be allowed, but may be required in order to carry out our statutory and constitutional duties.

Parties or persons submitting RA Filings for which they claim a right to confidential treatment shall attach a declaration under penalty of perjury certifying that they are only claiming confidentiality for data included in the D.06-06-066 Matrices. Pursuant to D.08-04-023, an LSE need not seek confidential treatment every time it makes a compliance filing of a repetitive nature⁸. Instead, on making subsequent compliance filings, the LSE may cite the earlier declaration for confidentiality. Thus the LSE is instructed to file a declaration accompanying the 2015 Year Ahead System and Local RA Filing and refer to that declaration by date and subject in the cover letter submitted alongside subsequent Month Ahead RA Filings.

The LSE is required to send a signed electronic version of the declaration in pdf format via the Secure FTP application accompanying the 2015 Year Ahead Filing templates and cover letter, and to include a reference to this declaration by date and summary of content in the cover letter accompanying each future Month Ahead RA Filing. LSEs also may use the initial declaration submitted with the 2015 Year Ahead Filing to request protection for the annual and month ahead load forecast information submitted to the CEC; the LSE is to refer to the initial declaration filed with the 2015 year ahead filings in the cover letter to the Load Forecast submittals.

RA Filing or data requests related to RA Filings

Situation: An LSE files a RA Filing and seeks confidential treatment for data of the type addressed in the Matrices to D.06-06-066. In this situation, the following procedure applies:

A declaration under penalty of perjury will accompany the filing, establishing the five factors required by D.06-06-066, Ordering Paragraph 2, listed below but no motion is initially required.

1. That the material constitutes a particular type of data listed in the Matrix;
2. The category or categories in the Matrix to which the data correspond;
3. That the submitting party is complying with the limitations on confidentiality specified in the Matrix for that type of data;
4. That the information is not already public; and
5. That the data cannot be aggregated, redacted, summarized, masked or otherwise protected in a way that allows partial disclosure.

⁸ Section 4.2.6 of D.08-04-023

If another person asks to see the confidential data, the filer and the requesting person shall meet and confer to resolve the dispute informally, consistent with the intent of new Rule 11.3 of Commission Decision D.06-06-066. If they cannot resolve the dispute, the filer and the requesting person shall present the dispute to the assigned ALJ. The confidentiality claim and dispute will be resolved consistent with the Commission's procedures for addressing confidentiality claims and requests for information in the context of Public Record Act requests.

11. Load Forecast Adjustments

D.05-10-042 stated “[w]e require that month-ahead compliance filings include adjustments for positive and negative load growth due to migration. Apart from load changes due to load migration, load forecasts should not be updated from LSE’s Year-Ahead filing.” LSEs submit historical load data and year ahead load forecasts in March and April of the year before the RA compliance year. CEC staff complete analysis on the LSE submitted information and together with overall statewide forecasts that CEC staff produce annually, LSEs are sent updated year ahead RA obligations based on load forecast information. LSEs receive this information in July of each year. Before 2012 compliance year, LSEs were unable to revise or change their forecasts between April and the October RA filing deadline. This proved to be a significant period of time, and some LSEs requested the ability to revise their year ahead information closer to the RA Filing. D.11-06-022 created a process for LSEs who wish to adjust their year ahead forecasts to do so up until August 17. This will ensure that RA obligations LSEs procure to meet are as accurate as possible. The decision adopted a schedule for doing that, and it is integrated into the schedule in section 2.

On or around July 31st, 2014 the CPUC will send each LSE the preliminary month specific RA obligation for January-December 2015. Because the Year-Ahead forecasts will make assumptions about direct access load, the Year-Ahead forecasts are revised to account for actual direct access customer migration to date, and expected additional load migration prior to the obligation period. On or about August 17, 2014 LSEs are able to submit revised forecasts to account for load migration or revised assumptions that occur between April and August. This is to improve accuracy of the RA obligations that LSEs are required to procure towards and that are to be met with the year ahead filing in October. All LSEs will receive Final RA obligations and allocations on or about September 18th, 2014; all LSEs will receive adjustments even if each LSE does not individually file adjustments to their year ahead load forecasts. IOUs should adjust their forecast to account both for customers who are known to have returned to bundled service and for those that have notified the IOU that they intend to return to bundled service prior to the filing Month. ESPs should account for contracted load and a reasonable expectation for the rate of contract renewals of non-firm load or load with expiring contracts. If the CEC determines that the assumptions made are not plausible, the CEC may make a plausibility adjustment to account for a more plausible rate of customer retention. The CPUC requires LSEs to procure to meet RAR based on the load forecasts that are submitted to the CEC and adjusted by the CEC.

After the Year Ahead RA compliance filings, an LSE with migrating direct access customers is responsible for adjusting its monthly load forecast and monthly RA obligation and reflect those changes on the monthly RA Template, which is currently due along the same schedule as the Month Ahead RA Filings. IOUs should adjust their forecast to account both for customers who are known to have returned to bundled service and for those that have notified the IOU that they intend to return to bundled service prior to the Filing Month. ESPs should account for contracted load and a reasonable expectation for the rate of contract renewals of non-firm load or load with expiring contracts. If the CEC determines that the assumptions made are not plausible,

the CEC may make a plausibility adjustment to account for a more plausible rate of customer retention. The CPUC requires LSEs to procure to meet RAR based on the load forecasts that are submitted to the CEC and adjusted by the CEC. The CEC will communicate these monthly adjusted forecasts to the CPUC for compliance validation purposes.

Pursuant to D.10-06-036 (OP 6e) LSEs may, at the discretion of CEC staff, file changes to their load forecasts up to 25 days before the due date of any 2015 month-ahead compliance filings. LSEs are not to submit revisions after the filing due dates laid out in Section 2 of this Guide, unless approved by CEC staff, and any revisions made after the filing date without CEC approval or any revisions made less than 25 days before the RA compliance filing will be ignored by CEC and CPUC staff for RA compliance purposes.

The CEC has provided a separate template to facilitate the forecast revision process and verify that migrating load is correctly accounted. LSEs which have gained or lost customers since their Year-Ahead forecast will enter the amount of monthly peak load associated with the change in customers, and the template will make the appropriate adjustments, including coincidence. LSEs are to submit complete load forecast adjustments each month to the CEC. This required submission shall include the certification sheet signed by an officer of the company, as well as the electronic template and all supporting data. LSEs are asked not to send this information to the CPUC or the CAISO as they do not need to receive this submission. Guidelines for submission of load information are provided by the CEC. The Load forecast template for 2015 can be found on the CPUC compliance website:

http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Procurement/RA/ra_compliance_materials.htm

To implement D.10-12-038 LSEs are required to submit load migration estimates through August with both the June MA load migration filings to recalculate local and flexible capacity allocations. LSEs are to continue using the “best estimate” approach, which requires LSEs to make a forecast of anticipated customer retention as well as new customers coming to the LSE. As the “best estimate” approach requires LSEs to forecast load migration in advance of final Direct Access Service Request (DASR)/Community Choice Aggregator Service Request (CCASR) approval, the CEC will expect LSEs to be as accurate and complete as possible and may adjust or correct load migration filings before reallocating Local RA obligations. LSEs are to account for the impacts of Load Migration via the LSE Allocation tab in the Month Ahead RA Filing. LSEs are to enter the Net Change in Load plus Trans. Losses & UFE for each service territory into Table 4 of the LSE Allocations tab for the appropriate month. Summary Table 1 in the Month Ahead Summary Page will sum the Year Ahead forecast for each service territory and the Net Change in Load for each service territory for that month to determine the LSE’s RA obligation. The data for Table 4 is the data from Column 7 (M-O) of the LSE’s most recent Load Forecast adjustments submitted to the CEC.

