



1.3. Identify differences in the factors driving dispatch priority between natural gas and power.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
· If multiple priority of service levels are used in a nomination chain, the lowest service level may dictate the priority of the entire chain. eg. Firm service on an upstream service provider (commodity or transportation) tied to interruptible service on a downstream service provider may result in gas not being scheduled to flow as nominated. The converse is also true.															
· Electric dispatch is subject to contractual and tariff commitments but is also impacted by: availability of prescheduled generation assets; congestion at bottlenecks on the transmission system; availability of incremental/decremental energy at various points in the transmission system; and the economic value of real time incremental/decremental energy at various points in the transmission system. Electric transmission tariffs (OATTs) contain curtailment policies.															
· Natural gas dispatch is subject to contractual commitments including the confirmation of the gas supply and tariff requirements, including priority of service and or curtailment procedures. Generally, natural gas dispatch is not impacted by the price of the natural gas supply.															
· In organized electric markets, the ISOs or RTOs work to maintain the balance between generation and load. Outside ISOs and RTOs, integrated utilities usually fulfill this function.															
· Electric Generators have an obligation to perform, but the determination of which generation resources are used is sometimes based on pricing but also on availability of generation inputs.															
· When does a generator know gas is needed to serve a particular market (quantity and time)?															
· RTOs/ISOs don't verify a generator's gas supply or firm capacity arrangements before accepting a generator's bid due to the fact that a generator is obligated in the real time market to generate or to purchase the generation to cover the obligation.															
· Market rules and/or market mitigation (price caps) can negatively impact the availability of generation assets.															
1.4. Distinguish between the need for changes to the NAESB WGQ Standards and the need to make adjustments to gas contract portfolios (supply, transportation and/or other services) and/or gas infrastructure requirements. Additional incentives may be needed to encourage entities to diversify their gas contract portfolios to meet their market requirements.						X		X	X						





