### 6.5.4 Deliverability Transfer

Deliverability for Resource Adequacy purposes may not be assigned or otherwise transferred except as expressly provided by the CAISO Tariff. An Interconnection Customer may reallocate its Generating Facility’s Deliverability among its own Generating Units or Resource IDs at the Generating Facility. The Generating Units must be located at the same Point of Interconnection. The Generating Facility’s aggregate output as evaluated in the Deliverability Assessment cannot increase as the result of any transfer, but may decrease based on the assignee’s Generating Unit characteristics and capacity. The CAISO will inform the Interconnection Customer of each Generating Unit’s Deliverability Status and associated capacity as the result of any transfer. The results will be based on the current Deliverability Assessment methodology.

Deliverability transfer may be requested through a deliverability transfer request, as part of a modification request, or as a part of a repowering request. For example, an Interconnection Customer could request that deliverability be transferred from the original solar photovoltaic Generating Facility to an energy storage Generating Facility when requesting modification to add energy storage component to the solar PV generation project. Alternatively, the Interconnection Customer could first request a modification to add an energy storage Generating Facility, and request a deliverability transfer after the approval of the modification.

#### 6.5.4.1 Deliverability Transfer Methodology

The principle of a deliverability transfer is that the transfer results in the same or lower maximum output tested in the on-peak deliverability assessment, based on the methodology effective at the time of the transfer request evaluation. The study amount of the transfer-from Generating Facility is equal or higher than the total study amount of the FCDS or PCDS Generating Facilities after the transfer in each scenario evaluated in the on-peak deliverability assessment.

Below are examples illustrating the deliverability transfer. Table 6.1 provides the study amount used in the examples. These are for illustration purposes only and do not represent the actual study amount in the deliverability assessment methodology because the actual amounts vary among different study areas and could change. For actual study amounts of Generating Facilities in different areas, please refer to the deliverability assessment methodology. As shown in Table 6.1, the on-peak deliverability assessment evaluates deliverability under multiple scenarios (Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 for illustration purposes) with different generation output assumptions. A Generating Facility must pass the deliverability test in both scenarios to be deliverable.

Table 6.1: Deliverability Assessment Study Amount Assumptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Wind | 60% of Pmax\* | 15% of Pmax |
| Solar | 10 % of Pmax | 50% of Pmax |
| Energy Storage | Pmax | Pmax |
| Other (gas, hydro, etc.) | Pmax | Pmax |

\* Pmax is the maximum net output to the grid of the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection.

Table 6.2: Examples of Deliverability Transfer

|  |
| --- |
| Example 1: Full transfer from solar to battery |
| Transfer From | 100 MW Solar |
|   | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Study Amount of Transfer-From | 10 | 50 |
| Transfer To | 100 MW Battery |
| Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount[[1]](#footnote-2) | 10 | 50 |
| Transfer-To Deliverability[[2]](#footnote-3) | 10 MW of PCDS[[3]](#footnote-4) |
| Example 2: Full transfer from battery to solar |
| Transfer From | 100 MW Battery |
|   | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Study Amount of Transfer-From | 100 | 100 |
| Transfer To | 100 MW Solar |
| Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount | 1000 | 200 |
| Deliverability Limited by MW at POI | 100 | 100 |
| Transfer-To Deliverability | 100% FCDS |
| Example 3: Transfer from solar to solar & battery hybrid |
| Transfer From | 100 MW Solar |
|   | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Study Amount of Transfer-From | 10 | 50 |
| Transfer To | 100 MW Solar plus 100 MW battery with total MW limited at POI to 100 MW |
| Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount | 10 | 50 |
| Transfer-To Deliverability | 10 MW of PCDS |
| Example 4: Full transfer from solar to wind |
| Transfer From | 100 MW Solar |
|   | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Study Amount of Transfer-From | 10 | 50 |
| Transfer To | 100 MW Wind |
| Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount | 16.67 | 333.33 |
| Deliverability Limited by MW at POI | 16.67 | 100 |
| Transfer-To Deliverability | 16.67% PCDS |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5: Full transfer from wind to solar |
| Transfer From | 100 MW Wind |
|   | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 |
| Study Amount of Transfer-From | 60 | 15 |
| Transfer To | 100 MW Solar |
| Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount | 600 | 30 |
| Deliverability Limited by MW at POI | 100 | 30 |
| Transfer-To Deliverability | 30% PCDS |

#### 6.5.4.2 Deliverability Transfer Implementation Process

After a deliverability transfer is approved through the MMA process, the Net Qualifying Capacity (“NQC”) is transferred between the Generating Facilities accordingly.

If the deliverability is transferred from one resource to another with a different Resource ID, the CAISO allows the first resource achieving commercial operation to acquire the entire deliverability of both resources, before the remaining resource achieves commercial operation, *i.e*., the NQC transfer occurs when the last resource achieves COD. Since the CAISO does not allow for NQC reduction during the year, Interconnection Customers’ transfer results may not be apparent for some time. Interconnection Customers should consider this when transferring deliverability. The Interconnection Customer shall follow the procedure below to request an NQC transfer between resources with different CODs.

If one resource is already operational and shown in the NQC listing, the Interconnection Customer may choose to transfer NQC in the year-ahead NQC process or during the year for the other resources. If none of the resources involved in the transfer are operational in August when the year-ahead NQC list is being processed, the Interconnection Customer could only use the during-the-year process.

For year-ahead requests, (if one resource is already operational and in CIRA), during the annual NQC comment period immediately after the publication of the DRAFT NQC for the next Resource Adequacy (“RA”) year, the Interconnection Customer notifies the CAISO when the new resource is expected to achieve COD. The Interconnection Customer can request the CAISO to transfer the deliverability from the operational resource to the new resource starting in a specific month (the transfer start month). The CAISO will show pre-transfer NQC for the month before the transfer start month and post-transfer NQC from the transfer start month to December. When the new resource achieves COD, the Interconnection Customer can request NQC for the new resource and get the full transferred value for the new resource starting in the latter of the transfer start month and the actual COD month of the new resource. If the new resource COD gets delayed, the SC for the resource can request through CIRA an increase in NQC for the already operational resource for the respective months of delay.

During-the-year request:

1. With one resource already operational and in CIRA: if the Interconnection Customer does not want to provide the year-ahead notification described above and the operational resource already received full NQC year-ahead, the Interconnection Customer requests NQC upon the new resource’s COD, and the CAISO will approve NQC for the new resource as the remainder of the combined deliverability.
2. Without any resource being operational or in CIRA: the resource SC must request the CAISO to transfer the deliverability from one resource to the other (for example, solar resources to BESS) starting in a specific month (the transfer start month) when the first of the resources becomes COD or COM. The CAISO will show pre-transfer NQC for the month before the transfer start month and post-transfer NQC from the transfer start month to December. When the second resource achieves COD, the Interconnection Customer can request NQC for the second resource starting in the latter of the transfer start month and the actual COD month of the second resource. If the second resource COD is delayed, the SC for the resource can request through CIRA an increase in NQC for the first (already operational) resource for the respective months of delay. Otherwise, the request will be treated like (a) above.
1. The Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount equals the study amount divided by the study amount assumptions for the “transfer to” technology. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The Transfer to Deliverability amount is the smaller of the Deliverability Supported by the Study Amount of the various scenarios. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. PCDS of a non-intermittent resource is in MW. PCDS of an intermittent resource is in %. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)