12. Maximum Cumulative Capacity and Resource Categories

Maximum Cumulative Capacity categories (the so called “MCC buckets”) were designed in 2005 to limit LSE reliance on resources to meet RA that are contractually limited in their hours of availability. Since 2005, standard energy contracts no longer count towards RA and LSEs are shifting more and more to meeting RA obligations with resources that are not contractually limited. There remain other concerns related to physical availability of the facility due to emissions limits or intermittency of production, which are not dealt with by the MCC buckets structure, forming part of the reason why Energy Division proposed to redesign the buckets in the 2013 RA proceeding. D.12-06-025 revised the percentages applicable to the buckets to

reference more updated load shapes, from 2009-2011, and also added a bucket for Demand Response resources. The hour limits for all the existing buckets remain the same, and the hour limit for the DR bucket was chosen in light of the fact that all DR programs are available a minimum of 24 hours in a month. Energy Division intended to allow all current DR programs to continue to count for RA even within the new DR bucket construct. For 2015 RA compliance year, there is no MCC percentage limit on the DR bucket. The chart below outlines the different buckets applicable for 2015 compliance year. As in past years, the MCC restrictions will apply and be based on the total RA obligation not the year ahead 90% RA obligation.

Summary of Resource Categories	
Category	Resources may be categorized into one of the five categories shown below, according to their planned availability as expressed in hours available to run or operate per month (hours/month):
DR	Demand Response resources available for “Greater than or equal to” 24 hours per month.
1	<p>“Greater than or equal to” the ULR [Use Limited Resource] monthly hours as shown in the Phase 1 Workshop Report, Table “Number Hours ISO Load Greater than 90% of the Monthly Peak,” p.24-25, last line of table, titled “RA Obligation,” http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/REPORT/37456.pdf</p> <p>These ULR hours for May through September are, respectively: 30, 40, 40, 60, and 40, which total 210 hour and have been referred to as “the 210 hours.”</p>
2	“Greater than or equal to” 160 hours per month.
3	“Greater than or equal to” 384 hours per month.
4	All Hours (planned availability is unrestricted)

13. Demand Response Resources and the Demand Response Tab

In the past LSEs received an allocation of Demand Response (DR) credit for programs that were administered by the utilities. These allocations have been listed on the LSE allocation tab of the compliance spreadsheet and have directly debited from the LSE’s RA obligation. LSEs have not needed to do anything or list any additional information to receive credit for these programs.

The DR allocations do not include the 15% planning reserve margin. The 15% planning reserve margin is added to the DR resources in the Summary sheets to reflect that DR programs directly reduce the load that the system is required to support, and thus that load does not need planning reserves.

Most LSEs other than the utilities have not themselves developed DR programs. Although the DR tab of the compliance template has been available for this purpose, no LSE has used it.

Pursuant to D.12-06-025, a new MCC bucket has been created for DR resources, and the percentages used for MCC buckets has been updated to reflect a more current load shape.

To implement the new bucket, the summary page has been updated to draw data from the DR tab instead of the LSE allocation tab. This DR tab will be where LSEs list all the DR allocations they receive, for each Local Area, as well as any programs that they themselves run or are not

allocated. The DR tab is automated, and DR allocation information is drawn directly into the DR tab and on to the Summary tabs. There would be an indication of which cells to avoid, preserving the automation.

Several other rules have been adopted in recent DR decisions so as to conform DR programs to other RA resources more fully and they are repeated below.

The NQC for DR resources will be grossed up to add back the effects of distribution and transmission line losses. The formula adopted in D.10-06-036 as adjusted by ALJ ruling on July 27 is as follows:

DR RA Value= 1.15*DR Load Impact * (1.00/ (1.00-transmission and distribution (T&D) Line Loss Rate)) where T&D Line Loss Rate= 3% + IOU-specific Distribution Loss Factors.⁹

Pursuant to D.11-06-022, the rules adopted in D.05-01-042 are superseded and no longer effective. All DR resources are required to be available a minimum of four hours per day and three days in a row to be available as RA credit. This is to harmonize rules for DR RA resources with non-DR conventional RA resources.

In DR D.14-03-026, DR programs were bifurcated into Supply Resources and Load Modifying Resources. No changes have yet been made in how Supply Resource DR and Load Modifying Resource DR are treated by the CPUC in the RA context. However, in its California Energy Demand Forecasts, the California Energy Commission (CEC) has treated the IOUs' Permanent Load Shifting programs and Time-of-Use rates as load modifiers (i.e., reducing the load forecast). Beginning in the CEC's 2014-2024 California Energy Demand Forecast, the CEC has begun treating IOU Critical Peak Pricing and Peak-Time Rebate programs as load modifiers as well.

The most recent RA decision D.14-06-050 established a QC and EFC methodology for supply side DR resources. The QC methodology continues to rely on the load impacts protocols but also includes a testing requirement and compliance with the CAISO's must-offer obligations.

14. Export Commitments made with RA Resources

Some LSEs have export commitments that they seek to fulfill with RA Resources. The Reporting template formalizes a method for the LSE to accomplish this end while maintaining the level of proper RA resources to meet the LSE's RA obligation within CAISO. This is done via the Physical Resource worksheet. LSEs are to list the amount of Export Commitment into which they have entered with a negative value of MW capacity in the proper Maximum Cumulative Capacity resource category. All other information is also entered, such as contract start date and contract end date and contract identifier. The LSE is directed to add the export commitment as if it was a new generator. On the ID and Local Area tab the LSE is to create a Scheduling ID that includes an abbreviation of the name of counterparty. The LSE is to enter a Zonal Designation for the export commitment in the ID and Local Area tab also. For Export Commitments that exit the CAISO via an intertie in SP26, the export commitment has a Zonal Designation of SP26 and for commitments that exit the CAISO via an intertie in NP26, the export commitment would be designated as NP26. Since a negative number is listed, and a zonal designation is given for the resource, the template is able to debit the export commitment from resources in that zone to ensure that the amount of the LSE's RA obligation is still met with an

⁹ D.10-06-036 OP 6b

appropriate amount of resources within that zone.

15. Outages

Scheduled Outages:

Beginning in 2013 compliance year, the CPUC no longer has a scheduled outage replacement rule. This CPUC's scheduled outage replacement rule has been replaced by the CAISO's replacement requirement for scheduled generation outages.

<http://www.caiso.com/planning/Pages/ReliabilityRequirements/Default.aspx>

Forced Outages:

Forced outage of any RA resource occurring during a month does not change the RA compliance established for that LSE for that month. If the forced outage continues into a succeeding months, the resource may still be counted towards the LSE's RA compliance.

16. Import Capacity Allocation Process for 2015

Note: Please refer to the CAISO Tariff, Section 40.5.2.2 for the express language on this topic and Appendix B of this Guide for a quick reference guide as to the timelines and tasks that are codified in this section of the CAISO Tariff.

In summary, import capacity will be assigned to entities that serve load in the CAISO Control Area in 2015 per the following steps:

1. For 2015, the CAISO will establish for each branch group the total import capacity values into the CAISO Control Area and publish these values on its website **by July 1, 2014. The information can be found on the CAISO website at:**
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/2015%20Import%20allocations>
2. For each branch group, the CAISO will determine the Available Import Capability into the CAISO by taking the Total Import values from Step 1 and deducting the import capacity associated with (i) Existing Transmission Contracts and (ii) Encumbrances and Transmission Ownership Rights.
3. The import capability associated with ETCs and TORs in Step 2 will be reserved for the holders of such commitments, and will not be reduced subsequent to the following process.
4. The LSEs submitted their existing commitments from resources outside CAISO Control Area entered into before March 10, 2006 and with a term lasting into the year 2015 as part of the 2015 Compliance Year Import Allocation Process. The CAISO will use this information to determine Import Capability reserved for Pre-RA Commitments. Previously, LSEs selected particular branch groups based on the primary branch group that energy or capacity from each particular import resource commitment had historically been scheduled. For resources that did not have deliveries into 2015 or were not included in the Compliance Year 2015 Import Allocation process, the CAISO will assign capacity based on which branch group the energy or capacity was anticipated to be scheduled. This is the Pre-RA Import Capability.

