**PRR 1312, 12/22/2020 DRAFT**

**FIRST-ROUND LSA COMMENTS**

\*\*\*Adding clarity to section 7.2.3.6 of the Market Operations BPM\*\*\*

***(Red font = CAISO-proposed change, strikeout format = proposed LSA comments on CAISO changes)***

#### Trajectory Data

The Dispatch Operating Point (DOP) is a piecewise linear curve defined by MW (on the Y axis) across time (on the X axis). The source data consists of the DOTs, which are published in the GOTO field in the ADS. The DOP is the expected trajectory of the resource operating point as it ramps from one DOT to the next; the ramping across Dispatch Intervals is linear, unless the operational ramp rate of the resource changes during the ramp. As part of the requirement to respond to Dispatch Instructions, a resource must follow its DOP. This requirement applies to all resources, including:

* A Non-Generator Resource ramping from one DOT to the next;
* An Eligible Intermittent Resource:
* Ramping from a DOT at its forecasted values to a DOT below its forecasted values (e.g., pursuant to an accepted Supplemental Energy bid), or from such lower DOT to a higher DOT at its forecasted value;
* Ramping to an output level below the DOT due to insufficient fuel (solar irradiance or wind) to meet that DOT, as possible, or from such a lower output level to the DOT;
* Returning from a DOT or other production level at or below its forecasted value to produce to its capability; and
* Reducing its output from as capable to a DOT at its forecasted value, pursuant to an Operating Instruction not to exceed its DOT.

Since RTM dispatches resources based on their actual output as shown in the State Estimator solution or the telemetry, nearly vertical corrections to the DOP curve can occur at five-minute intervals when a previously issued DOT is corrected to the actual output. In the absence of Dispatch instructions, ADS extends the most recent DOP value available and plots a flat curve to the end of the next interval.

For Generating Units that start up or shut down in a given interval, RTM assumes that the start-up and shut-down occur at the start and end of that interval, respectively. The dispatch in that interval is limited to a ramp capability that corresponds to half of the interval duration, plus the relevant Minimum Load.

For Multi-Stage Generating Resources that are transitioning from one on-line configuration to another, the Real-Time Market assumes that the transition occurs for the time period as defined by the transition ramp time. During the transition time period, the Real-Time Market will assume the Multi-Stage Generating Resource operates in the “from” configuration until the transition is complete. More specifically:

1. During the transition between two non-overlapping configurations, the Real-Time Market will dispatch the resource to stay at the closest boundary of the “from” configuration until the transition is complete. When transition is complete, the Real-Time Market will start the dispatch at the closest boundary of the “To” configuration;
2. During the transition between two overlapping configurations, the Real-Time Market will dispatch the resource to stay at the middle MW level of the overlapping capacity range between those two configurations. When the transition is complete, the Real-Time Market will start the dispatch to ramp within the “To” configuration based on the “To” configuration’s ramp-rate.