To the extent a particular branch group is over requested due to Pre-RA commitments not

included in the Compliance Year 2015 Import Allocation process or changes to system conditions that affect total import capability into the CAISO, the requested Pre-RA Import Capability will be allocated based on the Import Capacity Load Share ratio of each Load Serving Entity that submitted such resource commitments. However, to the extent this initial allocation has not fully assigned the total import capacity of a particular branch group to the requested resource commitments, the remaining capacity will be allocated until fully exhausted based on the Import Capacity Load Share ratio of each Load Serving Entity whose quantity of submitted resource commitment have not been fully satisfied. Import Capacity Load Share is each Load Serving Entity's proportionate share of the forecasted 2015 coincident peak load for the CAISO Control Area relative to the total coincident peak load of all Load Serving Entities that have not had their request for import capacity for a resource commitment on a particular branch group fully satisfied. The proportionate share of the forecasted 2015 peak load for the CAISO Control Area for each Load Serving Entity is the "Coincident Load Share" as determined by the California Energy Commission.

The CAISO will assign Remaining Import Capability to LSEs that have not received Existing or Pre-RA Import Allocations in excess of their Import Capability Load Share due to the steps above. This is not a branch specific allocation.

5. **By July 9, 2014** the CAISO will publish on their website the following information:
 - a. Total Import Capability;
 - b. Quantity in MW of ETCs and TORs assigned to each branch group, distinguishing between ETCs held by LSEs within the CAISO and those held by LSEs outside the CAISO;
 - c. The aggregate quantity in MW, the holders, of Pre-RA Import Commitments assigned to each branch group;
 - d. Remaining aggregate import capacity, the identity of the branch groups with available capacity, and the MW quantity remaining on each such branch group.
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/2015%20Import%20allocations>
6. **By July 9, 2014** the CAISO will notify the Scheduling Coordinators of each LSE of the following information:
 - a. LSE's Import Capability Load Share;
 - b. LSE's Load Share Quantity
 - c. Amount and branch group on which the LSE's Contract Import and Pre-RA Import Capability has been assigned;
 - d. LSE's Remaining Import Capability
7. Load Serving Entities will be allowed to trade some or all of their remaining import capability to any other Load Serving Entity or market participant. The CAISO will accept trades among LSEs and market participants only to the extent such trades are reported to the CAISO as outlined in a CAISO Market Notice. LSEs must report to the CAISO the following:
 - a. Name of counterparty

- b. MW quantity
- c. Term of transfer
- d. Price per MW

LSEs must report their trades to the CAISO by **July 19, 2014**.

8. **By July 19, 2014**, Scheduling Coordinators for LSEs and other market participants shall report to the CAISO requests to allocate post-trading Remainder Import Capacity on a MW per available branch group basis. The CAISO will honor the requests to the extent a branch group has not been over-requested. If a branch group is over requested, the requests for Remainder Import Capacity on that branch group will be allocated based on the ratio of each Load Serving Entity's Import Capacity Load Share, as used in Step 4. A market participant without an Import Capacity Load Share will be assigned the Import Capacity Load Share equal to the average Import Capacity Load Share of those Load Serving Entities from which it received Remainder Import Capacity.
9. **By August 2**, the CAISO will notify each Scheduling Coordinator for Load Serving Entities of their accepted allocations and publish on its website remaining aggregate import capacity, the identity of the branch groups with available capacity, and the MW quantity remaining on each branch group.
10. To the extent import capacity remains unallocated pursuant to Step 10, all LSEs will notify the CAISO **by August 2, 2014** of their request to allocate any Remainder Import Capacity on a MW per available branch group basis. The CAISO will honor the requests to the extent a branch group has not been over requested. If a branch group is over requested, the requests on that branch group will be allocated based on the ratio of each Load Serving Entity or market participant's Import Capacity Load Share, as used in steps 3 and 6.
11. **By August 9, 2014** the CAISO will notify each Scheduling Coordinator for a Load Serving Entity of the Load Serving Entity's accepted allocation under this Step 12 and publish on its website the quantity and branch group identity of Remaining Import Capability that has not been assigned pursuant to the steps above.
12. To the extent total Available Import Capability remains unassigned pursuant to Step 12, Scheduling Coordinators for Load Serving Entities shall notify the CAISO pursuant to limitations discussed below, of a request to assign the Remaining Import Capability on a branch group. The CAISO will accept two (2) requests per calendar week from any Scheduling Coordinator on behalf of a single LSE or market participant. The CAISO will honor requests on a first come first served basis and without regards to the LSE's Load Share Quantity. Requests will be honored and assigned for the balance of the Compliance Year, however requests honored by the CAISO and notified to the LSE after the 20th day of the month cannot be included in the Monthly RA Filing submitted at the end of that month, but may be used for subsequent RA Filings.

This multi-step allocation of import capacity does not guarantee or result in any actual transmission service being allocated and is only used for determining the maximum import capacity that can be credited towards satisfying a Load Serving Entity's planning reserve margin, or appropriate Resource Adequacy Obligation. Upon the request of the CAISO, Scheduling Coordinators must provide the CAISO with information on existing import contracts and any trades or sales of their load share allocation. The CAISO will inform the CPUC or other Local

Regulatory Authority of any Resource Adequacy Plan submitted by a Scheduling Coordinator for a Load Serving Entity under their respective jurisdiction that exceeds its allocation of import capacity.

Please refer to Appendix B of this Guide for a quick reference guide as to the timelines and tasks that are codified in Section 40.5.2.2 of the CAISO's Tariff.

17. Zonal RA: Constraint on Flows Across Path 26

The Path 26 Counting Constraint was adopted in D.07-06-029 and will continue into 2015 compliance year. LSEs are still required to balance their loads and resources so as to provide the CAISO with enough resources north of Path 26 (between Midway and Vincent substations) and south of Path 26 to meet load while at the same time observing the transfer limits in both directions.

The reporting and offer requirements of resources listed in the Preliminary Path 26 submittals is the same as with a standard RA resource. There is the binding obligation that a resource listed in the Preliminary Path 26 submittals also be used to satisfy an LSE's RAR and thus be offered to the CAISO under an RA MOO in the subsequent System RA Filing and in all applicable Monthly RA Filings.

Each LSE is required to forecast load and specify customer count separately by TAC Area (PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E) in a template submitted to the CEC in April 2014. The CEC then verifies the submitted information, benchmarks the information against the CEC forecast and adjusts each LSE's forecast for plausibility. Energy Division includes this information in the LSE Allocation spreadsheet that is now included in the System RA reporting template. The LSE then verifies that each resource they list to provide RA is listed with the correct Zonal Designation in the appropriate Resource Worksheet and that the total of their commitments both north of Path 26 and south of Path 26 do not require transfers across Path 26 in either direction that exceed their Path 26 Allocation.

The System and Monthly templates implement this Path 26 transfer constraint by splitting the System RA obligation into Zonal RA obligations, and measuring resources procured against the Zonal RA obligations. LSE load for each TAC Area is drawn from the LSE Allocation spreadsheet; physical resources, along with imports, portfolio resources, units under construction, and demand response resources are designated according to zone.

The template subtracts the amount of demand response resources located in the zone from the load within the zone, computes a RA obligation with the required Planning Reserve Margin, tallies the resources listed to meet that RA obligation, and computes a necessary flow across Path 26 to meet their zonal RA obligation. The LSE then enters their appropriate Path 26 allocation received at the conclusion of this process to accommodate those necessary flows.

Imports delivered across a particular import branch and then traveling across Path 26 must be accommodated by both an import allocation and a Path 26 allocation. Additionally, contracts that do not specify either a particular generating unit or a specific zone of delivery will not be included as resources in the zone to serve load, and are unavailable to offset necessary flows across Path 26. The template assumes that resources delivered to the CAISO are in either SP26 nor NP26, so in simple terms that capacity is always assumed to be transferred over Path 26 to meet zonal RA obligations.

Pursuant to Decision D.14-06-050, two changes were made to the Path 26 netting process: (1)

investor-owned utilities (IOUs) are required to submit all existing contracts for CAM and CHP resources located outside of the utility's service area into the Path 26 netting process, and (2) the Path 26 capacity adjustments resulting from the netting process will be based upon the LSE's netting participation-ratio share (not the LSE's load-ratio). Aside from those two changes, the Path 26 netting process remains the same.

Pursuant to D.14-06-050 CAM and CHP resources procured outside of the IOUs north or south zone are required to be included in the Path 26 netting process. The IOU responsible for the procurement of the CHP resource must submit the resource/contract information to the CAISO as an existing contract in step three of the Path 26 netting process adopted in D.07-06-029 and detailed below.

These submitted CHP contracts will get net against each other, and the overlapping amounts will supplement the "available" transfer capacity of Path 26, since in reality no actual flows will occur. The additional available Path 26 capacity created by netting of these CHP contracts will be allocated to all LSEs based on the LSEs netting participation-ratio share and no longer on LSEs load-ratio.

The IOU responsible for procuring the CHP resource(s) will receive the netting Path 26 benefit associated with CHP resource(s) and therefore be able to use that benefit to aid in showing the resource on the RA plans for compliance. Other LSEs paying for the costs of the CHP resource(s) would be allocated the RA system benefit of the CHP resource consistent with the zone/TAC they serve load in.

Schedule for 2015 Path 26 Allocation process

Step 1 – July 19th, 2014. The CAISO will determine the amount of Path 26 transfer capacity available for RA counting purposes after accounting for Existing Transmission Contracts (ETCs) and loop flow.¹⁰ The CAISO will notify the LSEs via their Scheduling Coordinators.

Step 2 – July 19th, 2014. The CAISO will allocate a baseline "Path 26 transfer capability" to each LSE, and notify them via their Scheduling Coordinator. The baseline allocation is the higher of (1) their Load Share Ratio of load in the zone into which capacity is being transferred, or (2) the sum of the LSE's existing commitments including ETCs, TORs, and RA Commitments executed prior to March 22nd, 2007. Any LSE with a baseline allocation in excess of Load Ratio Share due to existing commitments will receive Path 26 transfer capability to cover those commitments, which will be taken out of other LSE's baseline allocations.

Step 3 – August 2nd, 2014. Once the baseline quantities are determined, LSEs will have an opportunity, but not an obligation, to submit RA resource contract commitments (Preliminary Path 26 Submittals) that exist as of July 31st, 2007, including Grandfathered RA Commitments, that need to use Path 26 to deliver to

¹⁰ The transfer capacity on Path 26 must be de-rated to accommodate ETCs that are used to serve load outside the CAISO control area. "Loop flow" is common to large electric power systems and must be accommodated to prevent overloading of lines.

the LSE's loads (Existing RA Commitments). IOUs are required to submit CHP contract information for resources procured outside the IOUs north or south zone to be included in the netting. The CAISO will use these Preliminary Path 26 Submittals to "net" the north-to-south and south-to-north Path 26 RA counting impacts associated with the Existing RA Commitments. An LSE's Preliminary Path 26 Submittal cannot exceed its baseline Path 26 RA counting capacity. Once submitted, the Preliminary Path 26 Submittals will create a binding obligation on the LSE to include the Existing RA Commitments in its Year-Ahead and month-ahead RA compliance filings, and make them subject to the CAISO Tariff regarding RA Resources.

Step 4 – August 9th, 2014. The CAISO will allocate the additional Path 26 RA counting capacity that was made available due to netting of existing commitments. This additional counting capacity will be allocated to LSEs based on the netting participation-ratio share, and will be additive to the LSEs' baseline allocations.

Step 5 – August 9th, 2014. The CAISO will notify LSEs of the final results of the Path 26 RA counting capacity process. This final notification can add to the baseline allocation in Step 2 but cannot decrease it.

18. Certification of LSE Resource Adequacy Compliance Filing

As confirmed in D. 06-07-031 all RA Filings shall be filed under the following certification; a certification sheet signed by an officer of the company must accompany each template. Electronic signatures inserted into the appropriate cell of the sheet are acceptable as binding.

Consistent with Rules 1 and 2.4 of the CPUC Rules of Practice and Procedure, this Resource Adequacy compliance filing has been verified by an officer of the corporation who shall expressly certify, under penalty of perjury, the following:

1. I have responsibility for the activities reflected in this filing;
2. I have reviewed, or have caused to be reviewed, this compliance filing;
3. Based on my knowledge, information, or belief, this filing does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements true;
4. Based on my knowledge, information, or belief, this [filing] contains all of the information required to be provided by Commission orders, rules, and regulations.

19. Submission of RA Filings – Secure FTP

RA Filings are now all done in Excel 2007 format. Please do not save the templates in 2003 format, as that will disable several formulas and compliance checks built into the templates. Appendices A and D instruct LSEs how to electronically submit RA Filings. LSEs are encouraged to contact Energy Division immediately for any questions or issues relating to the Secure FTP application. LSEs may need to reregister periodically, as the Secure FTP system may purge users after a period of inactivity. Additionally, in the case of unforeseen system failures, Energy Division will notify LSEs with alternate arrangements.

In light of the electronic nature of the submissions, LSEs are required to use the following naming convention when submitting compliance filings to the CPUC, CEC, and CAISO as follows:

[1-10 character name of LSE][first three letters of month or LOC for Year Ahead Local][YA for year ahead, or MA for month ahead][last 2 digits of the year][.xlsx] For example, ACMELSE's Year Ahead template for August 2015 would be named as follows: ACMELSEAugYA15.xls. Filenames are not case sensitive.

LSEs will use the Secure FTP client available at the url below to transmit the following three files: https://cpucftp.cpuc.ca.gov/courier/1000@/mail_user_login.html?

1. Completed workbooks covering the applicable compliance months; Month Ahead System RA Filings cover the next compliance month, while Year Ahead System RA Filings cover the summer months of May through September and the Local RA Filing covers all months of 2015.
2. A pdf of the signed certification sheet or an electronic signature in the certification page of the template.
3. Confidentiality Declaration covering the filing or reference in the cover letter and Summary Sheet to the date and content of the original confidentiality declaration meant to cover the filing.

The Commission's SFTP application is undergoing upgrades. Directions for use of this upgraded SFTP application are attached as Appendix D.

LSEs are to submit files directly to the Energy Division via the Secure FTP application, and are requested to submit the filings to the CEC and CAISO at the email addresses below. In the event that an LSE fails to do so or is unwilling to submit the filings via email to the CEC and CAISO, Energy Division will forward all files to the CEC and CAISO at COB on the filing due date.

CPUC Energy Division email: RAFiling@cpuc.ca.gov	California Energy Commission email: RAFiling@energy.state.ca.us	CAISO email: reliabilityrequirements@caiso.com
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The RA Filings are due according to the schedule listed in Section 2 of this Guide.

LSEs will receive a letter via electronic mail that confirms approval of the filing from Energy Division. For this reason, the LSE must provide an email address to which the Energy Division will email the approval letter.

CPUC staff has included a set number of rows for each worksheet of the template. If more rows are needed, the LSE is to add rows to the Excel spreadsheet. All formulas are locked to prevent accidental overwriting, but LSEs may unlock the formulas to add rows or if they need to make changes. It is the responsibility of the LSE to ensure that all information is integrated into the formulas correctly. The Summary worksheets of the template are completely automated. Please do not print out and mail any of this information, as paper copies are not useful to Energy Division. Electronic copies of all documents and delivery receipts will be retained by Energy Division for record keeping.

20. Correction of Errors: Minor or Substantial

There are two classes of corrections, minor or substantial:

- Minor errors are: typos and numerical errors that do not affect compliance or require the LSE to procure additional capacity. Minor errors must be corrected through the filing of accurate replacement sheets.
- Substantive errors require the LSE to procure and demonstrate additional capacity. Substantive errors must be corrected through a complete refiling, including a new certification sheet and cover letter. The LSE must clearly explain the corrections and list extra procurement. The LSE may be subject to enforcement action for substantive errors.

The CPUC has discretion over classifying errors, and ordering corrections. LSEs are to use Secure FTP for all submissions of information and for all error correction. Energy Division will communicate correction notices to the LSE via email.

21. RA Penalty Structure

D.11-06-022 modified the penalty structure of the RA program, changing both the penalties applicable under Resolution E-4195 as well as the other penalties of the program. D.11-06-022 eliminated the penalty for small procurement deficiencies, and instead created a Specified Violation for any procurement deficiency remedied within five business days. For those deficiencies not cured within five business days, the other penalties adopted in D.10-06-036 continue to apply. D.14-06-050 extended the Local RA penalty structure to flexible RA deficiencies. The penalty structure follows:

Deficiency in either System or Local RA Filing (Modifying Appendix A in Resolution E-4195)		
	System RA penalty	Local & Flexible RA Penalty
Deficiency cured within five business days from the date of notification by the Energy Division	\$5,000 per incident if the deficiency is 10MW or smaller, \$10,000 for a deficiency larger than 10 MW. For the second and each subsequent deficiency in any calendar year, penalties will be \$10,000 per incident if the deficiency is 10 MW or smaller, \$20,000 for a deficiency larger than 10 MW.	\$5,000 per incident if the deficiency is 10MW or smaller, \$10,000 for a deficiency larger than 10 MW. For the second and each subsequent deficiency in any calendar year, penalties will be \$10,000 per incident if the deficiency is 10 MW or smaller, \$20,000 for a deficiency larger than 10 MW
Replaced after five-business days from the date of notification or not replaced	\$6.66/kW-month	\$3.33/kW-month

Appendix A: Submission of RA Compliance Filings

1. Applicability

D.08-06-031 allows Energy Division staff to determine that RA Filings may be submitted via means other than an Advice Letter. These guidelines seek to give direction to LSEs as to how to make RA Filings under the new rules.

1.1 Code of Ethics

Rule 1 (“Code of Ethics”) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 1, Chapter 1) shall apply to all RA Filings.

1.2 Computation of Time

As used in these rules, “day” means a calendar day, and “business day” means a calendar day except for Saturdays, Sundays, and weekdays when the Commission’s offices are closed, due either to a State holiday or to an unscheduled closure (e.g., an emergency or natural disaster). The Commission’s Internet site (www.cpuc.ca.gov, under “About CPUC”) will maintain a list of State holidays for the current calendar year and a list for the following calendar year as soon as that list is available.

When these rules set a time limit for performance of an act, the time is computed by excluding the first day (i.e., the day of the act or event from which the designated time begins to run) and including the last day. If the last day does not fall on a business day, the time limit is extended to include the first business day thereafter.

2. RA Filing format

The RA Filings (Cover Letter with Summary Sheet and all RA Templates) shall include a Cover Letter, which shall state the person to contact for questions, and the date when the LSE expects the RA Filing to be received by the CPUC. The Cover Letter shall summarize the contents as follows:

- (1) Note the correct compliance period covered by this Filing
- (2) Show contact person, telephone number, and e-mail address for additional information regarding the RA Filing and the person to whom the approval letter is to be sent.

If an RA Filing does not include a complete submission as described above, the Energy Division may reject the RA Filing and require a new submission by the LSE.

4. Submitting RA Filings and Related Documents

The RA filing (RA Templates and Confidentiality declaration if needed) shall be submitted to the CPUC Energy Division, CEC, and CAISO. The method of filing is summarized in Section 20 of the RA Guide, along with the exact email addresses to be used at the CPUC, CEC, and CAISO.

5. Service to Other Parties

RA filings are compliance filings and not subject to protest. Therefore, service beyond the parties listed in Section 20 of the RA Guide (CPUC, CEC, and CAISO) is not required.

6. Correction of Errors made in RA Filings

Minor typographical or numerical inaccuracies that do not affect compliance and do not require

the procurement of additional capacity can be made by submitting a corrected template to replace the original, with the changes described in the cover letter. The LSE must type REVISED at the top of all Resource Worksheets (not Summary Pages) and highlight any changed cells in the Resource Worksheets (not Summary Pages). Since the Summary Pages are protected and unable to be edited, the LSE is not required to highlight any information on them. Errors that do affect compliance and require the LSE to procure additional capacity must be submitted via a complete refiling of the templates with a new cover letter, new Certification Sheet, and must be received by Energy Division within the time frame indicated in the correction notice. The Cover Letter must state the reason for the refiling, and indicate any additional procurement performed. Energy Division Staff reserves the discretion to classify errors as one of the two classes, and to order corrections. Corrections made to RA Filings that affect compliance may also be referred to the Commission's enforcement staff.

- **Minor Typographical and Numerical Errors:**

Simple typographical or numerical errors that do not affect compliance or do not invalidate resources sufficient to drop the LSE below RAR can be corrected by the LSE by submitting a corrected template to replace the original in its entirety; specific revisions must be noted in a cover letter. In the case of a supply plan mismatch or a scheduled outage that invalidates a portion of the LSE's capacity, if the supplier has submitted replacement capacity via a supply plan as of the RA Filing due date, the LSE may submit corrections to list the correct source of capacity via correction sheets. Submission of revised templates and cover letters is done via the same method as the original filing and to the same addresses. LSEs must type REVISED at the top of any page that contains corrections (except for Summary pages) and must highlight cells that have been altered. Corrections must arrive in Energy Division within five business days after notification by the CPUC.

- **Substantive Errors that May Affect Compliance**

Errors that are substantive and affect compliance, when removal of the capacity in question would leave the LSE without sufficient capacity committed to the CAISO (even in the event that the LSE otherwise controls the capacity but did not make it available to the CAISO via a RA Filing) to meet RAR. Substantive errors must be corrected via a complete refiling of the RA Filing (with cover letter that explains the errors and a new certification sheet). Additional procurement (even if the LSE already controls the capacity but not has made it available to CAISO via an RA filing) must be demonstrated via a corrected template and the LSE is to ensure that a revised supply plan documenting that additional procurement is filed with the CAISO by the supplier.

Procurement deficiencies occur when LSEs do not make sufficient RA capacity available to the CAISO via an RA Filing or supply plan confirmation by the RA Filing due date. If additional RA capacity is made available to the CAISO on behalf of the LSE by suppliers, that amount will be debited against any deficiency even if the LSE does not list it in their RA Filing. Corrections and additional procurement must be clearly explained in the Cover Sheet and noted in the certification sheet. Corrections to an original RA Filing must include the date of submission of the original RA Filing.

Refiled RA Filings are evaluated similarly to original RA Filings, and are subject to the same filing provisions. Examples of errors that may affect compliance include omitting resource availability, filing a resource under an incorrect tab (recording an import as a Physical Resource), and any typographical or numerical error that would change an LSE's compliance

status. Energy Division must receive corrections or refilings within five business days of LSE receipt of the correction notice.

Appendix B: CAISO Import Allocation Process for 2015



California Independent
System Operator
Corporation

<i>CAISO Tariff Section 40.5.2.2 – Deliverability of Imports</i>		SC/LSE OBLIGATIONS		CAISO OBLIGATIONS	
Tariff Step	Required Tasks by Step	Due Date	Status	Due Date	Status
1	CAISO will publish Total Import Capacity on CAISO website			1-Jul	Complete
2	CAISO will determine Available Import Capability by taking Total Import Capacity and subtracting ETCs and TORs			1-Jul	Complete
3	CAISO will reserve Import Capability for holders of ETCs and TORs and will not reduce them pursuant to following steps.			1-Jul	Complete
4	CAISO will reserve Import Capability for the holders of Pre-RA Commitments reported as part of the 2012 Import Allocation process pursuant to Branch Group ratings			9-Jul	Complete
5	LSEs receive allocation of Remaining Import Capability reduced by allocations for ETCs, TORs, and Pre-RA Commitments from previous steps			9-Jul	Complete
6	CAISO will post amounts of Total Import Capability, the aggregate amounts and identity of holders of ETCs and TORs, aggregate amounts of Pre-RA Commitments, and the Remaining Import Capability by branch group after previous steps on their website			9-Jul	Complete
7	CAISO will notify the SC for each LSE of the LSE's import capability Load Share, Load Share Quantity, accepted branch group allocations, and Reminder Import Capability.			9-Jul	Complete
8	LSEs will notify CAISO of any trades of Remainder Import Capability (Incl Path 26) with necessary information	19-Jul	Pending		
9	SCs for LSEs will report to the CAISO requests to allocate Remainder Import Capability to particular branch groups (Incl Path 26)	19-Jul	Pending		

10	CAISO will notify LSEs of their accepted allocations of Remainder Import Capability and post the aggregate Remainder Import Capability to their website			26-Jul	Pending
11	LSEs can request allocations of Import Capability remaining after the steps above. CAISO will honor requests pursuant to Branch Capability. Prelim Path 26 showing due	2-Aug	Pending		
12	CAISO will notify the LSE of the LSE's accepted allocation based on Step 11 above (Incl Path 26) and publish the amount and identity of any remaining Import Capability on their website			9-Aug	Pending
13	SCs for LSEs may at any time in the year request allocations of Import Capability remaining after Step 12 above, which will be effective for the remainder of the Compliance Year, on a first come - first serve basis.	Continuous			

Appendix C: Frequently asked questions and clarifications to the filing instructions

1. Question: What if I have more than one contract with facilities under the same Scheduling Resource ID such as a set of QFs or maybe there is a baseload contract with a generator for part of the capacity, but also peak capacity contract for the rest? How should I file that in the RA template; should I include all that information in one line with one contract ID?

Answer: For multiple QF units under one aggregate ID that are all for as available capacity, please roll them all up under one Scheduling Resource ID and report the total capacity in one line of the template with the same hours of availability. For multiple contracts with the same Scheduling Resource ID that have different hours of availability, please list each separate contract on separate lines consecutively in the RA template. The Scheduling Resource ID (column C) will remain the same, but the Capacity Contract Identifier (column B) will be different. Please list all information for each contract to the extent that functionally they are different contracts.

2. Question: What if I have one contract for peak capacity for 15 MW and a second contract for off-peak capacity for 5 MW? How should I report these contracts in the RA template; should I include all that information in one line with one Contract Identifier (Column B)?

Answer: If the peak and off peak contracts combine to cover a 24 x 7 period, split the peak contract into two components; 5 MW to match with the off-peak contract and 10 MW that remain peak. Then, on one line report the 5 MW peak and 5 MW off peak contracts as a single resource in Bucket 4 with unrestricted availability (all hours). On a second line report a 10 MW peak contract. On the line with two contracts, both contract numbers should appear in the contract ID cells.

3. Question: What if I have one contract with a facility that includes different components? For example 100 MW 7x24, and 15 MW 7x16? How should I report that in the RA template; should I include all that information in one line with one contract ID?

Answer: If a single resource contract has separate components that qualify in different resource categories, the contract should be entered in the RA Template in multiple lines. Using the example, one line should be completed using the 100 MW 7x24 component and a separate line should be completed using the 15 MW 7x16 component. Each line should include all information.

4. Question: What does it mean in the instructions for **Minimum Hours in Month**, where the directions refer to “during peak load hours?”

“Minimum Hours in Month - The minimum number of hours in the RA month that the RA resource is contractually or physically available and capable of operating at its Qualifying Capacity during peak load hours to meet the LSE’s RAR.”

Answer: The minimum hours in a month are the minimum hours that a resource is available. For example a 5x4 contract is available for 80 hours a month. To count, those hours must be peak hours. A 5x4 contract that is available between 2 and 6 am would not deliver RA benefits. Different programs have different definitions of peak hours, so for this template peak hours are counted in accordance with program rules. For example, solar and wind resources define peak as noon to 6pm per D 05-10-042.

5. Question: Do firm import LD contracts signed after October 27, 2005 still count towards RA requirements, or are they subject to the same sunset date and phase out percentages as in-area LD contracts are pursuant to page 65 of D. 05-10-042?

Answer: Firm import LD contracts do not fall under the sunset and phase out provisions because they do not present the same deliverability and reliability issues as in-area LD contracts. Thus Firm import LD contracts with specific inertia agreements do not fall under the same phase out schedule.

6. Question: What is the difference between Scheduling Resource ID in Column C and the Contract Identifier in column B in Worksheets I through III in the RA Template?

*Answer: **Scheduling Resource ID** – The CAISO-assigned Scheduling Resource ID that identifies the unit in the CAISO NQC list and by which the unit is scheduled into CAISO markets.*

***Contract Identifier** – LSE specified number that identifies the relevant contract(s) in the LSE's internal recordkeeping. This information will be used to identify supporting documentation during compliance verification.*

If there are two contracts with the same unit, then Contract Identifier (column B) would be different, but the Scheduling Resource ID (Column C) would be the same. Please refer to Question 1 above.

7. Question: What if I have a contract with a unit that lasts for only part of the month?

Answer: Please pair up the resource with another resource that can fill out the month as done for peak/off peak pairings in question 2 above. If that is impossible, a contract for part of a month will not count for RA and should not be listed.

Appendix D: Directions for use of Secure FTP

Summary

This article explains how to set up an account for the CPUC Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) that will enable you to send large files securely throughout the CPUC. The article will also detail steps to exchange large files with an external entity. You can send files up to 2GB in size. Please note that external users can **ONLY** send files to internal users within CPUC.

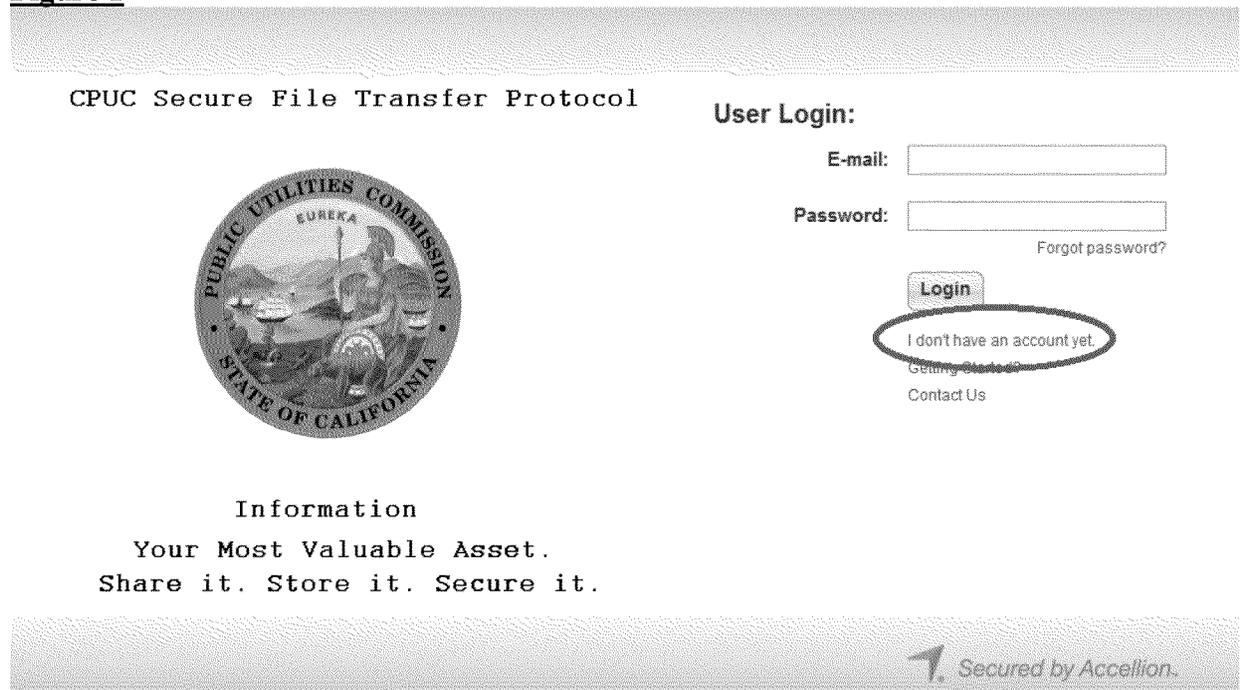
NOTE: This user Guide is for External Users. All blacked out parts of images are to protect the confidentiality of user information.

Getting Started: Setting up Account

1. Go to: <https://cpucftp.cpuc.ca.gov/>
 - There are two ways to gain access to the CPUC Secure File Transfer Protocol:
 - a. If you are a non CPUC employee, register as a new user (See Figure 1)
 - b. You received an invite via Email (See Figure 7)
2. When you are on the login page, click on “I don’t have an account yet.” (See Figure 1)

Accessing CPUC Secure File Transfer as a new user (Non-CPUC employee)

Figure 1



1. To complete the registration process, enter your email address. (See Figure 2)

Figure 2

CPUC Secure File Transfer Protocol



To send and receive files using CPUC Secure File Transfer enter your e-mail address below.

Create your account:

➔ E-mail:

[I have an account already.](#)

Information

Your Most Valuable Asset.
Share it. Store it. Secure it.

2. A verification code will be sent via email. (See Figure 3)

Figure 3

Secure File Transfer Registration Email Verification

Thank you for sharing files securely.

We need to verify your e-mail address so that we can create a valid Secure File Transfer account for you.

Please enter the following code to verify your e-mail address.

Verification Code: EinBgDL2

If you have already closed the previous registration window, please click on this link.

<https://cpucftp2.cpuc.ca.gov/a/w/a/08888DxSWXaY6U21001308601059>

This verification code expires within 48 hour(s). Beyond this timeframe, please click [here](#) to request a new verification code.

Thank you for using Secure File Transfer.

Secured by *Accellion*™

3. To verify your account, enter the verification code. Click “Verify.” (See Figure 4)

Figure 4

CPUC Secure File Transfer Protocol



A verification code has been sent to [redacted] from [redacted] if you have not received the e-mail after a short period of time, please check your spam folder.

Verify your account:

E-mail: [redacted]

Verification Code:

Information

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- The setup process will ask you to create a password and to re-type it. Click “Register” upon completion. (See Figure 5)

Figure 5

CPUC Secure File Transfer Protocol



Create your password:

E-mail: [redacted]

Verification Code: Verified

Create a Password:

Re-type Password:

Information

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- Upon successful registration, this message should appear, and immediately forward you to the home page of the application (See Figure 6)

Figure 6

Create your account

Your Secure File Transfer account has been activated and you will be automatically redirected to the start page of the service.

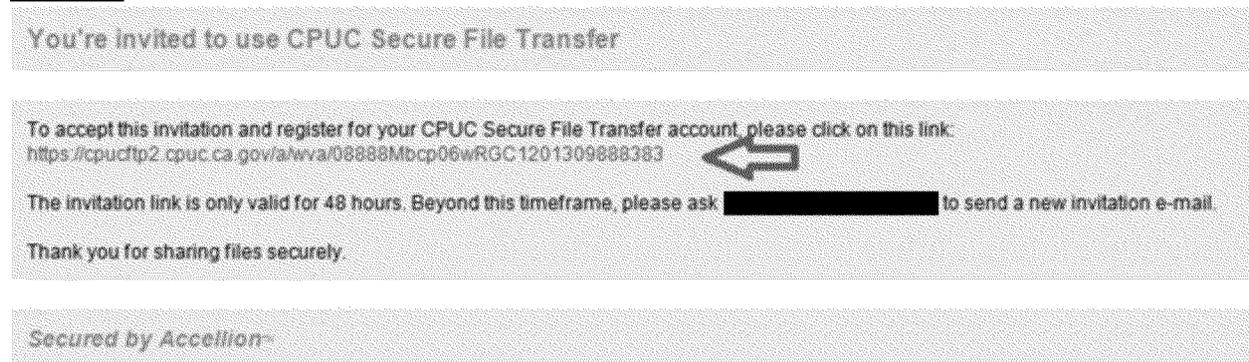
Note: If you are not redirected shortly, please click on Login.



Access CPUC Secure File Transfer via Email invitation

1. If you were invited to use the program, an email was sent to you from the inviter. Click on the link that is provided. (See Figure 7)

Figure 7



2. After you click the link, create your password. Click “Register” and following successful registration; it will direct you to the main page. Note: it has to contain at least 6 characters with one uppercase and one number. (See Figure 8)

Figure 8

Please complete the registration for CPUC Secure File Transfer.



Create your account

E-mail:

Create a Password:

Re-type Password:

Information

Your Most Valuable Asset.
Share it. Store it. Secure it.

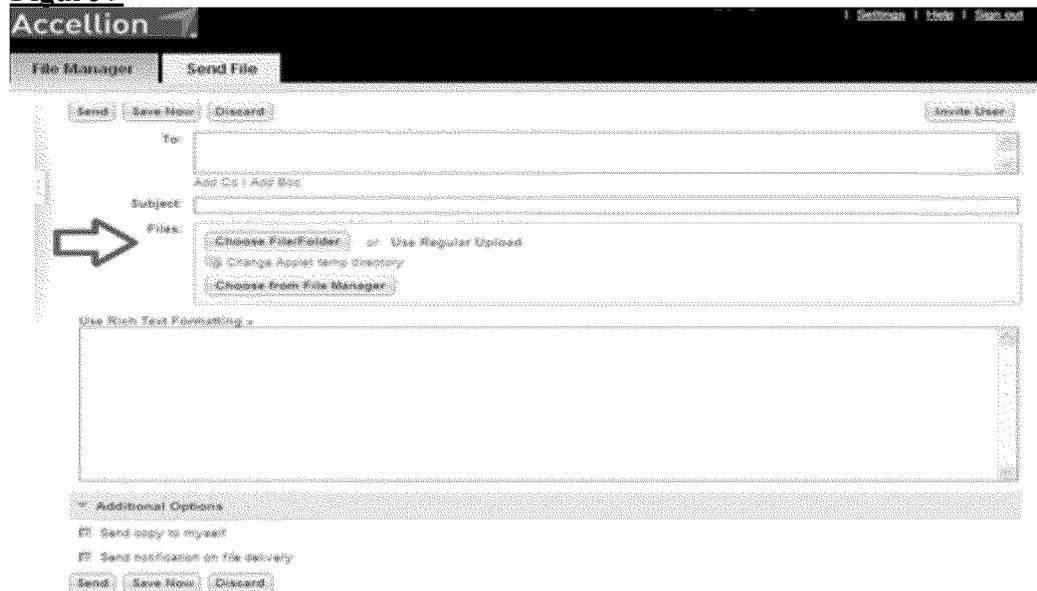
Sending Files

Follow steps below to send files. This applies to both internal and external users:

- Enter recipient’s email address
 - External users may **only** send files to recipients within CPUC. Please contact Help Desk for special circumstances.
- Enter Subject

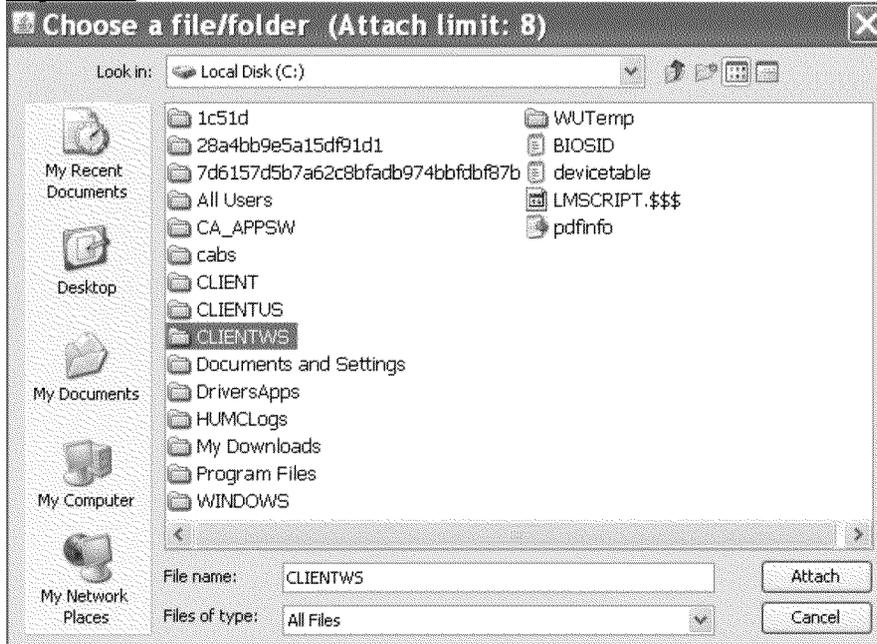
1. To attach files to the email message, click on “Choose File/Folder.” If you have files already uploaded into the File Manager, then click on “Choose from File Manager.” (See Figure 9)

Figure 9



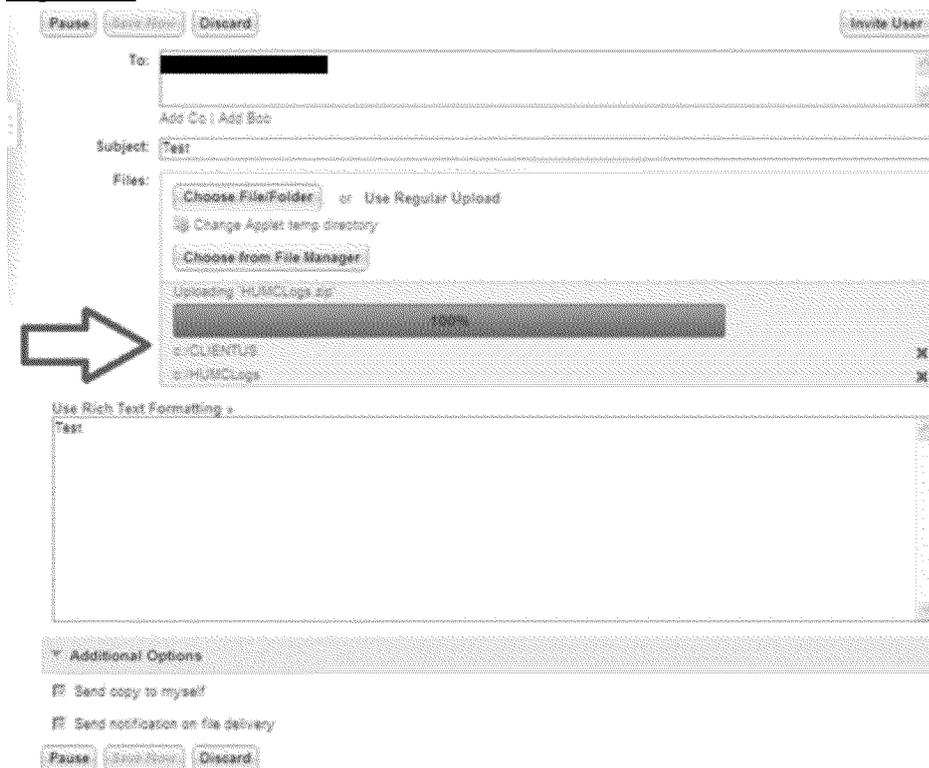
2. Select the folder/file you want to attach and click “Attach.” (See Figure 10)

Figure 10



4. The attachments will upload and appear on top of your message. Click “Send.” (See Figure 11)

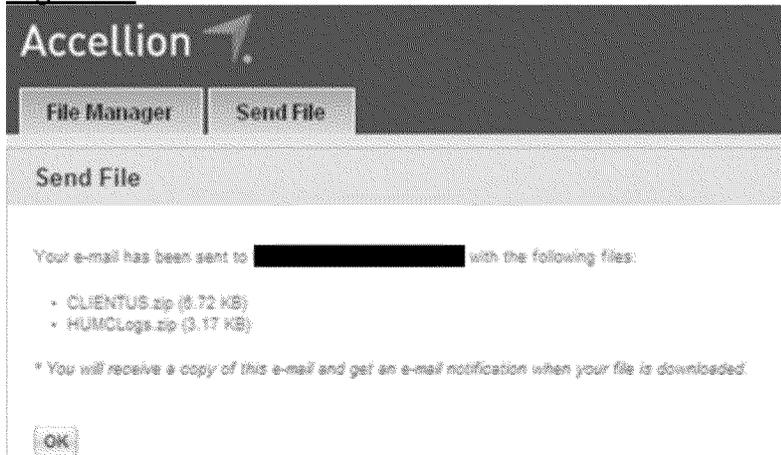
Figure 11



5. Following a successful sent email, a notification page will appear (See Figure 12)

- Note: Folders are converted into zip files.

Figure 12

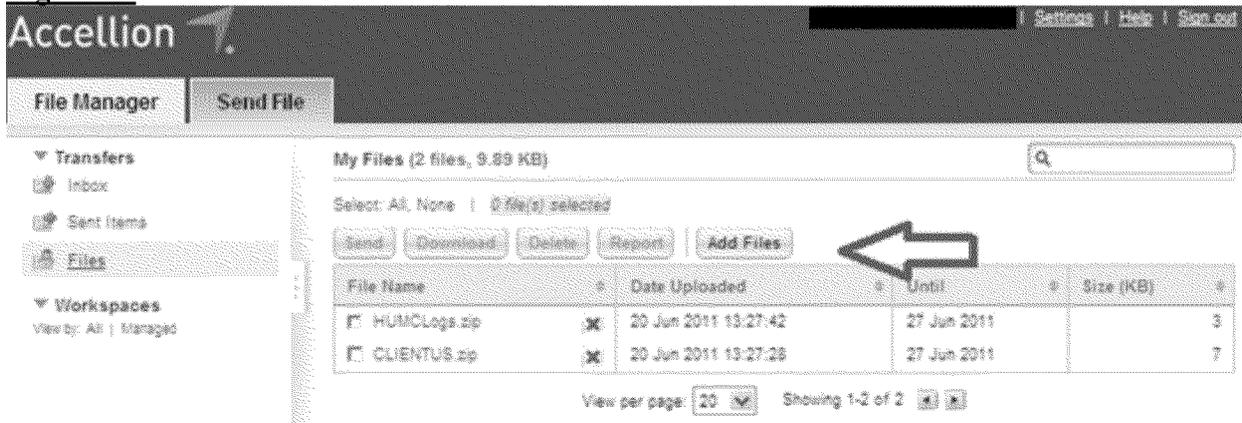


Confirming files that were sent or uploaded to the File Manager

1. Click on “File Manager” on top of the page, and it shows all the files you have sent or uploaded in the File Manager (See Figure 13)

- The file manager is for you to store files, so you can easily select them to send later. You can add files to the cabinet by clicking “Add Files.”

Figure 13



Receiving files

1. You will be notified via email when you have received a file. Click on the “Download File” link (indicated by the red arrow in Figure 14)

Figure 14



2. You will be directed to a download page. If your browser blocks downloads, click on the blue highlighted bar, and click “Download File.” Otherwise your download will automatically begin. (See Figure 15)

Figure 15

